ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,632 LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent unless by registered post. All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, October 1, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Ten and Twenty Shillings per line may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriams" announcements by cable are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of widows verse the mother's christian name should first be inserted. Communications may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Vente, 5, Chancellerie d'Addis, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 17s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AGNEW.—On Sept. 30, 1930, at Further Feldon, Broad Hempstead, Herts, to HUGH and MARY AGNEW—a daughter.

BARLEY.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at Burby, to ALISON, wife of ALAN JOHN BARLEY—the gift of a daughter. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

CHAPLIN.—On the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, 1930, to MILDRED, wife of the REV. W. R. M. CHAPLIN, 74, Hartington-street, Barrow-in-Furness—a son (de SÉLINCOURT).

DE SÉLINCOURT.—On Sept. 23, 1930, to JANET, wife of MICHAEL DE SÉLINCOURT—a son.

HARRISON.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at "Denmere," Heswall, Cheshire, to MARGARET, wife of R. P. HARRISON—a son.

JAMES.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, Worthing, to EDITH, wife of S. LISTER JAMES—a daughter.

JAMES.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Winding Wood, Rock, Bewdley, to WILMA (née White), wife of DENNIS JAMES—a son.

JOHNSTON.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Addarbury, to IRIS, wife of E. H. JOHNSTON—a daughter.

LATHAM.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at 15, Portland-place, W.1, to ENORA MARY, wife of JOHN HAROLD STERRY LATHAM—a son.

LLOYD.—On Sept. 30, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. LLOYD, of the Manor House, Woodmansterne—a son.

MILES.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at 27, Montpelier-row, S.W.15, to DOROTHY (née North-Lewis), wife of C. T. MILES—a son.

MURRAY.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Cairo, to RAY-MONDE, wife of D. H. MURRAY, Major, R.A.M.C.—a daughter (JOAN LUCIE ELISABETH).

PETERS.—On Sept. 30, 1930, at 19, Southwick-street, W.2, to HELEN, wife of A. D. PETERS—a daughter.

SMALLMAN.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Bexhill, to DORIS, wife of HOWARD S. SMALLMAN, Lane End, Chesham-road, Bexhill—a son.

WALLACE.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Valetta, to YVONNE, wife of CAPTAIN J. S. WALLACE, The Highland Light Infantry—a daughter.

WEDDERBURN.—On Sept. 28, 1930, to MARY, wife of Mr. H. F. K. WEDDERBURN, The Black Watch—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN : BROOKE.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at St. Augustine's Church, Nagpa, East Africa, by the Rev. C. Dyson, J. W. T. ALLEN, Education Department, to W. E. BROOKE.

BIRD : BAIRD.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur (F.M.S.), Gerald Leonard Forsyth Bird, Malay Civil Service, son of the Rev. Thomas Bird, of The Rectory, Clifton, Nottingham, and the late Mrs. Bird, to JEAN EASTFIELD BAIRD, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Fullerton Baird, Garlands, Redhill, Surrey.

CARNETT : FITZ GERALD.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, London, THOMAS WALTER, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. GARNETT, of Barford, Glen Avon-road, Cheltenham, to CLEMENTINE MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. FITZGERALD, of Cape Town, South Africa.

HODGE : CATHCART.—On Sept. 30, 1930, at Princes-row Register Office, SIR HOWARD F. W. HODGE, Bart., to VERA, COUNTESS CATHCART, mother of the 8th Earl Cathcart.

HOLMES : DYMOCK.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. Gerald Euston Nash, Rector of Windermere, assisted by the Rev. A. W. F. Blunt and the Rev. A. Buxton, EDWARD GEOFFREY DE GORHAM HOLMES, son of the late Canon and Mrs. Holmes, of Sutterscliff Vicarage, Buxton, to HILDA MCLEAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. MCLEAN DYMOCK, of Oaklands, Bedford.

KIRKPATRICK : MACKENZIE LOW.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary A. W. Gough, assisted by the Rev. C. Forsyth Sandstrom, ERIC REGINALD MACPHERSON KIRKPATRICK, late the K.O.Y.L.I., son of the late Sir John Kirkpatrick, of the Supreme Court, Kirkpatrick, of Toronto, Canada, to LEONIE MACPHERSON MACKENZIE Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percival F. Elliott, of 56, Albert-court, S.W.7.

PERROTT : CROOME.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at the Parish Church, Bromley, Kent, ARTHUR FINCH PERROTT, Indian Police, younger son of the late Finch Perrott and Mrs. Perrott, of Watford, to MARJORIE MAUD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson CROOME, of Bromley. (Indian papers, please copy.)

POPPE : HOLDEN.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at All Saints', Isleworth, FRITZ POPPE, of Baddon House, Isleworth, to VERA KATHLEEN HOLDEN, only daughter of Mr. F. T. Holden, of Malboostle, Highfield, Bognor Regis.

ROWLEY : HENDERSON.—On Sept. 30, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, Portland Town, BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANK ROWLEY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Waterfield, Cheltenham, to FRANCES HELEN HENDERSON, of North Gate, Regent's Park.

RYAN : WEDD.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, WILLIAM RYAN to KATHLEEN AMY (MOLLIE), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WEDD, Eastdon House, Langport, Somerset.

DEATHS

BLAIR.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at White Heather, Bookham, and late of Los Cocos, Argentine, DAVID ARTHUR POYNTZ BLAIR, son of the late Rev. W. Hugh T. Blair and Elizabeth Blair, aged 58.

BOOTHROYD.—On Sept. 29, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, ALFRED E. BOOTHROYD, beloved husband of Emily Boothroyd, of 4, Buscobel-road, St. Leonards, aged 76. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30 p.m., Hastings Cemetery.

BURROUGHS.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Moor End, Bodorgan-road, Bournemouth, IDA STEWART BURROUGHS, dearly loved wife of Joseph Henry Burroughs and daughter of the late John Wallace, M.D., of Liverpool and Fife. No flowers, by request.

BUTLER.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Hove, MAJOR AUBREY L. R. BUTLER, late of Sandleford Priory, Newbury, the beloved husband of Dorothea L. Butler, in his 52nd year. Funeral service at St. Hilda's, Griffiths Town, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.15 p.m. Interment at Pantes New Cemetery. Flowers care of Griffiths Town Station, Monmouthshire. (South African papers, please copy.)

CARDWELL.—On Sept. 27, 1930, ELIZABETH CARDWELL, widow of Prebendary J. H. Cardwell, aged 87. Funeral at St. Anne's, Soho, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 p.m., and Fulham Cemetery.

CARTER.—On Sept. 27, 1930, suddenly, the REV. CYRIL ROBERT CARTER, late Fellow and Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 67. The first part of the funeral service will be held in Magdalen College Chapel on Friday next, Oct. 3, at 11.45 a.m., and the rest will follow at Wolvercote Cemetery. All friends of Mr. Carter will be welcome in the College Chapel. No flowers, by his own request.

COCHRAN.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at 31, Broad-street, Ludlow, ELIZABETH COCHRAN, late of Greete Rectory. No flowers.

CUTHBERTSON.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at 15, The Circus, Bath, MARGARET JAMIESON CUTHBERTSON, daughter of the late John Cuthbertson, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Funeral service at the Bath Abbey Cemetery, 10.45, Thursday next. Lease at the Bath Abbey Cemetery, 10.45, Thursday next. Lease at the Bath Abbey Cemetery, 10.45, Thursday next. Lease

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All rates subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Wadi.
†Rajputana	16,500	Cole	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Thornton	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
†Nevasa	11,000	Perkins	Oct. 17	Oct. 23
†Kaisar	11,000	Forbes	Oct. 24	Oct. 30
†Karmala	11,000	Hewitt	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
†Mantua	11,000	Heath	Oct. 28	Nov. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Cromarty	Oct. 31	Nov. 20
‡Liverpool Indic	12,000	Cumberland	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,000	Wrayford	Nov. 21	Nov. 27
†Nuddea	11,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
†Jehlum	16,600	Sadler	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
†Egmont	16,600	Jackson	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Malwa	11,000	Britton	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London to Melbourne.

†Mulbar	15,000	Niven	Oct. 2	Oct. 9
†Moreton	11,000	Brown	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral	15,000	Bennett	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Mantua	11,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Mooltan	16,000	Ellis	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
†Mongolia	17,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Karkuna	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

†Rawalpindi (cargo)	6,600	—	Oct. 10	—
†Nevasa (cargo)	6,600	—	Oct. 24	—
†Nuddea (cargo)	6,600	—	Nov. 7	—
†Jehlum (cargo)	6,600	—	Nov. 21	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

†Rawalpindi	17,000	Stribley	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Peyrouse (cargo)	4,518	—	Oct. 10	—
†Talma	8,000	Corner	Oct. 16	—
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Kaisar	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—
†Canada	13,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

† Ports of Passengers for Malta, if for Port Sudan, ‡ Taking also 2nd Cabin Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	London	Antwerp.
†DUMANA	8,427	—	Oct. 3	Oct. 3
†DUMRA	8,427	Oct. 18	Nov. 14	Nov. 14
†JUTTMURA	8,666	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 14
†MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MULBERA	9,100	—	—	Oct. 4
†RAMA	4,060	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 11
†MASHOBRA	8,324	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
†MANDALA	8,346	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Ante'p.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MATIANA	9,957	—	—	—	Oct. 4
†MULDA	9,957	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
†SODARA	9,970	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
†MADURA	9,977	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. Geoverous.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Carr, Manager), Australia House, Strand, W.C. Paris Office, 38 Bis, Rue Caumartin, and 41, Rue des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Cat. C. Pace, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FOR BROKERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O. Records, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.E.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Deck House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Managers to Bombay and Bengal Steamers); and Gellatly, Hankey, Ltd., 14, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.2; and Queensland Line: Rich, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
*ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
WAIMANA	13,000	Dec. 19
¶RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suez. ‡1st and 2nd Class Passengers. †Cabin and 3rd Class passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tel.: Avenue 6250); or the Passenger Agents, Ltd., (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels.: Regent 6782).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By our Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From	From
NIAGARA	Oct. 15	† San Francisco.
MAUNGANUI	—	Oct. 29
AORANGI	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA	—	Nov. 26

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney.
Passengers, Sydney to Auckland, by Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti.
Passengers, Auckland, to Sydney, by Union Steamship Co.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels.: Regent 6782), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
BALLAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
†BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 8
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 2 Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Alexandria	4,697	Oct. 4 Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Bagdad	10,136	Oct. 4 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	10,902	Oct. 14 Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14 Bombay and Karachi
dbCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Lincoln	7,129	Oct. 28 Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of York	7,844	Oct. 30 Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,257	Nov. 13 Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Lahore	6,983	Nov. 14 Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	5,373	Nov. 1	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	8,621	Dec. 1	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Tels., Avenue 6940
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKORAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	16,650	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
RAMO MARU	4,060	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
KATORI MARU	16,800	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tele.: Royal 9844-6.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Canut House, 56-57, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

BOOK AT COOK'S
BY ANY LINE TO

CANADA & THE UNITED STATES

at no extra charge. Avail yourself of Cook's expert travel service at home and at branches in Canada and the United States.
Passports obtained.
Sailing and Fares Lists from

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
General Foreign Passenger Agents,
Passport Office Entrance

& WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and 500 Offices.

SHIPPING (continued)

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CUNARD
WHITE STAR
ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
RED STAR

UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK

Date.	Steamer.	From.	Line.
Oct. 1	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Oct. 2	†TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
Oct. 4	†MINNEKAHDA	Southampton	Canadian Pacific
Oct. 4	†LACONIA	Liverpool	Cunard
Oct. 4	†BALTIC	Southampton	White Star
Oct. 4	†BELGENLAND	Antwerp	Red Star
Oct. 4	†MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
Oct. 4	†HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
Oct. 11	*CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
Oct. 11	†AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
Oct. 11	†CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
Oct. 11	†ANTONIA	Liverpool	Cunard
Oct. 11	†ATONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
Oct. 11	†PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
Oct. 11	†MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
Oct. 15	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
Oct. 15	†ALSATIA	Glasgow	Anchor
Oct. 15	†MONTCALM	Southampton	Canadian Pacific
Oct. 15	†TUSCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
Oct. 15	†SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
Oct. 18	ADRIATIC	Southampton	White Star

*Also calls Boston.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

Date.	Steamer.	From.	Line.
Oct. 3	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Liverpool, via Belfast and Greenock	Canadian Pacific
Oct. 3	ATHENIA	Glasgow	Anchor-D.
Oct. 3	†LETITIA	Liverpool	Red Star
Oct. 4	†ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
Oct. 4	†MONTCLARE	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Oct. 10	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Liverpool, via Belfast and Greenock	Canadian Pacific
Oct. 10	MELITA	Glasgow	Cun. Pac.
Oct. 10	†PENTLAND	Southampton	Red Star
Oct. 16	†MONTCALM	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Oct. 17	†LETITIA	Glasgow	Anchor-D.
Oct. 17	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool, via Belfast and Greenock	Canadian Pacific
Oct. 17	DORIC	Liverpool	White Star
Oct. 18	†ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard

† To Halifax, N.S.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."

LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. THE MAIN TRAIN FROM LONDON TO EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York
"PARIS" (c)	Oct. 4	Oct. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 11	Oct. 19
"FRANCE" (c)	Oct. 8	Oct. 14
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Oct. 18	Oct. 26
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 25	Nov. 6

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
"LA FLANDRE" .. .. Oct. 6
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3

Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; and all leading Travel Agents.

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	12,500	Oct. 3	Oct. 8
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 23
Staffordshire	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 19

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6690, 6697.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

D'ARTAGNAN	Oct. 5 and Oct. 29	ANGKOR
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS		
CHAMPOLLION	Oct. 7 and Oct. 31	PORTHOS
LAFAYETTE	Oct. 7 and Oct. 21	PERNOS Lost
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.		
CHENONCEAUX	Oct. 7 and Oct. 21	LOUIS

Tickets and all particulars apply ... 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, Pall Mall. Offices and Passenger and Tourist Agents.

AN[illegible]ER LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CASTALIA .. Oct. 10 | *CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 28
*CALEDONIA .. Oct. 31 | *SELVIA .. Dec. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Italian Government Vessels contemplated.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL for MARSEILLES Oct. 24.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
TRANSYLVANIA Oct. 3 | CAMERONIA .. Oct. 17
ANCHORIA .. Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA .. Oct. 24
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. "VAN KENSSELAER" .. .. .. Oct. 4
S.S. "COSTA RICA" .. .. Oct. 18
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. .. .. Nov. 1
COVER TO CURAÇAO SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. .. Oct. 4
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" .. .. .. Oct. 22
S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. .. Nov. 12

For passage rates and full particulars apply to Messrs. Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone, Regent 4929.)
or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
MAIDEN VOYAGE OF NEW MOTOR SHIP
"MARNIX VAN SINT ALDEGONDE"
(19,000 tons).

Leaves Southampton 20th October, 1930,
to
ALGIERS and GENOA.

Return by sister ship
M.S. "JOHAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELT"
22nd October from Genoa.

Return Fares: 1st Class £25, 2nd Class £17.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3, or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £60. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, etc., apply Elder, Dempster and Co., Ltd., 73, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094).
Or Local Passenger Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. .. Oct. 14th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. Nov. 27th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47 0 0) Oct. 4
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £36 10 0) Oct. 11
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Oct. 25

CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM .. Oct. 11 | †LEERDAM .. Nov. 1
* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tels. No., Ger. 5440).

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages, with stop-over privileges if desired. £317 1st Class. £159 2nd. Special Class.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
and
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
24,000 Miles of Overland Journeys. Luxury Sailings Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 15 Different lands.
For Access, and full particulars apply:—T. L. Peat and Co., General Agents, 2, Fenchurch-st., London, E.C.3. 17th Mon. C2311, or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
ARLANZA	11,427	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
*ARLANZA	11,427	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—

* Calls Madeira. § Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,975	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,498	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
EGYPTIAN CRUISE
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
20 Days. Fares 40 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL FARES QUOTED FOR PASSENGERS TO PALESTINE AND EGYPT ONLY.
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 39 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
25 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR" } From London { 17 OCT.
"AVELONA STAR" } " Antwerp { 24 OCT.
"ARGENTINA STAR" } " Rotterdam { 31 OCT.
"ALMEDA STAR" } " Boulogne. { 28 NOV.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BOURNE AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £30.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new Musical Play at Daly's Theatre devotes one act to scenes on board.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON
OCT. 14TH FOR 24 DAYS to
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.
CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND
FROM SOUTHAMPTON
MARCH 28TH, 1931.
FOR 39 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), HAIFA, BEYROUT, RHODES, SOUSSE, ALGIERS.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply: BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Piccadilly Circus), S.W.1. Mayfair 4300. 16, Water-street, Liverpool: Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 29

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

HECTOR		SARPEDON	8 Nov.
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS	6 Dec.
AENEAS	11 Oct.	ANTENOR	3 Jan.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES from Liverpool 10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES " Liverpool 8th NOV
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES " Liverpool 6th DEC.

(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Building, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 50, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†DUNBAR CASTLE	..	Oct. 2	—
†ARMADALE CASTLE	..	—	Oct. 3
†CARNARVON CASTLE	..	Oct. 9	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE	..	—	Oct. 10

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas. ‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.
Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrut.

"PATRIA"	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
"ALESIA"	Oct. 28	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 7
"PATRIA"	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
"PATRIA"	Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Nov. 28

* Calls Malta. † Calls Naples.
MARSEILLES—WEST AFRICAN PORTS.
MARSEILLES—NEW YORK.
via Azores, Tangier, Lisbon, Azores.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,
166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"CHINDWIN"	—	4th Oct.
"KEMMENDINE"	10th Oct.	18th Oct.

Calls at Malta. Apply to Henderson Bros. and Co., Ltd., Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lochard and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; F. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.
REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenchurch House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

SUNNY WEST INDIES.
REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
Full details on request. No booking fee.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 0670).

SOUTH AFRICA & CEYLON.
REDUCED TOURIST FARES BY ALL LINES.
Full particulars on application to
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST
10-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 29, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

TOURS

COOK'S
AND
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE
(WITH OVER 300 OFFICES).

THE U.S.S.R.
"OCTOBER" CELEBRATIONS
NOVEMBER 7th and 8th.

A number of special tours have been planned in cooperation with Intourist (State Tourist Company) to Moscow and Leningrad in connection with the above.

The tours cover periods of 6 to 11 days in U.S.S.R. The fares, including tickets to the Russian frontier and back

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

BOOKS

FOR SALE.—BERNARD SHAW'S WORKS, limited Edition (1,000 copies), complete, 1930; Uniform with "The Apple Cart." Best offer over £100 accepted.—Write Box F.698, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 30 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and in most cases sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.

250 BEDSTEADS, full or half size, in polished white enamel, complete with beds. £4 17s. 6d. each.

65 Double-and bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, or fumed walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 45gns.; beds to match.

2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, unique, each cost £1,000; beds to match.

30 Only oak Salted panel beds, 6ft. by 4ft., £4 15s. each.

335 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 25s. 6d. each to 10gns.

730 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, from 7s. 6d. each to 10gns.

300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £3 15s. each to 14gns.; settees to match.

6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French grey, cost £75 each, offered £7 10s. each (worth double).

The above are only a few of the bargains on offer.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of our well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), which are equal to the best and of the original cost, comprising exclusively designed 5ft. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bed-room Suite with Bedstead, exquisite carving, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Also two Walnut Oak Bed-room Suites with Bed and settee, 29 guineas each. Also Suites of Dining and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c., Chesterfields in Hide and Silk Covers, &c. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

Furniture Depositories

(Patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),

114-116, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.

10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail terminii. Est. 1857. North 0758.

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

OLD GOLD, JEWELLERY, and PLATINUM in big demand just now. Astonishingly high prices being paid. Cash at once.—Call or post Piaget and Co. (Dept. T.), 210, Oxford-street, W. Est. 150 years. Also Dental Plates.

PIANOFORTES

ARNOLD, Ltd., 98, South Molton-street (Bond-street station), W.1, have exceptional value in slightly used PIANOS. Bechstein, Steinway, Chappell, Broad, &c. Cash or terms. Exchanges. Booklet free. (Tel. 3843.)

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 302, Edware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery. Plain, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Amba. 1833. Est. 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators. Office Furniture. Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane. W.C. Holborn 3782.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BARGAIN in BULBS, BULBS, BULBS.—Hyacinths (16 colour), 1s. doz., 100, 5s.; Tulips, Mixed Candlemas (Old White Madonna Lily), 30s. per 100; Scarlet Emperor, single and double, 10s. per 100. Mixed Aconites (Eranthis Hyemalis), First Harbinger of Spring, 10s. and 15s.; Crocus (6 colour), 2s. doz., 100, 15s.; Daffodils, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus, 20s. and 30s.; Poet's Narcissus and Daffodils (Mixed), 15s. and 20s.; Iris (Dutch), 20s. per 100. Lily of the Valley (Pereule), Old English White Daffodil, 10s.; Dutch Tulips (Mixed), in great variety, 40s.; Mixed, 30s. Blue Bells, 30s.; Iris, 30s.—All per 1,000, carriage paid on orders of £1 and over. Also a quantity of rubber tubs (as illustrated) Cactus Plants, Fruit Trees, and everything for the Garden will be found in our 80-page Illustrated Catalogue, which will be sent free on request.—Cross and Co., Elmroad House, Wisbech.

A1 BRITISH BULBS.—Best mixed Daffodils of great strain, 4ins., 1,000; Golden Sour, extra, 90s. 1,000.—List, A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Isles.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS FOR SIXTEEN LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

Tenders due 24th October, 1930.

Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s. which will not be returned.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

TO DOCTORS.

SALMON ODY "GENUINE" BALL-AND-SOCKET SUPPORTS can be obtained from the makers, SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, New Oxford-street, London, AND NOWHERE ELSE.

Established over a Century.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO OPEN PREMISES FOR CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENTS ON SUNDAYS. CHRISTMAS DAY, AND GOOD FRIDAY.

SUNDAY CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENTS.

I, EDMUND DENCE FORD, Secretary of the Bonnets Estates, Limited, whose registered offices are at Grosvenor-chambers, Deansgate, Manchester, give notice that I APPLIED on behalf of the Company to the London County Council on 29th September, 1930, for the grant of a licence for the premises known as LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE, situate at Leicester-square, London, W.C.2, for CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENTS on SUNDAYS, CHRISTMAS DAY, and GOOD FRIDAY. And that such licence will not be considered until after the lapse of at least four weeks after the aforesaid date.

Any person desiring to oppose the application must give notice to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, and also to me, seven clear days before the day appointed for the hearing of the application. The notice must set forth the grounds of opposition, and if definite offences are alleged, the dates and particulars of such offences.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The NEXT EXAMINATIONS will be held as follows:

The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION on November 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1930.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION on November 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1930.

The FINAL EXAMINATION on November 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1930.

The Preliminary Examination is held in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Intermediate and Final Examinations are held in London and Manchester only.

Candidates must give at least 30 days' notice of their intention to present themselves for examination. Late entries will not be accepted.

Full particulars and forms may be obtained at the Office of the Institute, Moorgate-place, London, E.C.2.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER in the Admiralty Technical Department which is now vacant in an Admiralty establishment in London. Candidates should possess a University degree in Electrical Engineering or its equivalent, with some years' responsible experience in design of telephones and other electrical communications. A knowledge of the instruments and circuits employed in ships and of the methods of installing them is desirable.

The Admiralty Technical Pool includes the following grades:—

Chief Technical Adviser (£800 by £50 to £1,000 per annum).

Principal Technical Officer (£650 by £25 to £750 per annum).

Senior Technical Officer (£500 by £25 to £600 per annum).

Technical Officer (£250 by £20 to £450 per annum).

Junior Technical Officer (£175 by £15 to £235 per annum).

In addition to the above scales Civil Service bonus is paid and this amounts at the present time to £171 14s. per ann. (£60, £75, £36 respectively). Promotion will be made at the bottom of the Senior Technical Officer's scale. Promotion to the higher grades is governed entirely by merit and is dependent upon the existence of vacancies.

Candidates, who must be British subjects, should make application, stating their qualifications, &c., not later than the 15th October, to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1. No application forms are required.

SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (G.P.D.S.T.).

The Council of the Girls' Public Day School Trust invite PUPILS FOR THE PETRIE MINOR SCHOOL of Sydenham High School. They must be delivered not later than 22nd October, 1930, to the Secretary of the G.P.D.S.T., Broadway-court, S.W.1, from whom particulars as to the form of application should be previously obtained. The duties of the new Head Mistress will begin on the 15th January, 1931. Commencing salary not less than £550 per annum.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Well-established firm of Industrial Engineers are prepared to receive applications from well-educated gentlemen under 25 years of age who have had a good thorough theoretical and practical training in mechanical or electrical engineering. Applicants must have a fair display of mechanical ingenuity, a taste for drawing and management, and have had wide experience in the direct handling of labour. A salary will be paid commensurate with qualifications, but initially not exceeding £250 per annum. Splendid opportunities are offered for future advancement.—Write fully, giving age, present salary, and detailed chronological statement of education, training and experience, to Box F.404, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS and Professional men, earning capacity not less than £250 per annum, who are desirous of improving their position or wishing to obtain a well-paid post should call, 'phone, or write Mr. George Brock, Appointment Specialist, 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1. (Museum 8421).

CONFIDENTIAL Clerk.—A gentleman with experience and able to give a substantial guarantee required for an Essex firm of estate agents, auctioneers, surveyors, &c., to take charge efficiently.—C. Box 977, care of Erwood's, Ltd., 20, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC Water Softener business wanted.—Those with practical knowledge write Box M.58, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER-SALESMAN required; engineering knowledge, good education, successful selling experience essential.—Box M.51, The Times, E.C.4.

ESSE Arte Firm requires several experienced Travellers and Sales Manager for the Provinces.—Write Box R.1406, The Times, E.C.4.

HEALTHY energetic girl offered man speaking French to help in office and travel. Interview London.—Write Box E.1397, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURING Concern situated in E.3 district requires services of experienced engineer, who will be responsible for control of staff, &c., and carrying out of repairs to machinery, &c.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box F.1, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Northern Polytechnic Dept., The London School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

PARENTS should apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd. (estab. 34 years), for particulars of assured and remunerative positions available after tuition to Youths of from 15 years of age. Write for prospectus to Dept. A, Moore House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

TWO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship in the career of the future," Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Every ambitious youth should learn of the lucrative positions and opportunities wireless offers as a career in the air, at sea, and on land.—Full details, free, from Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

£2 Per week to £7 per week.—Such is the record of positions obtained by Bell Accountancy's students. All students' Progress Reports published by the School are prepared by the students themselves and authenticated by a Chartered Accountant. The School's Literature contains a large number of similar reports of substantial salary increases gained as a result of the School's training. Whatever position you occupy in an office you can immediately increase your efficiency and business value by commencing a course of training with the School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

£150 £300 salary for Certificated Bookkeepers. Individual postal tuition. Fee moderate, easy payments. Short exams. assured. Appointments Bureau. Booklet free.—City Correspondence College (D.44), 23, Colemau-street, London, E.C.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL Consulting Research Chemist, London, has vacancy for well-educated youth as Premium Pupil.—Write Box M.61, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering firm of good standing, London work, has a vacancy for Pupil.—Write for particulars W. G. Walker and Co., Emery Hill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.—Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry. The course includes a thoroughly practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary Term commences Tuesday, October 7.—Prospectus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants with offices in London and South Coast have vacancy for Articled Pupil; varied experience; personal supervision; premium 400 guineas, returnable as salary.—Apply Box 177, Estro-pressurs, Ltd., 7, Queen-street, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agent, managing extensive Ducal estates in Hertfordshire, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium £100 per annum.—Write Box No. 652, Keith and Co., Edinburgh.

EXPERIENCED Journalist will give evening training in Shorthand to Post-free office to few promising writers; work offered to successful students.—Write Box M.55, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (18-21); general office routine; state wages and experience.—Write Box E.1076, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED efficient Shorthand-Typist (21-24) wanted for technical department of large works in S.E. London.—Write all particulars Box M.58, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary's post is within the grasp of every qualified shorthand-typist accepted by the Institute of Women Secretaries for training as a Private Secretary; postal tuition; appointments offered to qualified students. Send now for your copy of "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 30, Goochen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A LADY Clerk, Typist, &c., can learn more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning Day, Evening, or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REQUIRED, Chartered or Incorporated Accountant for position in important subsidiary in Buenos Aires of old-established London importing company; must speak Spanish well.—Reply in first instance, stating age, experience, salary required, with copies testimonials, to C.H., care of Streets, 5, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

SALES Manager wanted by London Coal Merchants with a number of depots; must be capable and experienced; state full details of trade record, age, existing connections, and salary expected. Box W.1566, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART up-to-date commercial Manager wanted for South Africa. Experience of fibre rope business essential; salary £1,500 per annum; good prospects for right man. Full particulars as to age, experience, &c., in first letter, to Box W.1565, The Times, E.C.4.

STAINED Glass.—Wanted, first-class Colourist; permanent hand, and good salary to right first-class Figure Draughtsman and two Glass Painters.—Write Box F.1497, The Times, E.C.4.

THREE Specialty Salesmen who can show successful sales records in their particular lines required by live, go-ahead organisation, whose product (not vacuum cleaners) is sold through electricity companies to high-class consumers in South London; terms will be arranged according to past experience and connection.—Write Box R.1395, The Times, E.C.4, giving fullest particulars. Box E.1044, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Proprietors of Rideaudt offer salesmen with connections among bakers, butchers, and institutions high rate of commission on orders.—Write, first instance, Chemical and Detergent Co., Ltd., Rideault Works, Stafford-road, Croydon.

WANTED for firm of solicitors in north of England, unadmitted Managing Clerk with substantial experience in commercial, shipping and general practice. Particulars of experience and present position, age, salary expected, to Box W.1672, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCEPT this opportunity for an Improved Position and a Higher Salary in business or professional life. You are offered free a copy of the 124-page Guide to Careers issued by the Metropolitan Colleges, Dept. G.7/9, St. Albans. Write for it to-day and learn the way to speedy success and increased income.—Write now—not any letter—but now.

AMBITIOUS Men should note the following list of a few of the hundreds of posts secured by Russell-trained men:—Sales Manager, £1,000 per annum; Staff Trainer, £1,000 per annum; Sales and Advertising Manager, £800 per annum; Foreign Branch Manager, £650 per annum; Sales Manager, £800 per annum; Assistant Sales Manager, £600 per annum; Representatives, £600-£450 per annum; Sales Manager, £450 per annum; Advertising and Office Manager, £400 per annum; Liaison Officer, £400 per annum; Works Manager, £350 per annum; Representatives, £350-£260 per annum; Representatives, £250-£200 per annum. You, too, can achieve success by studying in your spare time the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship, Sales Management, and Advertising. Salaried vacancies offered to qualified students. Send to-day for Your Future—How to make it Secure," free and post free, and no obligation.—Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 61, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of our system of home study. Write, stating age, to Chancellor's Press, 57, Regent-house, Regent-street, W.1

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 2s. (additional); Agencies 3s. per line (additional 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BACHELOR HOUSE, splendidly furnished ground-floor flat and bedroom to let; personal supervision; 2 gns. per week; Hall's Court.—Publisher 1366 before 10.45 or after 3.

A BACHELOR SUITE, private house, five doors BED-FORD AVENUE; lounge, bedroom, sitting room, bed room, bath adjoining; newly furnished and decorated; excellent service; highly first-class service, meals if desired; 3 gns. inclusive.—Apply Mrs. Bell, 20, Bedford-avenue, W.C.1. Museum 1782.

A BACHELOR'S FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM, divan; breakfasts, table; 30s.; adjacent Marble Arch, Tube.—24, New Quebec-street, Portman-square. Padd. 2177.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Five Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 3gns. weekly. Large drawing room available. Padd. 6638.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A newly appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; very large and well lit bed rooms, 2 gns. each, NO attractive meal terms (no fixed, but excellent), 12 bath rooms; every smart hot water; excellent food; smoking by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week; bedroom, breakfast, bath and dinner, 70s. 6d.—Apply Manager, Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6775.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Five minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM; divan; lounge and breakfast room; EXCELLENT CUISINE; 3 gns.; close Tube and bus; from 25s. single, 42s. double; two bath rooms.—3, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

A Four Minute Piccadilly Station.—Burn's Chambers, 21, Clarges-street, W.1.—Comfortably BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4250.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS; sitting-room furniture; double, 18s. each person. Bathing service, electric light, and heating; from central Piccadilly.—5, Granville-place, S.W.1. (Gloucester-road Tube). (Western 1356.)

SAYES COURT,

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL and Furnished Flat; excellent table and service; Kensington nursery constant hot water, gas fires and cooker; nursery's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL and close Hyde Park and Tube; ideal for autumn and winter; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers an unusual opportunity for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court, tennis, squash, badger, and dancing; excellent catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Complimentary pass for country and all Tubes to party calling by arrangement.—Apply Club, Kensington Gardens, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 27s. 6d., including breakfast, light and baths; private telephone; hot and cold water mains; gas fires.—23, Shalimar-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Stations.

HYDE PARK, W.2

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 2493.

A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and single men; hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms, terms, including breakfast, baths, light, books, and attendance, from 3 guineas; vacancy assured. Inspection invited.—21, Bruce-gardens.

A CHARMINGLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in quiet private house; bed-sitting room; meals if required optional; also bed-sitting rooms.—Phone Padd. 1086.

A Congenial pleasant HOME is offered to a young gentleman by lady and son; Turnham Green Station.—21, Bunnod-road; Bedford Park, W.4.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; comfortable; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus; moderate. Padd. 1760.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable good-class Residence; all modern conveniences; good table; large garden; tennis; close bus, Tube; terms 35s.—161, Sutherland-avenue.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.

Nos. 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT of overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Only one electric lift. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best table and service. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 15s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, house and attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

A FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, private bath, in a lady's house near Hyde Park; good cooking.—37, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 6145.

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

142, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A MANSIONE HOUSE of four reception rooms, with A FIRM IN ALL BED ROOMS; from single and hair beds; constant hot water. The great feature is the QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, AND LIBERALITY of our table; excellent cooking and service. Bath; aspect. Heated day and night. Three minutes from three tubes, buses, and Hyde Park. Special terms. Single £2 12s. 6d. and £3 13s. 6d.; Double £4 4s. and 5 guineas. By the day from 10s. 6d. Padd. 3158. Illustrated Tariff.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

12, SOUTHWELL-GARDENS, GLOUCESTER-ROAD. A Perfectly appointed SERVICE SUITE; sitting, dining, two bed rooms; hot and cold running water; private bath; gas fires; telephone; excellent cooking and service; three minutes Gloucester-road Tube. Western 2078.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 20 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 gns.—57, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 7196.

A REFINED HOME OFFERED two or three YOUNG BUSINESS LADIES (Gentiles); 3 minutes; convenient City; moderate.—16, Grange-avenue, Wood-ford Green.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Very attractive SERVICE SUITE. One or Two Bed Rooms, sitting room and private bath room; meals to order; excellent cooking. Telephone.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

A Well FURNISHED SUITE; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath; private house; 3½ guineas.—8, Marble Arch.

A well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautifully Furnished Maisonette of two bed and sitting rooms, with all other bed-sitting rooms fitted with hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms, terms, including breakfast, baths, light, books, and attendance, from 3 guineas; vacancy assured. Inspection invited.—21, Bruce-gardens.

A CHARMINGLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in quiet private house; bed-sitting room; meals if required optional; also bed-sitting rooms.—Phone Padd. 1086.

A Congenial pleasant HOME is offered to a young gentleman by lady and son; Turnham Green Station.—21, Bunnod-road; Bedford Park, W.4.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus; moderate. Padd. 1760.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable good-class Residence; all modern conveniences; good table; large garden; tennis; close bus, Tube; terms 35s.—161, Sutherland-avenue.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.

Nos. 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT of overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Only one electric lift. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best table and service. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 15s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, house, and attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

A FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, private bath, in a lady's house near Hyde Park; good cooking.—37, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 6145.

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

142, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A MANSIONE HOUSE of four reception rooms, with A FIRM IN ALL BED ROOMS; from single and hair beds; constant hot water. The great feature is the QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, AND LIBERALITY of our table; excellent cooking and service. Bath; aspect. Heated day and night. Three minutes from three tubes, buses, and Hyde Park. Special terms. Single £2 12s. 6d. and £3 13s. 6d.; Double £4 4s. and 5 guineas. By the day from 10s. 6d. Padd. 3158. Illustrated Tariff.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Very attractive SERVICE SUITE. One or Two Bed Rooms, sitting room and private bath room; meals to order; excellent cooking. Telephone.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

A Well FURNISHED SUITE; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath; private house; 3½ guineas.—8, Marble Arch.

A well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautifully Furnished Maisonette of two bed and sitting rooms, with all other bed-sitting rooms fitted with hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms, terms, including breakfast, baths, light, books, and attendance, from 3 guineas; vacancy assured. Inspection invited.—21, Bruce-gardens.

A CHARMINGLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in quiet private house; bed-sitting room; meals if required optional; also bed-sitting rooms.—Phone Padd. 1086.

A Congenial pleasant HOME is offered to a young gentleman by lady and son; Turnham Green Station.—21, Bunnod-road; Bedford Park, W.4.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus; moderate. Padd. 1760.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable good-class Residence; all modern conveniences; good table; large garden; tennis; close bus, Tube; terms 35s.—161, Sutherland-avenue.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.

Nos. 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT of overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Only one electric lift. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best table and service. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 15s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, house, and attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

A FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, private bath, in a lady's house near Hyde Park; good cooking.—37, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 6145.

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

142, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A MANSIONE HOUSE of four reception rooms, with A FIRM IN ALL BED ROOMS; from single and hair beds; constant hot water. The great feature is the QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, AND LIBERALITY of our table; excellent cooking and service. Bath; aspect. Heated day and night. Three minutes from three tubes, buses, and Hyde Park. Special terms. Single £2 12s. 6d. and £3 13s. 6d.; Double £4 4s. and 5 guineas. By the day from 10s. 6d. Padd. 3158. Illustrated Tariff.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

12, SOUTHWELL-GARDENS, GLOUCESTER-ROAD. A Perfectly appointed SERVICE SUITE; sitting, dining, two bed rooms; hot and cold running water; private bath; gas fires; telephone; excellent cooking and service; three minutes Gloucester-road Tube. Western 2078.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 20 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 gns.—57, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 7196.

A REFINED HOME OFFERED two or three YOUNG BUSINESS LADIES (Gentiles); 3 minutes; convenient City; moderate.—16, Grange-avenue, Wood-ford Green

Sporting News

RACING

THE FIRST OCTOBER MEETING

THE MASHER WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The First October Meeting, the first of the last three Newmarket meetings of the Jockey Club season, was begun yesterday in fine autumn weather. The going, in spite of recent rains, was good, and there was a fairly large attendance of visitors.

Like many other programmes that promise rather uninteresting racing, yesterday's was much better than expected. A start was made with a Trial Selling Plate, which was won by Glen Gowan, ridden by little Martin, from the American-owned Parchment II., with Nice Prospect third. For a long way it seemed that Parchment II. would win, but Martin, who is now apprenticed to Leach, jun., brought Glen Gowan with a well-timed run and won rather easily. The winner, who is by Ellangowan, was apparently not fancied and started at 100 to 8. The First October Nursery was a puzzling affair, for many of the starters had no form at all and most of the others had rather mixed form, sometimes rather good and at other times not so good. It was won by Flori gelding, who had not run since the middle of May. There was no evidence in the market on the race that he was fancied at all, but he won quite decisively from Lionel and Miss Buttercup. Lionel lost several lengths at the start and could never quite recover the lost ground. He should make amends before the season is ended, for he ran quite a good race. The winner belongs to the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known as "Ranji." Clove Hitch was badly drawn at the start, which may account for his rather disappointing display, but no such excuse can be made in the case of Douceuse, who was well drawn at the start.

Until after the Great Foal Stakes, run Across the Flat, a distance of a mile and a quarter, I had never regarded The Masher as a stayer, but as he won this race easily it seems certain that he stays, and stays well. Carslake rode one of his best races on him. For a long way he had him tucked in behind while Termite and Silver Mount were racing in the lead. Coming out of the Dip it was obvious that Silver Mount had beaten Termite, who, although she may stay, is deficient in finishing speed. Then, just when Silver Mount appeared to have the race won, Carslake brought The Masher with one of those beautiful runs of his up the Hill and the race was very quickly over. There are few things in racing at Newmarket which thrill me more than these runs up the Hill of Carslake and H. Beasley. They seem to know exactly the point at which to make their efforts and there is never any hard riding, just plain sailing up the Hill to the winning-post. Mr. Wilmot is to be congratulated on the success of his colt. I do not recall him ever having so successful a season before. As he breeds all his own horses, his successes must be even more pleasing than would otherwise be the case. The totalisator was a great success all the afternoon except for a curious mistake in connexion with this race. The indicator board in front of the Stands showed until almost just before the start that The Masher was a pronounced favourite for this race, with the result that quite a number of people did not bet on the machine, among them being a lady who was quite intimately interested in the horse. As a matter of fact, The Masher, was an outsider on the totalisator, starting at rather more than 17 to 1 against the 9 to 1 on offer at the start in the Ring.

The totalisator odds for one of the two races before this were also much better than the odds in the Ring, Glen Gowan starting at 40 to 1 on the totalisator and 100 to 8 in the Ring, while Flying Friar, who won the Isleham Claiming and Selling Plate, started at 7 to 1 in the Ring and at more than 13 to 1 on the machine. It must, however, be pointed out that the betting in the Ring was very weak, one of the leading members of Tattersalls' Ring stating that he had never known so little betting at a meeting at Newmarket. Flying Friar had not run since the very beginning of the season. Like Glen Gowan, he is trained by Leach, jun. Damerham was second and Young Ben, who was badly drawn at the start, third. Among the unplaced I noticed Mrs. P. W. Carr's Lone Craig running very well on the far side of the course. If he had been drawn on the Stands side of the course he might possibly have won. This was the second half of the totalisator daily double, which was not won, none naming the winner of this race and of the second race, nominators of one winner therefore receiving their winning money. This is, I think, the first time that no one has named the two winners. Special interest was added to the race for the Buckenham (Post) Produce Stakes, for this race was chosen for the first appearance of Lord Derby's filly Fara, by Phalaris out of Scapa Flow, and so a full sister to Fair Isle and Fairway. They were both bay or brown, but Fara is a chestnut and a very nice-looking filly. Ridden by Weston, she was always well placed, and in the end won by a head from Mah Mahal, with Phryne third. I do not know that this form amounts to very much, but I feel convinced that time will prove that Fara is a very good filly indeed. This race finished a long way down the course, and is, I am pleased to be able to state, the last race that will finish at that winning-post. It may be that the time will come when there will be only one winning-post on this admirable racecourse—namely, the one at the end of the Rous Course.

Empire Builder had a very easy task to win the quite valuable Third Year of the Eighty-first Triennial Stakes. It may be that he does not really stay the two miles over which this race is run, but the opposition was so weak that his stamina was never tested. Indeed, he was never off the bit and was never asked to do more than canter. He does not, after all, earn a penalty for this success, just missing it, and his chance for the Cambridgeshire is certainly a very good one, as I pointed out in my Notes on this race on Monday morning. He is as well handicapped as the nominal favourite, The Recorder, and, further, he seems a certain starter, and the same cannot yet be written of The Recorder. There is little that needs to be written about the Apprentices' Handicap, for it was won with ease by Mr. De Mestre's Mittagong, who was ridden by Archibald. This race was for boys who had never ridden a winner. Archibald is a son of that very good rider George Archibald who died a few years ago very suddenly after riding in a race over this course. Young Archibald should have a successful career.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—LINTON STAKES (5f.).—Trembler has run only twice, but he comes from a stable which has so good a line to all the two-year-old form that if there is any sign in the market on the race that he is fancied it would be unwise to ignore his chance here. Trinidad must have a good chance on his Goodwood form, and, through Windybrae, has the beating of Wall Street. The recent win of Alexis calls attention to the chance of Russet. Gilpin can choose between Helle Ferronniere and Balance, each of whom has shown promise. Newmarket reports speak well of the form shown recently by the former. On known form the probable winner seems to me to be TRINIDAD. In his absence the winner might be Gilpin's selected, which, I understand, will be BELLE FERRONNIERE.

2.30.—HOPEFUL STAKES (5f.).—This would be a useful race if Jacopo, Ojala, and Coldstream were all started, for the result of it would do something to assist us in the solution of the two-year-old problem, which seems at present to be most involved. It may be that Jacopo would like a more severe course, while Ojala has no chance against Athara on Liverpool running. Indeed, if that form were correct, then Athara has a great chance here, but the subsequent running of Turtle Soup suggests that that form was all wrong. Doctor Dolittle is in the same stable as Ojala. He should have been improved by his race of last week. Coldstream always runs well, but always without luck. He is not many pounds behind the much-improved Turtle Soup, so that it may well be that Athara will find it very difficult to give him 11lb. She may do so over this course. This is a race to watch rather than treat as a speculative medium. I would sooner not make a selection, but suggest that the winner may be ATHARA, who will be ideally suited by this course.

3.30.—NEWMARKET OCTOBER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—I have found this a most difficult handicap to deal with, for, try as I may, I cannot find a horse in it which appears to have a few pounds in hand. Perhaps BURNSIDE is as well handicapped as anything else in the race, and as he is a most genuine horse, who always runs well, and who has won before over this course and distance, he is the best selection. Even should he fail to win he seems reasonably certain to get a place.

4.0.—EIGHTY-SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES (1¼m.).—Wedding Favour stays well, but is very moderate, and there should be something here able to beat her at the weights. Prince Paradise, for instance, must have a good chance, as has Sister Norah, who ran second at Doncaster, and who has only 8st. 2lb. to carry here. Phalarette in another who might run well. I like best the chance of SISTER NORAH.

4.30.—BOSCAWEN (POST) STAKES (5f.).—The winner here may be FEARSOME, who has not had a race since running second in a race at Sandown Park, won by Thyestes. He has, I believe, done well since in his work at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Linton Stakes usually brings out a big field of two-year-olds of moderate class, but Belle Ferronniere is a doubtful starter. In her absence I must look to WITTICISM to prove our best.

The Great Eastern Handicap is likely to prove a most interesting race. Fleeting Memory is a wonderfully consistent performer, but he always seems to have just too much weight. However, he is sure to be fighting out the finish with whatever wins. Bearskin is another of the same type. Strongbow is not quite the useful horse he was in the spring. KNIGHT ERROR has done really well since finishing second in the Ayr Gold Cup, and he is very nicely handicapped here. I shall take him to prove our best. Oratorium, Aroostook, Pachalik, Triptych, Merton Abbey, and Billigerent are other runners.

The Hopeful Stakes looked like proving a most interesting race, but as Jacopo will not run I must look to ATBARA as the winner. She has always been a good-class filly, and by the way she has gone in recent gallops I should say she is now as well as she has been all the season.

In the Newmarket October Handicap the conditions will suit Saracen, but I shall pass him over here. Dark Hillock holds a very good chance, as does Montclair. However, in selecting FLANGE as the likely winner I do not think I shall be far out. This gelding has had a hard season, but I believe he is better now than ever he has been. Boldero and Lanson have chances.

It is very doubtful if our trainers will saddle a runner for the Triannial Produce Stakes.

In the Boscawen (Post) Stakes Fearsome, Fare, Heritage, and Balance are all useful Fairs, Heritage, and Balance are all useful two-year-olds. I have not seen anything in the Green Lodge string going so well as FEARSOME lately, and it is with some confidence that I select him to win.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON MEETING

A meeting under National Hunt Rules will be held at Stratford-on-Avon on Saturday, when the going, owing to the rain of the past few weeks, will be found to be in excellent condition. Very good entries have been received for this always popular fixture, there being no fewer than 154 horses entered for the six events to be decided. The totalisator will, of course, again be in operation.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

NEWMARKET

(2s. Unit—Stake and Winnings)

1.30.—Glen Gowan. Win 80s. 9d., Place 19s. 9d.; Parchment II., Place 7s. 9d.; Nice Prospect, Place 3s. 6d.

2.0.—Flori gelding. Win 31s., Place 12s. 6d.; Lionel, Place 5s.; Miss Buttercup unplaced.

2.30.—Trembler. Win 10s. 6d., Place 3s. 6d.; Wall Street, Place 3s. 6d.; Trinidad, Place 3s. 6d.; Alexis, Place 3s. 6d.; Russet, Place 3s. 6d.; Windybrae, Place 3s. 6d.; Balance, Place 3s. 6d.; Helle Ferronniere, Place 3s. 6d.; Mah Mahal, Place 3s. 6d.; Fara, Win 8s., Place 3s. 6d.; Mah Mahal, Place 3s. 6d.; Witticism Win 5s., Place 2s. 6d.; Ripple Adair, Place 6s. 6d.

HAMILTON PARK

2.30.—Rockmartin. Win 10s. 6d., Place 3s. 3d.; Lady Aurora, Place 3s. 3d.

3.0.—General O'Malley. Win 3s. 3d., Place 4s. 6d.; Ayot, Place 4s. 6d.; Cross Keys, Place 3s. 3d.; Aldermoss, Place 3s. 3d.

3.30.—Gogo. Win 6s., Place 2s. 6d.; Yukon, Place 2s. 6d.; Handyman, Place 2s. 6d.; Cloud Hitch, Place 2s. 6d.; Douceuse, Place 2s. 6d.; Backward Glance, Place 2s. 6d.; Zeze, Place 2s. 6d.; Riviere, Place 2s. 6d.; Marjolaine, Place 2s. 6d.; Slip I., Place 2s. 6d.

4.0.—Cloud Hitch. Win 5s., Place 2s.; Yukon, Place 2s.; Douceuse, Place 2s.; Backward Glance, Place 2s.; Zeze, Place 2s.; Riviere, Place 2s.; Marjolaine, Place 2s.; Slip I., Place 2s.

4.30.—Fearsome. Win 5s., Place 2s.; Fare, Place 2s.; Heritage, Place 2s.; Balance, Place 2s.; Helle Ferronniere, Place 2s.; Trinidad, Place 2s.; Wall Street, Place 2s.; Alexis, Place 2s.; Russet, Place 2s.; Windybrae, Place 2s.; Trembler, Place 2s.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have not arrived (or are not trained at Newmarket.)

2.0.—THE LINTON STAKES of 10 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit, if declared by September 23, with 300 sovs. added; for maiden two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs.

	st lb
TREMBLER (Mr J. P. Arkwright) ..... Perse	9 0
aTRINIDAD (Sir A. Bailey) ..... C. Day	9 0
aWALL STREET (Sir A. Bailey) ..... C. Day	9 0
aPHILAR (Mrs. L. G. Loder) ..... Dundas	9 0
aCANTATA C. by Lemnos (Miss L. Clayton) ..... Cannon	9 0
aPERUVIA C. by Blandford (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	9 0
aROBERT (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	9 0
aHELFERONNIERE (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... Jarvis	9 0
aSPECTACULUS (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Perse	9 0
aFOURLOOM (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	9 0
aWITTICISM (Mr. W. Pirie) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	9 0
aCAMP WARDEN (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	9 0
aDIMPLE (Mrs. C. Glover) ..... Sayers	9 0
aHAZLEY (Mr. A. W. Gordon) ..... F. Leader	9 0
UNOTURED (Mr. W. Hergesheimer) ..... Templeman	9 0
aMAY LADY C. by Somme Kiss (Mr. F. W. Hood) ..... Fred Butters	9 0
aSWEETUNA C. by Old Rowley (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... Whitaker	9 0
aKING (H. E. de la Pasture) ..... Gilpin	9 0
aLANCASTER (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Hellerby	9 0
aBALANCE (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	9 0
aASHA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... G. Waugh	9 11
aEAGLE'S OWN F. by Solario (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	8 11
aART SILK (Mr. M. Bode) ..... Dundas	8 11
aSTRENNA F. by Orpheus (Major A. K. Orr-Ewing) ..... R. J. Colling	8 11
aSARACAPE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8 11
Miss JINKS (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	8 11
aSPARKLING (Mr. J. Rutherford) ..... Allen	8 11
aACQUIT (Sir L. Philipps) ..... J. Jarvis	8 11
aNAUFRAGE (Mr. H. Pelham) ..... S. Darling	8 11
aBEAUTY SPOT (Mr. F. Hill) ..... A. Wragg	8 11
aVOLUPTUOUS (Mrs. Lilley) ..... R. J. Colling	8 11
aBELLE FERRONNIERE (M. E. de St. Alary) ..... Gilpin	8 1
aEXCELSIA F. by Phalaris (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8 11
aMAIDEN (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TRINIDAD, R. Fortune; CANTATA COLT, H. Jelliss; PERUVIAN COLT, J. Leach; ROBERT, C. Richards; HELFERONNIERE, Elliott; SPECTACULUS, E. Perse; FOURLOOM, H. Beasley; WITTICISM, Childs; CAMP WARDEN, C. Richards; CONCIL, E. Smith; GALLIC, J. Simpson; LEMONITOR, H. Leach; AZAL, F. Lane; EAGLE'S OWN F., Watts; ART SILK, H. Wragg; ELISSADE, R. Dick; NAUFRAGE, H. Southey; BELLE FERRONNIERE, P. Beasley; EXCELSIA FILLY, J. Dines; MADDEN, R. James; STRENNA FILLY, G. Bolton; SARACAPE, F. Fox; BEAUTY SPOT, B. Carslake; POLUBENSA, T. Lowrey.

2.30.—THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by September 23, with 400 sovs. added; for 3-yr-olds and upwards; 7st. 7lb. each; the Jockey Club; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save stake. Brethy Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	Yrs st lb
aLE PHARE (The Aga Khan) ..... E. Dawson	4 9 0
aFLEETING MEMORY (Mr. R. Jones) ..... Earl	5 9 0
aSTRONGBOW (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	5 8 8
aBEARSKIN (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. T. Wright	5 8 5
aSARATOGA (Mr. H. Bottomley) ..... Beasley	5 8 5
aSTARBOROUGH (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	4 8 2
aPACHALIK (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader	4 8 2
aKNIGHT ERROR (Mr. H. Jones) ..... Whitaker	4 7 13
aKNIGHT ERROR (Mr. H. Jones) ..... Whitaker	4 7 13
aTRIPTYCH (Lord Woolavington) ..... R. Dawson	4 7 11
aMERTON ABBEY (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Pickering	4 7 9
aORATORIUM (Mr. C. Hibbert) ..... Leader	4 7 7
aVIE DISSIDE (Mr. C. J. Ellis) ..... Lawson	4 7 7
aDUKE OF RUSS (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... R. Jones	4 7 7
aBILLINGBERT (Lady Z. Wernher) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	3 7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LE PHARE, M. Beary; FLEETING MEMORY, H. Wragg; STRONGBOW, Childs; BEARSKIN, Elliott; ARCHITOUR, C. Ray; KNIGHT ERROR, Fox; TRIPTYCH, J. Sirett; MERTON ABBEY, A. Wragg; THE DOMINIE, G. Richards; RING O' ROSES, —.

3.0.—THE HOPEFUL STAKES of 25 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit if declared by September 23, with 300 sovs. added; for two year-olds; second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save stake. The last five furlongs of Ab.M.

	st lb
aJACOPO (Mr. M. Field) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	9 7
DOCTOR DOLITTLE (Mr. A. F. Basset) ..... Perse	9 7
aATBARA (Lieut.-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	9 4
aSARA (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	9 0
OJALA (Mr. C. McAlmont) ..... Perse	9 0
aSTARWORD (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	9 0
aCOLDSTREAM (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	9 0
aTURTLE SOUP (Mr. H. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	8 7
aSURRAB (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8 7
aSKIRMISHER (Lieut.-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	8 7
aFORMATION (Mr. H. Abell) ..... Lawson	8 4
aQUICK RUN (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8 4
aVALOSA (Sir G. Bullough) ..... J. Jarvis	8 4
BUNNY (Mrs. C. Gorer) ..... Leader	8 4
aLUMINOUS (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ATBARA, F. Beasley; STARWORD, H. Wragg; COLDSTREAM, G. Richards; SURRAB, M. Beary; QUICK RISE, R. Dick; VALOSA, T. Lowrey; LUMINOUS, R. Perryman.

3.30.—THE NEWMARKET OCTOBER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by September 23, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. out of the stakes. Last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course.

	Yrs st lb
aSARACEN (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... B. Jarvis	5 9 0
aCOSTER BOY (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Lawson	5 8 13
aLORDS O' LONDON (Lord Carnarvon) ..... Dalby	5 8 8
aRICHBOROUGH (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	5 8 8
aDARK HILLOCK (Baron Beecroft) ..... R. W. Colling	5 8 7
aBURNSIDE (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... Y. Cannon	5 8 4
aMONTCLAIR (Mr. K. Gilbey) ..... J. Jarvis	5 8 4
aBOLDERO (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... G. Waugh	5 8 2
aLANSON (Mr. D. Goold) ..... R. J. Colling	5 8 2
aBROTHER-IN-LAW (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	3 8 1
aFLANGE (Lord Hillingdon) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4 7 11
aSOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Bingham) ..... Bingham	4 7 10
aLOVE AND PRIDE (Mr. W. Russell) ..... Cottrill	4 7 7
aCHERRY KING (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	5 7 7
aTAGRA (Lord Beatty) ..... Beatty	5 7 4
aFEU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling) ..... S. Darling	4 7 4
aROYAL POINTER (Sir A. Rutt) ..... Marsh	4 7 4
aCALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey) ..... E. Bell	4 7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SARACEN, Elliott; COSTER BOY, C. Ray; LORDS O' LONDON, Beasley; RICHBOROUGH, T. Weston; DARK HILLOCK, J. Childs; BURNSIDE, Sirett; MONTCLAIR, Jelliss; BOLDERO, Pettifer; LANSON, B. Jarvis; BROTHER-IN-LAW, F. Fox; FLANGE, Dines; SOUTH HILL, J. Collins; ADVANCER, —; CHERRY KING, G. Richards; TAGRA, W. Stephenson; FEU D'ARTIFICE, G. Bulger; ROYAL POINTER, T. Lowrey; CALVADOS, C. Richards.

4.0.—THE SECOND YEAR OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit if declared by the Tuesday in the week before the meeting, or £25 if declared by the Wednesday in October, 1929, with 300 sovs. added, and 100 sovs. for the owner (at time of entry) of the dam of each produce of mares covered in 1926; the owner of the second horse to receive a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the whole stake out of the stakes. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

	st lb
aWEDDING FAVOUR (Lord H. de Walden) D. Waugh	9 4
aHERCULOPHYRE (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	9 0
aBOW OF LIFE (Mr. ——Morston	9 0
aPRINCE PARADISE (?fr.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) Whitaker	9 0
PHALARETTE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	9 11
aSISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8 2
aTERMITE (4lb.) (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	7 12
aSILMONA (4lb.) (Mr. A. E. Brice) ..... J. Cannon	7 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SON OF MIST, F. Lane; PRINCE PARADISE, G. Beasel; PHALARETTE, E. Jones; SISTER NORAH, F. Fox.

4.30.—THE BOSCAWEN (POST) STAKES of 100 sovs. each; for two-year-olds; each subscriber to name two foals and bring one to the post. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	st lb
aTRUCULENT (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	9 0
aARBITRATOR (Mr. C. Bentley) ..... T. R. Leader	9 0
aPENCHILL (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	9 0
aCURCARD (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	9 0
aFEARSOME (Mr. J. Astell) ..... B. Jarvis	9 0
aKNOWN FACT (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	9 0
aJACQUES EMILE BLANCHE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	9 0
aPICKPOCKET (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	9 0
ARTHOS (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	9 0
aHERITAGE (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	9 0
aBALANCE (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	9 0
aHERALDED (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8 11
CRUSTY (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8 11
aFARA (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8 11
TOM FOOL (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8 11
LINDOS ONE (Lady McCalmont) ..... Perse	8 11
RUNAWAY MATCH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TRUCULENT, R. Dick; PEARSOME, Elliott; JACQUES EMILE BLANCHE or PICKPOCKET, M. Beary; HERITAGE, Perryman.

HAMILTON PARK RESULTS

2.30 (2.25).—The HALLEATHS MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

1 ROCKMARTIN (Mr. W. R. Smith). 9st. H. Jameson
2 LADY AURORA, b f, by Seventy-Five—Lamination (Major A. W. Huntington). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. McGuigan

LASS O' BONNIE DOON, ch f, by Milesian—Blue Nile (Lieutenant-Commander E. Leake). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Caldwell 3
Intrition (Mr. F. Bowcher). 9st. ..... J. Taylor 0
Blencathra f, by Soldennis (Mr. E. Fitzgerald). 8st. 6lb. ..... P. Maher 0
Symbol (Sir J. Rutherford). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Brown 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Lady Aurora, 6 to 1 agst Rockmartin, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Rockmartin unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 11s. 6d.; places, 2s., 2s. 3d.. Total win pool, 9,249 units; total place pool, 7,507 units.

Won by one length; half a length separated second and third. Intrition was fourth and Symbol last.

3.0 (3.1).—The CALDER WATER SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

1 GENERAL O'MALLEY, ch c, by Allenby—Either Or (Major J. Lindsay-Commander J. Lees). 4 yrs. 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Taylor 1
AYOT, b m, by The Visier—Caltha (Mr. A. Boasman). aged, 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
DUNIN, bl g, by Dunboltin—Culp (Mr. R. Renton). 5 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Caldwell 3
Khof (Mr. A. Dona). aged, 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Cross Keys (Mr. J. McLean). 4 yrs. 6st. 5lb. ..... A. Brierley 0

(Winner trained by J. Burns, at Ayr)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Khof, 5 to 2 General O'Malley, 4 to 1 Ayot, 5 to 1 Dunin, 100 to 7 agst Cross Keys.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 6d.; places, 4s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,086 units; total place pool, 4,441 units.

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Cross Keys was last.

The winner was bought in for 160 guineas.

3.30 (3.31).—The CALEDONIAN HUNT HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. (including a plate of plate value 100 guineas, given by the Royal Caledonian Hunt). One mile and 40 yards.

1 WEARY WILLY, br g, by Stratford—Wary (Sir C. Hyde). 3 yrs. 7st. ..... Burns 1
ALDERSHAW, b c, by Wrack—Fun (Mr. W. Kinsella Lemon). 3 yrs. 7st. ..... A. Richardson 2
SCOTCH LAMENT, b g, by Knockando—Wistful (Mr. C. E. Howard). 3 yrs. 6st. 13lb. A. Harris 3

Top Dressing (Mrs. G. H. Peacock), 4 yrs. 7st. ..... J. Adler 0
Sylvan Ash (Major J. A. Cook). 3 yrs. 6st. 2lb. ..... G. Brierley 0
Ethelwulf (Mr. J. E. Anderton). 5 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... W. McCafferty 0

(Winner trained by Scobie, at Whitsbury)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Aldershaw, 100 to 30 each Top Dressing and Weary Willy, 8 to 1 Scotch Lament, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,094 units; total place pool, 7,410 units.

Won by half a length; five lengths separated second and third. Top Dressing was fourth and Sylvan Ash last.

4.0 (4.3).—The CADZOW SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.

1 BARKHAM SQUARE, br g, by Sir Berkeley—Ironie II. (Mr. R. Renton). aged, 7st. 5lb. ..... H. Gunn 1
FINE KETTLE, b c, by Hurstwood—Fine and Neadles (Captain J. Paton). 3 yrs. 6st. 11lb. (car. 6st. 13lb.) ..... W. Barugh 2
CLARA VERE DE VERE, br f, by Stratford—Lady Celer (Mr. T. Mochan). 4 yrs. 7st. ..... G. Brierley 3

(Continued at foot of next column)

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The TRIAL SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Brethy (Lakes Course (six furlongs).

1 GLEN GOWAN, br g, by Ellangowan—Glenheck (Mr. D. L. Wilson). 3 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... I. Martin 1
PARCHMENT II., b c, by Papyrus—Nectarine (Mr. C. J. Ryan). 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 2
NICE PROSPECT, b or br g, by Prospector—Cord Neon (Mr. J. H. Whitney). aged, 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... J. Childs 3
Jarnick (Mr. O. W. Nicholson). 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jones 0
Gold Seal (Sir W. Cooke). 3 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Ray 0
Ryevale (Mr. S. B. Joel). 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Aide de Camp (Mr. H. Stobart). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... G. Baines 0
Alpheus (Mr. R. J. Colling). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... R. James 0
Algiers (Major J. S. Courtauld). 3 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Solleggio (Mrs. I. Miss). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Ryevale, 11 to 4 Gold Seal, 6 to 1 Nice Prospect, 7 to 1 each Parchment II. and Solleggio, 100 to 8 each Glen Gowan and Jarnick, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 40s. 6d.; places, 22s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,619 units; total place pool, 3,466 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Solleggio was fourth and Algiers last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.0 (2.2).—The FIRST OCTOBER NURSERY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. Rous Course (five furlongs).

1 FLORI GELDING, by Allenby (the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar). 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 1
LIONEL, b c, by Gay Crusader—Lionella (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Ray 2
MISS BUTTERCUP, ch f, by Golden Boss—Stuarti (Mr. W. T. Soares). 8st. 7lb. ..... Martin 3
Clove Hitch (Mrs. S. Whitbread). 8st. 13lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Stour (Mrs. F. W. Horlock). 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Douceuse (Captain R. B. Brassey). 8st. 4lb. J. Dines 0
Backward Glance (Mr. M. Markham). 8st. G. Richards 0
Zeze (Lady Derby). 8st. ..... T. Weston 0
Riviere (Mr. H. Tufton). 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Marigot (Mr. W. J. Alcock). 7st. 9lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Tetaru (Mr. S. B. Joel). 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Winsome Way (Mr. A. W. Gordon). 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Lowrey 0
Marjolaine (Major J. R. Courtauld). 7st. ..... J. Simpson 0
Slip I. by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey). 6st. 7lb. ..... G. Archibald 0

(Winner trained by A. Sadler, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Douceuse, 7 to 2 Clove Hitch, 8 to 1 each Riviere, Winsome Way, and Tetaru, 10 to 1 each Stour, Backward Glance, Marigot, and Marjolaine, 100 to 6 Flori gelding, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 34s. 3d.; places, 11s. 6d., 15s., 55s. Total win pool, 6,866 units; total place pool, 6,396 units.

Won by a head; a neck separated second and third. Clove Hitch was fourth and Stour last.

2.30 (2.33).—The GREAT FOAL STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added for owner and 100 sovs. for breeder of winner; second to receive 150 sovs. and third 50 sovs.; for three-year-olds. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

THE MASHER, ch c, by Pommern—Madam Adam (Mr. F. W. Wilmot). 8st. ..... B. Carslake 1
SILVER MOUNT, gr f, by Pultoueen—Demurrage (Mrs. C. Rich). 7st. 6lb. ..... F. Fox 2
TERMITE, b f, by Black Gauntlet—White Ant (Mrs. A. James). 7st. 6lb. ..... T. Weston 3
British Sailor (Lord Glanely), 8st. ..... G. Richards 0
Hieroglyphic (Major J. S. Courtauld). 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Spice (Sir L. Philipps), 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Junior Counsel (Lady Ludlow). 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Brantwood (Mr. S. Tattersall). 7st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 10lb.) ..... F. Lane 0

(Winner trained by Chandler, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Silver Mount, 2 to 1 Termite, 9 to 1 each Spice and The Masher, 10 to 1 British Sailor, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 37s. 6d.; places, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,554 units; total place pool, 7,047 units.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Brantwood was fourth and British Sailor last.

3.0 (3.1).—The ISLEHAM CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

1 FLYING FRIAR, ch c, by Friar Marcus—Seriphine (Mr. G. Wellesley). 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Baines 1
DAMERHAM, b c, by Somme Kiss—Irish Grace (Mr. C. W. Gordon). 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Jelliss 2
YOUNG BEN, b c, by Junior—Ben Vane (Mr. R. F. Watson). 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Gladly (Mr. J. M. Clayton). 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Trojan Prince (Mr. F. Leach, jun.). 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Happy Climax c, by Gainsborough (Lord Beaverbrook)—Climax. 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Lone Craig (M

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

ENGLISH LADIES' CLOSE CHAMPIONSHIP

The English Ladies' Close Championship was continued at Aldeburgh yesterday in very different conditions from those of Monday. The sun shone, a northerly breeze blew steadily enough to test the competitors and quicken the pace of the greens, and competitors and spectators were able to play and watch in complete comfort. As a result of the day's play 32 ladies are left in to fight out the fourth round this morning. In order to arrive at this, eight had to play twice yesterday, the remainder escaping with one round.

In the first two of these eight matches Mrs. Fleming and Miss Diana Esmond respectively won easy victories, but Mrs. J. Heaton, a most reliable Cheshire player, had to go to the 19th hole before disposing of Miss E. Lewis. Then came a struggle between Miss Gourlay and Mrs. Hill, of Walton Heath, who put up a great fight against the holder. Miss Gourlay started well, was four up at the seventh, but lost the next three holes, which Mrs. Hill did in 3, 4, 4. She lost the 11th also, where she was twice bunkered, and that was all square. Mrs. Hill lost a rare chance at the 12th, where she putted weakly. Miss Gourlay got her second wind, and eventually won by three and two, but she had had a fright.

This was followed by the meeting between Miss Judith Fowler and Miss Doris Chambers. Miss Chambers started well by winning the first two holes, was dragged back to all square at the sixth, and then, after holding her own until the 11th, rather faded away, and Miss Fowler, taking her chances, won by 4 ores and one. Miss Diana Plumpton, later to become the heroine of the day, and Mrs. Latham Hall won their respective matches comfortably, but Mrs. Harker and Miss Dorothy Du Perkin had a great battle, which, after Mrs. Harker had holed out in one putt on 11 greens, ended not very surprisingly in a victory for her, although only by a single hole.

After that there was nothing of special interest until Miss Enid Wilson met Miss Heather Palmes, and it stands to the latter's credit that she took her redoubtable opponent as far as the 17th green. Two couples behind this match came two young players, Miss Fyshe and Miss Barbara Smith, of Bramall Park. Miss Fyshe has already won recognition; Miss Smith, except in Cheshire, is not so well known, but, although she was beaten on the last green, she has a most promising future, with a beautiful style on which to build. Meanwhile, Miss Wanda Morgan, who hurried on the scene this time last year at Broadstone, was putting up a great performance, for against poor Miss Downes her first nine holes consisted of two 5's, two 3's, another virtual 3—she was close to the hole in 3, but did not have to putt—and four 4's, or an outgoing value of 35. This gave Miss Downes no chance, and Miss Morgan won by eight and six. She has a markedly wide arc to her swing, which not only gives her long game a trajectory very similar to that of R. T. Jones, but also gives the ball the same type run on alighting.

Mrs. Soulby had a hard match with Miss Doxford, but Mrs. Temple Dodd disposed of Miss Mellor and her five clubs on the 11th green. They both laughed and enjoyed themselves so much that they were not very sure what the position was until reassured that the match was indeed over. Mrs. Sturgess Wells and Miss Marshall each had to go to the home green before winning, and so had Miss Rudgard against Mrs. A. Gold, and this was a match indeed. Both are excellent and improving players; everyone knew they were well matched, so all that could followed them. Miss Rudgard got off the mark the quicker and she was actually three up at the turn. Then the fun began. Mrs. Gold has a stout heart and rarely misses her opportunities. Miss Rudgard gave her one at each of the 10th 12th, and 13th holes and the match was all square. The next two holes were halved and Miss Rudgard won the 16th. She seemed a certain winner of the short 17th also, for there she hit a good tee shot whereas Mrs. Gold pulled hers apparently into the middle of a forest of whins, so much so that she played a provisional ball. However, she found the first lying sufficiently clear to play it and snatched an unexpected half after Miss Rudgard had taken three putts. Both played the last hole well and it was halved.

Miss Joy Winn beat Miss Reed, the conqueror of Mrs. Garon, on the 19th green after the match had stood all square at the turn, and then came those who had to play a second round. This time Mrs. Fleming got home only at the last hole from Miss Esmond, and Miss Gourlay had another tussle, this time with Mrs. Heaton, for she was one down at the turn, but after that her quality and experience told and she won by three and two. Mrs. Latham Hall had her moments of anxiety, for after being dormy five on Mrs. Harker she had to go to the 17th green. But all these paled beside the finish between Miss Judith Fowler and Miss Diana Plumpton. It would take far too long to describe the whole match. It is the finish that really matters, for it showed that Miss Plumpton, in addition to having a most promising style, possessed the ability to face a crisis rarely found in young and inexperienced golfers. Briefly what happened was that Miss Plumpton started well, but was gradually caught and passed by Miss Fowler, who, when one up with two to play, looked the winner, and still more so when Miss Plumpton missed a rare chance of squaring the match at the short 17th by taking three putts. However, the fates were kind to her, after each had met vicissitudes to the home hole. Miss Fowler missed a tiny putt to halve the hole and win the match and out they went again. The 19th was halved, Miss Plumpton holing a 4ft. putt as steadily as Walter Hagen, Miss Fowler following not quite so convincingly with one somewhat shorter. To the 20th Miss Plumpton hit a fine drive and then, after Miss Fowler was short in 2, banged a really splendid iron shot up on to the green and won the hole and a great match in 4.

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND (CONCLUDED)

Mrs. W. Y. Fleming (Troon) beat Miss H. K. Burman (Harborne) by 7 and 6.
Miss D. Esmond (North Berwick) beat Mrs. J. D. Crosthwaite Eustace (Dorse) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. J. Heaton (Wilmslow) beat Miss E. Lewis (Dorset) at the 19th hole.
Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath) (holder) beat Mrs. E. Hill (Walton Heath) by 3 and 2.
Miss J. Fowler (Harrogate) beat Miss D. E. Chambers (Wirral) by 3 and 1.
Miss D. Plumpton (Frinton-on-Sea) beat Mrs. W. M. Sinclair (Meadow) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Latham Hall (Guildford) beat Mrs. S. Walton (Lowestoft) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. R. Harker (Ashdown Forest) beat Miss B. Dix Perkin (Sandy Lodge) by 1 hole.

THIRD ROUND

Miss C. Griffiths (Links, Newmarket) beat Miss J. Hill (Aldeburgh) by 5 and 3.
Miss B. Butler (Combe Wood) beat Mrs. A. J. Gardner (Saltford) by 4 and 3.
Lady Alness (Harrogate) beat Miss A. C. Regnart (Major Park) by 5 and 3.
Mrs. Peppercorn (Copt Heath) beat Mrs. S. V. Hicks (Roehampton) by 7 and 5.
Miss D. Hartill (Copt Heath) beat Miss P. Whitfeld (Hunstrete) by 2 and 1.
Miss E. Corlett (Royal Lytham and St. Anne's) beat Mrs. Lyttelton Baker (Leicestershire) by 6 and 5.
Miss M. Lake (Worthing) beat Miss M. Dalton (Hertfordshire) by 4 and 2.
Miss Cox-Leader (West Hill) beat Miss C. K. Uhthoff (Merrist Park) by 2 holes.
Mrs. F. Bell-Scott (Mossley) beat Mrs. D. M. Hartmann (Lowestoft) by 3 and 2.
Miss Miller (Frinton-on-Sea) beat Miss Hulcatt (Come Town) by 7 and 6.
Miss Wilson (Notts) beat Miss H. Palmes (Royal Cromer) by 2 holes.
Mrs. V. S. Morris (Stoke Poges) beat Miss M. Liddle (Broxton Hall) by 3 and 2.
Miss Fyshe (Blackwell) beat Miss B. Smith (Bramall Park) by 1 hole.
Miss W. Morgan (Westgate-on-Sea and Birchington) beat Miss C. Downes (Pannal) by 8 and 6.
Mrs. Fleming beat Miss Esmond by 1 hole.
Miss Gourlay beat Mrs. Heaton by 3 and 2.
Miss Plumpton beat Miss J. Fowler at the 20th hole.
Mrs. Latham Hall beat Mrs. Bernard Harker by 2 and 1.
Mrs. D. E. B. Soulby (St. Anne's Old Links) beat Miss J. Doxford (Sunningdale Park) by 7 and 5.
Mrs. Temple Dodd (Bromborough) beat Miss Mellor (Denton) by 7 and 6.
Mrs. H. C. Sturgess-Wells (Lady Golfers' Club) beat Mrs. Evans (Huntercombe) by 1 hole.
Miss M. Reed (Manchester) beat Mrs. W. T. Wood (Aldeburgh) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. G. Gold (West Runton) beat Lady Eddis (Aldeburgh) by 2 and 1.
Miss A. Skinner (Cromer) beat Miss J. Hamilton (Troon) by 3 and 2.
Miss Wilding (Yelverton) beat Miss F. Mackenzie (Inverness-shire) (Howth) by 3 and 2.
Miss Jones (Burnham Beech) beat Miss H. Jessamine (Bush Hill Park) by 2 and 1.
Mrs. G. C. Fowler (Wentworth) beat Miss F. Moss (Royal Lytham and St. Anne's) by 5 and 4.
Miss D. Marsden (North Shore) beat Miss K. Thebaw (Sonning) by 1 hole.
Miss C. E. C. Bedford (York) beat Mrs. A. Gold (Downe) by 1 hole.
Mrs. Bernard Cooper (Ringway) beat Miss V. Miles (Ombey) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. F. C. Murrell (Hale) beat Mrs. J. Bailey (Sandwell Park) by 3 and 2.
Miss J. Wilson (Aldourie) beat Miss P. Reed (Stinsford) by 3 and 2.

MIDLAND PROFESSIONALS' CHALLENGE MATCH

C. R. Bentley (Edgbaston) and T. Green (Copt Heath) beat P. F. Weston (Birstall) and J. Seager (Rothley Park) by two and one in a 36-holes four-ball return challenge match over the Edgbaston course yesterday. The game was very keenly contested, and at the end

(Continued in next column)

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. NEWMAN

The opening heat in the International billiard tournament was continued by Lindrum and Newman at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday. Lindrum, who conceded 7,000 start, had regained only two points on Monday, and yesterday afternoon Newman again had the better of the play, scoring 506 for an average of 115, compared with Lindrum's total of 679 for an average of 97.

The new conditions in which the game is being played appeared to affect Lindrum's normal method of scoring, for he was unable to secure a close-cannon position. Newman, on the other hand, achieved the distinction of making the first 500 break of the match. This was made at his fourth visit to the table. For the first 100 points the balls frequently ran badly, and he had to make many clever strokes in order to keep the break running. The greatest difficulty Newman had to contend with occurred at 361, when the balls covered, and he had made a speculative cannon shot, which brought about a cannon and a red winner. The break had been taken to 533 when, the balls having spread, he missed a cross cushion cannon.

Previously Newman had made breaks of 42 and 64, and he followed this with runs of 62 and 105, while Lindrum made breaks of 108, 91, and 145. In the closing stages Lindrum improved, and played out time with a break of 301 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 9,326; Lindrum (in play), 2,201.

In the snooker pool tournament, in which Newman receives 200 start, Newman won the third game at 61 to 43, bringing his aggregate to 402 against Lindrum's 117.

Lindrum gave a very fine display in the evening, when he scored 1,501 for an average of 300, while Newman, who had very few chances, made 261 for an average of 52.

Lindrum played with much greater confidence. He increased his unfinished break to 435, taking an incompleted run of cannons to 63, and then he missed a red winner. Newman played well in a run of 193, before he, too, failed at a winner. In each case the stroke was a difficult one, and the mistake on Newman's part proved particularly expensive. Lindrum played better than he had done in the earlier part of the match, and gave a beautiful display while making a break of 719. The only blemish in a break which included a run of 101 cannons was a fluke when he had scored 472. He missed a thin cannon, but the object ball came off the cushion and completed the stroke.

Newman missed two chances, although on one occasion he was left with only the white ball in play. Lindrum, however, maintained his form. He failed to make a little close cannon for the second time during the evening, after scoring 50, but then his opponent failed at a long loser. Lindrum scored without any difficulty by an attractive variety of methods. After a little open play he controlled the balls so cleverly in the top-of-the-table game that he had to go only occasionally to the balk end. Lindrum completed a very good break of 484 without making any runs of close cannons, and the first really poor stroke he made was when a little screw cannon caused the balls to run wide, and he missed the next stroke, a difficult cross-cushion cannon. Newman gave his opponent another chance soon afterwards. Newman missed a very thin cannon after scoring 44, and Lindrum, who was showing his best form, played out time with a break of 107 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Newman (rec. 7,000), 9,587; Lindrum (in play), 3,702.

Lindrum won the snooker in the evening, the closing scores being:—Newman (rec. 200), 437; Lindrum, 182.

McCONACHY v. DAVIS

Davis and McConachy, each of whom receives 7,000 points start in the International tournament from Lindrum, continued their game at Cardiff yesterday. In the afternoon Davis converted a deficit of 80 points into a lead of 216, his average being 82, as compared with McConachy's average of 60. Davis had breaks of 46 (full), 102, 147, and 267. McConachy's best breaks were 59 and 246.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 9,122; McConachy (receives 7,000), 8,906.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000) (in play), 10,038; McConachy (receives 7,000), 9,335.

WOOLWICH v. SANDHURST FIXTURES

The following fixtures between Woolwich and Sandhurst have been fixed for the coming season:—

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—November 26, at Richmond.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—December 3, at Sandhurst.
SQUASH RACKETS.—December 6, at Sandhurst.
BOXING.—March 18, at Sandhurst.
FENCING.—March 28, at Westwich.

Hampstead Harriers have been obliged to move their headquarters from North Finchley to "The Green Dragon" at Mimms, and will open their forty-first season from there on Saturday.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newmarket First October meeting, 2.0.
FOOTBALL.—See fixture list.
GOLF.—Ladies' English Close Championship, Aldeburgh.
DAWN TENNIS.—West Side Club Tournament, Ealing; Felixstowe; Llandudno.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Newman, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 2.0 and 6.30; McConachy v. Davis, Cardiff.

of the first round neither couple held an advantage. Buckle and Green took the lead at the fourth hole during the second round, but their opponents squared the match at the 13th. Buckle and Green, however, went ahead again at the 18th and finished the game by also winning the 17th. In the first match, which was played at Rothley Park, Buckle and Green won by a hole.

MATCH AT SHERINGHAM

The annual match between the Bishop of London's team and a side of artisans was played at Sheringham yesterday, and ended all square, each side winning four matches.

The results were:—

Bishop of London's Team		Sheringham Artisans	
The Bishop of London	0	W. Farrow (1 hole)	1
S. Cheesbrough (1 hole)	1	R. Hannah	0
R. Davies	0	W. Sadler (5 and 3)	1
Sir Algernon Osborn (5 and 2)	1	F. Kennedy	0
A. R. Cook (2 and 1)	1	H. E. West	0
The Hon. R. H. Harvard-Watts	0	R. West (5 and 4)	1
Major C. G. Wellesley	0	C. Broome (3 and 2)	1
A. V. Campbell (2 and 1)	1	J. Cooper	0
Total	4	Total	4

OLD CLIFTONIAN MEETING

The results of the Old Cliftonian Golfing Society's autumn meeting at Beaconsfield were:—

MEDAL ROUND.—CLASS "A".—L. T. Godsell, 77-2=75; C. Rieth, 79+1=79; H. G. Bevan, 83-2=81; Captain Rowley Brown, 85-4=81. CLASS "B".—G. B. Clark, 98-14=84; G. W. Wright, 91-8=83. BOGEY.—CLASS "A".—L. T. Godsell, 2 down. CLASS "B".—R. F. Phillips, 2 down.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT'S MEETING

The autumn meeting of The Royal Berkshire Regiment Golfing Society was held at Wentworth, when the results were:—

18 HOLES (MEDAL) HANDICAP (Prize Annual Challenge Cup, presented by Brigadier-General R. N. Gamble).—D. N. Hogg.
BEST SCRATCH SCORE 18 HOLES.—M. O. Wells.
BOGEY FOURSOMES HANDICAP (18 HOLES).—Major E. Rhodes and M. O. Wells.

PEARSON TROPHY

The semi-finals and final of the Surrey ("B" Division) section in the Pearson trophy ladies' tournament were decided over the Prince's ladies' course at Mitcham yesterday, when Roehampton beat Shirley Park by six games to one in the final, and so qualified to meet Walton Heath, who had previously gained the honours in the "A" Division, in the county final. In the semi-final round yesterday Roehampton beat South Lodge by five games to one, and Shirley Park beat Purley Downs by the same margin.

Mrs. Yonge won the scratch prize with a score of 83 at the Ladies' Autumn Meeting of the Chislehurst Club yesterday and tied with Miss Moore (16) and Mrs. Crowdy (14) for the senior handicap prize with 76 net.

In a ladies' match at Fulwell yesterday Fulwell ladies' second team won all seven games against West Middlesex ladies' second team.

Watney, Combe, Reid, and Co., represented by S. H. Combe and H. Hussey, won the Fouresome Challenge Cup tournament of the London Brewers A.S.A. at Oxhey yesterday when they defeated Barclay Perkins and Co. (6—F. R. Bevan and Whitmarsh-Gray) by 3 and 2 in the final round.

New York, Sept. 30.—The gate receipts for the American Amateur Golf Championship, held at the Merion Cricket Club's course (Edgbaston course) yesterday. The game was very keenly contested, and at the end

(Continued in next column)

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 25

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. D. Brown, P. H. Hope-Johnson, R. Mac. Woods, E. H. C. Chapman, W. N. Fotch, J. K. N. Syrmatt (Sept. 16).

R.N.V.R.

Act. Sub-Lieut. E. R. Jones to be Sub-Lieut. (Aug. 29).

SEPTEMBER 27

R.N.

Cl. Gunner (T) J. Short placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Sept. 27); Paym.-Cmdr. A. C. Dennis placed on Retd. List with rank of Paym.-Capt. (Sept. 27).

SEPTEMBER 29

R.N.

Cl. Gunner (T) J. H. Edwards placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Lieut. (Sept. 30).

R.N.V.R.

Capt. W. Mapled, V.D., A.D.C., placed on Retd. List at own request (Sept. 30).

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 30

REGULAR ARMY

Lt.-Gen. Sir A. A. Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Gen. (Oct. 1).
Temp. Maj.-Gens. to be Lt.-Gens.:—R. J. Burnett Hitchcock, C.B., C.M.G. (Sept. 14); Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G. (Oct. 1).
Maj.-Gen. G. G. Loch, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Sept. 30).
Col. (temp. Brig.) J. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Col. (Sept. 14); Col. (temp. Brig.) H. Broadfoot, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be King (Oct. 1).
Col. (temp. Brig.) I. M. C. Poole, D.S.O., Ind. Army, retaining his temp. rank whilst empld. as Dep. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Army of Occ., India (June 16).
Lt.-Col. H. K. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., W. York R., is granted the local rank of brigadier whilst actg. Inspr.-Gen. of the W. Ind. Local Forces and Offr. Comdg. the Tyrone Jointly (July 22).
Lt.-Col. O. R. P. Trenchard, h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (Sept. 24).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The folls. relinquish their appts.:—Col. (temp. Brig.) R. N. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., Comdr., Teeside Area, and the temp. rank of Brigadier (Sept. 17); Maj. H. S. Ellis, M.C., R.A., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area (Sept. 24); Maj. J. E. Harty, D.S.O., R.A., G.S.O. 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 25); Capt. G. S. McNaught, D.S.O., Cheshire R., Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Manchester Univ. O.T.C. (Sept. 9); Capt. C. J. Fearfield, M.C., R.E., Staff Capt., War Office (Sept. 19).
The folls. supts. are made:—Col. C. F. H. Brocker, D.S.O., M.C., from h.p., to be Comdt., Cairo Dist., Egypt, and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier (Sept. 22); Maj. H. M. de Stenpoole, M.C., R. Scots, to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area (Sept. 24); Maj. J. F. Hay, Black Watch, to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 25); Capt. F. E. Sims, R.E., to be Staff Capt., M.C., R.E., Staff Coll., Camberley (Sept. 19); Lt. T. N. Pennington, The Bucks, to be Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Manchester Univ. O.T.C. (Sept. 6).

CAVALRY

L.G.—Lt. A. T. Smith-Bingham from 13th/18th H., to be Lt. (Aug. 29).
14th/20th H.—Lt. J. C. B. Lethbridge retires on ret. pay (Sept. 26).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. R. B. Warton, D.S.O. (since ret.), is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (July 30) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of March 25).
The folls. are restd. to the establt.:—Maj. L. R. Stansfield (Sept. 20); Maj. O. V. Lund, M.C. (Oct. 11); Maj. N. Underhill (Oct. 1); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. A. H. Evans-Gwynne, D.S.O. (Oct. 1); Capt. K. F. McK. Lewis, M.C. (Sept. 28); Capt. A. L. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C. (Sept. 22); Capt. J. C. Campbell, M.C. (Sept. 22); Capt. F. D. Chaworth-Musters (Sept. 20); Capt. G. B. J. Kelly, M.C. (Sept. 23); Capt. A. J. Deakin, M.C. (Sept. 28); Capt. F. Pocock, M.C. (Sept. 28); Lt. W. G. Abinett (Aug. 23); Lt. J. Goldsmith, M.B.E., M.M. (Sept. 22); Lt. W. R. Hird (Sept. 23); Lt. A. W. Wilson (Sept. 22); Lt. G. C. Gray (Sept. 25); Lt. G. B. Carmichael (Sept. 28).
The undermentioned are seconded:—Capt. S. W. Harvey, M.C., for serv. with the R.A.O.C. (Sept. 29); Lt. F. W. N. Bannatyne, while holding the appt. of Asst. Instr., Mil. Coll. of Science (Sept. 16).
The folls. Lts. to be Capts.:—Lt. (temp. Brig.) J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Sept. 14); Col. R. L. N. Thompson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sept. 30); Col. (temp. Brig.) C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Broadhurst, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be King (Oct. 1).
Col. (temp. Brig.) I. M. C. Poole, D.S.O., Ind. Army, retaining his temp. rank whilst empld. as Dep. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Army of Occ., India (June 16).
Lt.-Col. H. K. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., W. York R., is granted the local rank of brigadier whilst actg. Inspr.-Gen. of the W. Ind. Local Forces and Offr. Comdg. the Tyrone Jointly (July 22).
Lt.-Col. O. R. P. Trenchard, h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (Sept. 24).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The folls. relinquish their appts.:—Col. (temp. Brig.) R. N. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., Comdr., Teeside Area, and the temp. rank of Brigadier (Sept. 17); Maj. H. S. Ellis, M.C., R.A., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area (Sept. 24); Maj. J. E. Harty, D.S.O., R.A., G.S.O. 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 25); Capt. G. S. McNaught, D.S.O., Cheshire R., Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Manchester Univ. O.T.C. (Sept. 9); Capt. C. J. Fearfield, M.C., R.E., Staff Capt., War Office (Sept. 19).
The folls. supts. are made:—Col. C. F. H. Brocker, D.S.O., M.C., from h.p., to be Comdt., Cairo Dist., Egypt, and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier (Sept. 22); Maj. H. M. de Stenpoole, M.C., R. Scots, to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area (Sept. 24); Maj. J. F. Hay, Black Watch, to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 25); Capt. F. E. Sims, R.E., to be Staff Capt., M.C., R.E., Staff Coll., Camberley (Sept. 19); Lt. T. N. Pennington, The Bucks, to be Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Manchester Univ. O.T.C. (Sept. 6).

CAVALRY

L.G.—Lt. A. T. Smith-Bingham from 13th/18th H., to be Lt. (Aug. 29).
14th/20th H.—Lt. J. C. B. Lethbridge retires on ret. pay (Sept. 26).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. R. B. Warton, D.S.O. (since ret.), is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (July 30) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of March 25).
The folls. are restd. to the establt.:—Maj. L. R. Stansfield (Sept. 20); Maj. O. V. Lund, M.C. (Oct. 11); Maj. N. Underhill (Oct. 1); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. A. H. Evans-Gwynne, D.S.O. (Oct. 1); Capt. K. F. McK. Lewis, M.C. (Sept. 28); Capt. A. L. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C. (Sept. 22); Capt. J. C. Campbell, M.C. (Sept. 22); Capt. F. D. Chaworth-Musters (Sept. 20); Capt. G. B. J. Kelly, M.C. (Sept. 23); Capt. A. J. Deakin, M.C. (Sept. 28); Capt. F. Pocock, M.C. (Sept. 28); Lt. W. G. Abinett (Aug. 23); Lt. J. Goldsmith, M.B.E., M.M. (Sept. 22); Lt. W. R. Hird (Sept. 23); Lt. A. W. Wilson (Sept. 22); Lt. G. C. Gray (Sept. 25); Lt. G. B. Carmichael (Sept. 28).
The undermentioned are seconded:—Capt. S. W. Harvey, M.C., for serv. with the R.A.O.C. (Sept. 29); Lt. F. W. N. Bannatyne, while holding the appt. of Asst. Instr., Mil. Coll. of Science (Sept. 16).
The folls. Lts. to be Capts.:—Lt. (temp. Brig.) J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Sept. 14); Col. R. L. N. Thompson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sept. 30); Col. (temp. Brig.) C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Broadhurst, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be King (Oct. 1).
Col. (temp. Brig.) I. M. C. Poole, D.S.O., Ind. Army, retaining his temp. rank whilst empld. as Dep. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Army of Occ., India (June 16).
Lt.-Col. H. K. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., W. York R., is granted the local rank of brigadier whilst actg. Inspr.-Gen. of the W. Ind. Local Forces and Offr. Comdg. the Tyrone Jointly (July 22).
Lt.-Col. O. R. P. Trenchard, h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (Sept. 24).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The folls. relinquish their appts.:—Col. (temp. Brig.) R. N. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., Comdr., Teeside Area, and the temp. rank of Brigadier (Sept. 17); Maj. H. S. Ellis, M.C., R.A., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area (Sept. 24); Maj. J. E. Harty, D.S.O., R.A., G.S.O. 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 25); Capt. G. S. McNaught, D.S.O., Cheshire R., Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Manchester Univ. O.T.C. (Sept. 9); Capt. C. J. Fearfield, M.C., R.E., Staff Capt., War Office (Sept. 19); Lt. A. C. Duncan-Johnstone, Gold Coast Def. Force, late Gen. List, to be Lt. (Sept. 29, 1927).
The folls. are granted temp. commns. in the ranks stated whilst empld. with Audit Staff, British Forces in China (Sept. 29):—J. H. North, as Staff Capt.; J. T. White, as Maj.; W. C. Rose, as Capt.

REGIMENTAL LIEUTS.

The folls. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. G. Price, M.C. (Sept. 22); Maj. A. K. J. Wright, M.C. (Sept. 27); Maj. Y. D. Boyce (Sept. 29); Capt. J. W. Keating, M.C. (Sept. 6); Capt. W. T. Dean, M.B.E. (Sept. 8); Capt. S. G. Colquhoun (Sept. 23); Capt. A. Arnold (Sept. 26); Capt. S. Skerrow, M.C. (Sept. 30); Lt. H. Cornish (Sept. 1); Lt. D. Bowman (Sept. 13); Lt. A. C. Rigby (Sept. 23).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Maj. G. T. Carver, O.B.E. (Sept. 11); Capt. W. J. W. Westlake (Sept. 20).
Lt.-Col. W. Sadler resigns his comms. (Oct. 1) and retains the rank of Lt.-Col.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The folls., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—Capt. J. McConville, M.C. (Sept. 24); Capt. J. Crowley, M.C. (Sept. 26).

FOOT GUARDS

Gren. G'ds.—W. E. F. Miller, late Lt., Gren. G'ds., to be Lt. (Oct. 1), with seniority Feb. 1, 1926.

R. Fus.—Maj. G. V. Goodliffe, M.C. (ret. pay), to be Maj. (Sept. 20), with seniority Sept. 5, 1924.
The folls., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.P., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, is placed on ret. pay (Sept. 29); Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) B. Johnson, D.S.O., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (temp. 29 Oct.); Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. C. D. Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.P., to be Maj. (Sept. 29); Maj. W. F. Hamilton, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Sept. 29); Capt. W. D. Hamilton, M.B., to be Maj. (Sept. 29).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. (temp. Brig.) D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Sept. 29); Ord. Offr. 2nd Cl. and Lt.-Col. (temp. Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. H. F. Mackenzie to be Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. (Sept. 29); Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. (temp. Brig.) J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Sept. 14); Ord. Offr. 2nd Cl. and Lt.-Col. (temp. Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. H. F. Mackenzie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sept. 30); Col. (temp. Brig.) C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Broadhurst, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be King (Oct. 1).
Col. (temp. Brig.) I. M. C. Poole, D.S.O., Ind. Army, retaining his temp. rank whilst empld. as Dep. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Army of Occ., India (June 16).
Lt.-Col. H. K. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., W. York R., is granted the local rank of brigadier whilst actg. Inspr.-Gen. of the W. Ind. Local Forces and Offr. Comdg. the Tyrone Jointly (July 22).
Lt.-Col. O. R. P. Trenchard, h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (Sept. 24).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The folls. relinquish their appts.:—Col. (temp. Brig.) R. N. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., Comdr., Teeside Area, and the temp. rank of Brigadier (Sept. 17); Maj. H. S. Ellis, M.C., R.A., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area (Sept. 24); Maj. J. E. Harty, D.S.O., R.A., G.S.O. 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 25); Capt. G. S. McNaught, D.S.O., Cheshire R., Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Manchester Univ. O.T.C. (Sept. 9); Capt. C. J. Fearfield, M.C., R.E., Staff Capt., War Office (Sept. 19); Lt. A. C. Duncan-Johnstone, Gold Coast Def. Force, late Gen. List, to be Lt. (Sept. 29, 1927).
The folls. are granted temp. commns. in the ranks stated whilst empld. with Audit Staff, British Forces in China (Sept. 29):—J. H. North, as Staff Capt.; J. T. White, as Maj.; W. C. Rose, as Capt.

REGIMENTAL LIEUTS.

The folls. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. G. Price, M.C. (Sept. 22); Maj. A. K. J. Wright, M.C. (Sept. 27); Maj. Y. D. Boyce (Sept. 29); Capt. J. W. Keating, M.C. (Sept. 6); Capt. W. T. Dean, M.B.E. (Sept. 8); Capt. S. G. Colquhoun (Sept. 23); Capt. A. Arnold (Sept. 26); Capt. S. Skerrow, M.C. (Sept. 30); Lt. H. Cornish (Sept. 1); Lt. D. Bowman (Sept. 13); Lt. A. C. Rigby (Sept. 23).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Maj. G. T. Carver, O.B.E. (Sept. 11); Capt. W. J. W. Westlake (Sept. 20).
Lt.-Col. W. Sadler resigns his comms. (Oct. 1) and retains the rank of Lt.-Col.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The folls., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—Capt. J. McConville, M.C. (Sept. 24); Capt. J. Crowley, M.C. (Sept. 26).

FOOT GUARDS

Gren. G'ds.—W. E. F. Miller, late Lt., Gren. G'ds., to be Lt. (Oct. 1), with seniority Feb. 1, 1926.

R. Fus.—Maj. G. V. Goodliffe, M.C. (ret. pay), to be Maj. (Sept. 20), with seniority Sept. 5, 1924.
The folls., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.P., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, is placed on ret. pay (Sept. 29); Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) B. Johnson, D.S.O., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (temp. 29 Oct.); Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. C. D. Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.P., to be Maj. (Sept. 29); Maj. W. F. Hamilton, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Sept. 29); Capt. W. D. Hamilton, M.B., to be Maj. (Sept. 29).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. (temp. Brig.) D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Sept. 29); Ord. Offr. 2nd Cl. and Lt.-Col. (temp. Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. H. F. Mackenzie to be Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. (Sept. 29); Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. (temp. Brig.) J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Sept. 14); Ord. Offr. 2nd Cl. and Lt.-Col. (temp. Ord. Offr. 1st Cl. and Col. H. F. Mackenzie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sept. 30); Col. (temp. Brig.) C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Broadhurst, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be King (Oct. 1).
Col. (temp. Brig.) I. M. C. Poole, D.S.O., Ind. Army, retaining his temp. rank whilst empld. as Dep. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Army of Occ., India (June 16).
Lt.-Col. H. K. Franklyn,

NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER

THE BROMLEY BY-ELECTION By STUART HODGSON

LAMBETH, 1930 By THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE RUSSIAN. By EMIL LUDWIG

A POLICY FOR CENTRAL EUROPE By Dr. MILAN HODZA (President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture, and former Minister of Agriculture of Czechoslovakia)

A PLEA FOR THE PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL By G. H. BOWKER

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE By THE RIGHT HON. LORD MESTON, K.C.S.I.

THE RENASCENCE OF PERSIA By Brigadier-General Sir PERCY SYKES, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BASQUES By ROBERT A. GALLOP

THE EGYPTIAN RIDDLE By A. R. I. MELLOR, M.C.

VIRGIL'S BIMILLENARY By JOHN SPARROW

EUGENICAL REFORM—III. The Intelligentsia By F. C. S. SCHILLER, D.Sc., F.B.A.

SOME AFRICAN ANIMALS By JULIAN S. HUXLEY.

EMILY BRONTË By G. F. BRADBY

THE LETTERS OF NAUSICAA By THE RIGHT HON. L. S. AMERY, M.P.

CORRESPONDENCE: 'Mosul Oil and the Pipe Line.' By THE RIGHT REV. LORD INVERFORTH

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Intending Subscribers are invited to apply for a free specimen copy and particulars of a special offer.

Annual Subscription 36s. (Prepaid) Post free.

CONSTABLE, 10-12, Orange St., W.C.2. 1s. net

JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Contents for October

THE EARL OF BALFOUR Professor A Wolf.
SCIENCE AND ART (II.) Professor S. Alexander
THE PROBLEM OF ARTISTIC PRODUCTION L. Arnaud Reid, M.A., Ph.D.
CAUSAL DETERMINATION J. E. Turner, M.A., Ph.D.
GOD AND MAN Professor Clement C. J. Webb.
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS DOGMA Robert H. Thouless, M.A., Ph.D.
RIGHT AND GOOD: THE CONTRADICTION OF MORALITY Professor W. G. de Burgh.
OXFORD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY
Philosophical Survey. New Books.
Correspondence. Institute Notes.

Price 3s. 6d. net.

Annual Subscription 14s. net post free.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, W.C.2

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

OCT., 1930. CONTENTS 3/6 NET

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK By the Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT SAMUEL, G.C.B., M.P.
THE GOVERNMENT'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY By the Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS ACLAND, Bart.
THE SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT By the Hon. Sir SANKARAN NAIR
ANGLICANISM IN EVOLUTION: A CRITICAL RETROSPECT OF THE SEVENTH LAMBETH CONFERENCE By the Rt. Rev. E. A. BURROUGHS, D.D., BISHOP OF RIPON
THE SITUATION IN TURKEY By I. WALTER COLLINS
EAST AFRICA: POLITICS & NATIVE QUESTIONS By Professor JULIAN HUXLEY
SIBYL AND SPHINX: NEWMAN AND MANNING IN THE '80's By the Rev. C. C. MARTINDALE, S.J.
THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW By the Rt. Hon. GODFREY LOCKER LAMPSON, M.P.
SOUTH AFRICA AND THE COMMONWEALTH By Professor H. E. S. FREMANTLE
A DUTCH PEPYS AT THE WARS WITH WILLIAM OF ORANGE By MARGERY LANE
THE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF FINLAND By Capt. WILMOT P. M. RUSSELL
FOREIGN AFFAIRS By GEORGE GLASCOW
THE SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: "ARTICLE 18"; THE DICTATORS: 1. IN BOLIVIA: 2. IN PERU; 3. IN THE ARGENTINE; 4. IN POLAND.
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT & REVIEWS OF BOOKS
Publishing Office: 10, Cavalier Street, London, E.C.4

THE CONNOISSEUR

2/- ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES

LATEST DISCOVERIES ABOUT J. HIGHMORE (1692-1780)
MR. W. R. HEARST'S OLD FOREIGN SILVER
EARLY CUT GLASS
OLD MINIATURES
RARE CORK
REPUBLICAN SILVER
FILMS
ETC.

AUTHORS:
SCOBELL
ARMSTRONG
E. ALFRED JONES
W. A. THORPE
HERBERT W. L. WAY
MARQUESS OF SLIGO
F. GORDON ROE, Etc.

Edited by G. REGINALD GRUNDY

THE ENGLISH REVIEW

1s. OCTOBER 1s.

CURRENT COMMENTS Douglas Jerrold
NOTES FROM PARIS Roland Atkinson
SINK OR SWIM Ernest Rennant
THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE—
The Growth of the Movement for Empire Preference Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.
The Conference and the Future of the Empire V. A. McKinnon
NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS AND THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION Hugh Molson
THE SITUATION IN MALTA Naxxar
SHAKESPEARE IN A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT E. M. Martin
DISCRETION IN DIVORCE Rev. J. F. Worsley-Boden, D.Litt.
THE FREEDWOMAN Dorothy Johnson
"SAYS SERGEANT MURPHY" A. P. Garland
"UNNATURAL?... THESE THINGS ARE LIFE" Horace Shipp
STORIES { The Bridegroom H. E. Derry / Sound the Bassoon D. Manners-Sutton
Poetry—Theatre—Books

The Blue Peter, 12, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, or all Newsagents.

OCTOBER REVIEWS

IMPERIAL ECONOMICS

The reviews of the month have the Imperial Conference largely in mind; India also continues to be discussed.

The old spirit seems to breathe through the *National Review's* notes. Mr. MacDonald, it seems, interrupted his holidaymaking not so much to consult Mr. Lloyd George as to pay heed to "the financial crisis" which has now reached a point which alarms not only the City, but *La Haute Finance* generally; "great international banks are said to have conveyed their views to the Prime Minister in unmistakeable fashion." The *National* has no reason to expect much of the Imperial Conference. Mr. Graham's policy at Geneva puts a spoke in its wheel, and in its *personnel* there is little ground for confidence, for it includes "assured and active enemies." Admiral J. E. T. Harper asks serious-minded people once again to think of the possible effects of the recent Naval agreements. Writing on the "South African Scene," Vere Stent puts this question:—"What, I wonder, would happen if at some Imperial Conference Great Britain announced her intention of exercising her 'right of secession,' and withdrawing from the Empire and all its terrific burdens?"

CONTEMPORARY

The *Contemporary* begins with Sir Herbert Samuel's address on the political outlook which he delivered before the Liberal Summer School on July 31. The Government's agricultural policy is examined by Sir Francis Acland, who hopes that Dr. Addison may achieve all he can in demonstration, research, small-holdings, and marketing. "The Simon Commission's Report," by Sir Sankaran Nair, follows. The Commission, he holds, do not understand the significance of their boycott: "Indian political leaders will not delegate their responsibility for framing the future Constitution to Englishmen." "Anglicanism in evolution," by the Bishop of Ripon, is a candid piece of reflection on the Lambeth Conference: the Bishop sees its strong and its weak points, among the latter the cleavage between clergy and laity. Professor Julian Huxley considers various important questions arising out of our administration of East Africa; Professor H. E. S. Fremantle writes of the revival of the question of South Africa's secession; Captain W. P. M. Russell estimates the importance of Finland, in the state of which he finds nothing "rotten"; and Mr. J. W. Collins balances the forces between Ismet Pasha and Fethy Bey in Turkey.

FORTNIGHTLY

The *Fortnightly* opens with Sir John Marriott, whose "The Crown and the Empire" raises some metaphysical questions which he does not solve. A beautiful study of the ant follows, by Maurice Maeterlinck; it is an instalment of a book to come. The Canadian Prime Minister is the subject of a study by Mr. H. Somerville, who concludes that Mr. Bennett will do no deal unless the British Government has something to offer. A conducted tour in Russia is amusingly described by Mr. Owen Tweedy: while ministers of religion are refused visas, "clerks in holy orders" are not recognized for what they are. Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson writes with understanding but hardly with sympathy of the sur-realists and other recent artistic phases. "Our French Neighbours" are analysed by Mr. Philip Carr, who appreciates their character well; and "Augur," whose theme is Germany, shows why the reactionary elements there are not working for British interests.

ENGLISH REVIEW

The Imperial Conference is the subject of two articles in the *English Review*: Mr. Amery is largely historical in his handling of the Empire preference; the present Government, he says, cannot withstand the tide much longer. Mr. V. A. Malcolm, like Mr. Amery, regards the Conference as an opportunity not to be allowed to slip by. "Sink or Swim" is Mr. E. Remnant's "realistic diagnosis" of unemployment: he recommends that every man should be free to sell his labour for what it will fetch; that consequently the "cast-iron conditions" of the trade unions be ended; that unemployment insurance be undertaken by the friendly societies (or for members by the unions), public assistance being limited to a food ration.

In the *Empire Review* Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., urges Conservative leaders to tell the Dominion Prime Ministers that the party intends to seek a mandate for the free hand: "We are sitting on a volcano of unrest in our party," he adds, and "procrastination may be fatal." Lord Zetland writes on self-government in India: whether Indian nationalism is represented in London or not, Great Britain cannot withdraw from her commitments.

The *United Empire* lays stress on the importance of a permanent Imperial economic secretariat, and more frequent meetings of the Imperial Conference.

LITERARY

Blackwood's begins with a good personal and political sketch of A. J. Balfour by Mrs. Edgar Dugdale; what the writer says about the Balfour-Salisbury letters, on which she draws, raises hopes that they may soon be published. "Kidnapped," by Captain J. G. Frere, who with his wife and another officer, as will be remembered, were kidnapped on the Afghanistan Frontier this year, makes an excellent narrative; Mr. J. R. N. Macphail, K.C., writes of the Earl Marischal; and there is an eerie tale of the North Country—"The Shadow on the Moor"—by the late Duke of Northumberland.

In the *Cornhill* Mr. Morley Roberts writes on W. H. Hudson, whose biographer he has been; it is a pleasant summing up of a memorable character. George Paston gives another instalment from the Albemarle-street archives; it concludes with an amusing letter from Dickens about a portrait of Shakespeare which Murray asked him to look at in Paris. "When Leaves are Yellow," by Douglas Gordon, is seasonable. "Hours in Undress," of which we have here the first, by Mr. Laurie Magnus, promises to give shrewd comment on current things; Toryism and the social heritage are here treated.

Chambers's Journal, through Mr. E. F. Neville, reviews our debased coinage over a long period, and suggests that now is the time for a reversion to a better standard. "More Deer than People" is Mr. R. L. Melville's summary name for New Zealand's problem: the question is how to keep the deer down, for none of Nature's ordinary checks exists in that ideal land for the deerstalker. In "The Heart of Things" Mr. H. Leach discusses Virgil.

To the *Poetry Review* Mr. R. Colls contributes a study of the work of C. H. Sorley.

ILLUSTRATED

Professor Einstein at home is Mr. M. K. Wisehart's subject in *Pearson's*. *Discovery* treats of Dublin University, and of St. Sophia as Mr. S. Casson has lately seen it. "Exit Irigoyen"—a review of a "fallen giant"—by T. R. Ybarra, appears in the *World To-day*. In the *Strand* is an article by the late Lord Birkenhead about Mr. Lloyd George. Cheltenham College, by Mr. F. A. M. Webster, is this month's public school described in the *Windsor*. *My Magazine* has some interesting Bible pictures by Eugene Bernard. Mary Borden champions the English climate in *Nash's*. *Every Girl's Paper* explains the mysteries of lacrosse. In the *Sunday at Home* is "a Cricketer's Sunday," by Mr. J. B. Hobbs. "The Music of Bantock and Himself" appears in *Great Thoughts*. Miss Tuke writes of higher education in *Good Housekeeping*. In the *Royal* Mr. W. J. Seymour writes of the testing of motor-cars. The travelling caravan for sick animals is described in the *Woman's Magazine*. The *B.O.P.* begins a new serial. The sanctuary at Mountain Lake, Florida, is described by Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker in the *Landmark*. In the *Sussex County Magazine* Arundel is depicted from the air. The story of Athlit, the Templars' castle in Palestine, is told by Margaret Bourdillon in the *Blue Peter*. The *London* announces that its price will be 6d. next month.

The *Police Journal* for the October quarter contains an article by Superintendent F. Naylor, of Sheffield, entitled "The Broader Outlook," in which the case is put for a new organisation of the police forces of England and Wales into six large districts, as more suitable than the present system for the purpose for which the police forces exist, and for the efficiency of the police themselves. Other articles include Major M. C. Van Houten's "International Cooperation of Criminal Police"—translated from the Dutch—and "The Edinburgh City Police," by the Chief Constable.

PRINCESS MARY AND THE WOODARD SOCIETY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, on Saturday afternoon, laid the foundation-stone of the new educational block which is to be added to Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough, one of the schools of the Woodard Society (Northern Division), at a cost of £40,000. Princess Mary had luncheon with the children before the service, which was conducted by the Provost of the Society, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Foxley Norris. Among those present were the Rev. the Marquess of Normanby, Archdeacon Watson, Sir William Worsley, Bishop Heywood, and Colonel Lane Fox, M.P.

BURIAL MOUNDS IN HAMPSHIRE

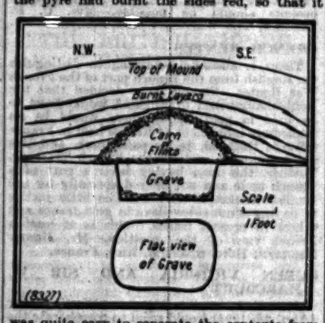
EXCAVATIONS AT HINTON AMPNER

Mr. S. E. Winbolt writes:—

The neighbourhood of Bramdean and Hinton Ampner, Hants, is rich in unrecorded and little-known burial mounds disposed in groups of three. A remote farm road south of the Bramdean-Winchester main road and roughly parallel with it has three groups of three—one group north of the road in the Brockwood estate, another south of the road some 600 yards farther west, and a third south of the road and of Hinton Ampner House (Mr. H. J. Datton), in the grounds of which are three more facing the Bramdean road. A characteristic of all these groups is that they are near the bottom of the slope of a dry chalk valley, a position chosen for ease in making a mound. Of these at least six were unsuspected in the neighbourhood, as they are in arable land, much spread out by the plough, and seen by comparatively few. The Rev. A. B. Milner, rector of Hinton Ampner, "discovered" the two in the arable land east of Joan's Acre, and with the permission and assistance of Mr. Dutton the rector and I and two men dug the more westerly between September 23 and 27.

The centre of the mound was hard to calculate because silting had merged one side of it (S.W.) into the slope above. Intending to drive a trench 6ft. wide through the centre from N.W. to S.E. (i.e., parallel with the road below), and anxious not to miss the fosse, we began our trench, as it proved, nearly 30ft. too far away to the N.W. The trench, however, failed to find a fosse, and attempts elsewhere were equally unsuccessful. Though fosseless burrows are comparatively rare, Pitt-Rivers found four in and near Rushmore Park: in the case of this Hinton barrow at least the absence of a fosse is explicable by the fact that there was no need to dig a fosse to supply earth for a mound the material for which was easily obtained from the slope above. At 20ft. from our conjectural centre we began to find irregular strata of burnt material well defined in both walls of the trench and sloping towards the summit, and so we raised our level to a little below the lowest. At the centre—a very happy shot—projecting 2ft. into the trench from the N.E. side we found the bottom of a conical cairn (1ft. 6in. high) of big flints, the top of which was only 1ft. 6in. below the present top of the mound. The overall measurement was 5ft. It consisted of clean flints (two or three layers at top and on the sides seem to have been enough to keep the earth out from the rest), and stood on a floor of clay laid over flints; under it was revealed a neat little grave containing burnt material and bones.

This exceptional cavity, with its greatest axis N.W. to S.E., was ovoid, except that the sides were nearly straight, the S.E. end being the broader. It measured 2ft. 10in. by 2ft. at its broadest, and had been dug in the clay to the depth of 1ft., the bottom being laid with flints. The hot embers and bones from the pyre had burnt the sides red, so that it



was quite easy to separate the contents from the sides. In it was only a small quantity of bones, thoroughly burnt, and there were no ornaments or pottery sherds to date the burial. In our trench was found only one fragment of pottery, a small piece of Samian ware, which must have been casually dropped close outside the base of the barrow on the N.W. side. As Pitt-Rivers noticed, earlier barrows were used in Roman times, possibly for ceremonial usages. For dating, then, we have to fall back on the general style of the burial: a round mound without fosse, measuring about 50ft. over the centre, burnt bones only in a burial pit (the bottom of which was 4ft. below the present top of the mound), covered with a cairn of flints—insufficient evidence, though analogy suggests the Bronze Age. This burial bears a striking resemblance to one found by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in 1920, in which there was a cairn, of flints, with no admixture of earth, the interment burnt, no grave-goods, nor anything else by which the mound could be dated.

The procedure of burial may be reconstructed thus. A grave was dug on a small levelled platform and over it was built a pyre, on which the corpse was placed above the grave. From the fire enough of the remains fell into the grave to fill it. Next, the cairn was piled by the mourners, each of whom added his tribute of stones. Last, the mound was made with alternate layers of earth, in the case of these barrows on slopes easily thrown down from above, and of embers: hence the marked stratification shown by the trench. At the centre, over the cairn, the piling was probably not less than 10ft. high, reduced by ages of silting and ploughing to the 1½ft. we found. As it is hoped to excavate some of the other similar barrows with a view of finding evidence of date, for purposes of reference this burial mound may conveniently be named Hinton Ampner Barrow No. 1.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

DENTAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

At the First Professional Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the Licence in Dental Surgery, held on September 26 and 27, the following candidates were approved in the subjects indicated:—

DENTAL MECHANICS AND DENTAL METALLURGY.—P. R. Boucher, Univ. Coll.; F. S. Bromley, Bristol; J. Bromley, Guy's; A. C. Fuller, Guy's.

DENTAL MECHANICS.—C. R. Atkins, Univ. Coll.; A. Barcia, Univ. Coll.; A. Bateman, Adelaide and Liverpool; G. W. B. Bateman, Guy's; L. G. Blackham, Guy's; F. J. Bliss, Guy's; C. R. Boucher, Univ. Coll.; C. F. Brown, Guy's; J. Campbell, King's Coll.; S. Carr, King's Coll.; H. B. Christian, Guy's; R. J. Cowling, Guy's; A. T. Duncke, Ryl. Dental; F. C. Dutton, Guy's; J. Evans, Ryl. Dental; D. A. Fairfax, Guy's; R. T. Garner, Guy's; H. Gibbs, Guy's; R. W. Gollings, Guy's; M. F. Graham, Ryl. Dental; C. B. de V. Green, Guy's; J. Harley, Guy's; S. M. Harrison, Bristol; C. Hartley, Guy's; S. M. L. Hathorn, Ryl. Dental; A. E. Hawkins, Bristol; W. L. Haworth, Ryl. Dental; T. Hellier, Guy's; J. L. C. Hinds, Guy's; J. F. Hunt, Ryl. Dental; R. A. Johnson, Guy's; D. C. Jones, Ryl. Dental; B. Kanaar, Guy's; E. V. H. Kennington, Sheffield; R. Lawton, King's Coll.; C. Mack, Ryl. Dental; J. A. L. Marchant, King's Coll.; H. J. Miller, London; V. G. Moorat, Ryl. Dental; F. M. Page, Manchester; A. C. Pani, Ryl. Dental; J. Paterson, Guy's; R. S. V. Poole, King's Coll.; M. J. Preston, Ryl. Dental; H. P. Ross, Guy's; B. W. Sage, Guy's; S. F. Saunders, Guy's; A. J. H. Seymour, London; P. A. Sloane, Guy's; S. H. Smith, London; F. Somasunder, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London; H. A. Stanger, Guy's; H. R. Stubbs, Guy's; R. B. Sumerling, Guy's; C. F. B. Thurston, Guy's; N. F. B. Tinley, Guy's; C. Tippett, Guy's; J. R. Toller, Ryl. Dental; A. W. Turner, Guy's; W. J. Walls, Guy's; H. C. Watshum, Guy's; W. E. A. Watson, Guy's; A. Wheeler, Guy's; Kathleen M. Whitehead, Ryl. Dental; K. J. Whitten, Guy's.

DENTAL METALLURGY.—C. F. Ballard, Ryl. Dental; O. H. Bowen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ryl. Dental; F. Chignell, Guy's; J. S. Cochrane, Bristol; H. L. Coster, Guy's; Beryl M. Davies, Bristol; W. G. Finnie, King's Coll.; J. Forrest, Univ. Coll.; Beatrice F. Gibbs, Ryl. Dental; Margaret D. Hooper, Bristol; G. P. Lloyd, Durham; G. F. Lloyd, Guy's; A. A. Madkour, Cairo and Ryl. Dental; H. B. Mandiwall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Bombay, Ryl. Dental; L. E. Marshall, Guy's; H. Milligan, Guy's; R. Myers, Ryl. Dental; W. J. Nelson, Guy's; Hilda M. Odlum, Ryl. Dental; R. G. F. Parfitt, Guy's; H. J. Redman, Guy's; L. J. Reed, Ryl. Dental; A. T. Rowlett, Guy's; W. G. Scobie, Guy's; C. V. F. Thomas, Guy's; W. S. Tims, Bristol; R. C. F. Turner, Guy's; C. R. Wolfendale, Univ. Coll.; and S. Zemach, Liverpool.

MOTHERLAND FREEMASONS' LODGE

Motherland Lodge, 3861, founded in 1918, to bind together Freemasons of the English-speaking races in all parts of the world and to provide for them a Masonic home when visiting the Motherland, held its twelfth installation meeting yesterday in the Grand Temple of Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street.

Mr. W. Lacon Threlford was installed as Master in succession to Mr. Sidney Parks, and the officers appointed were:—

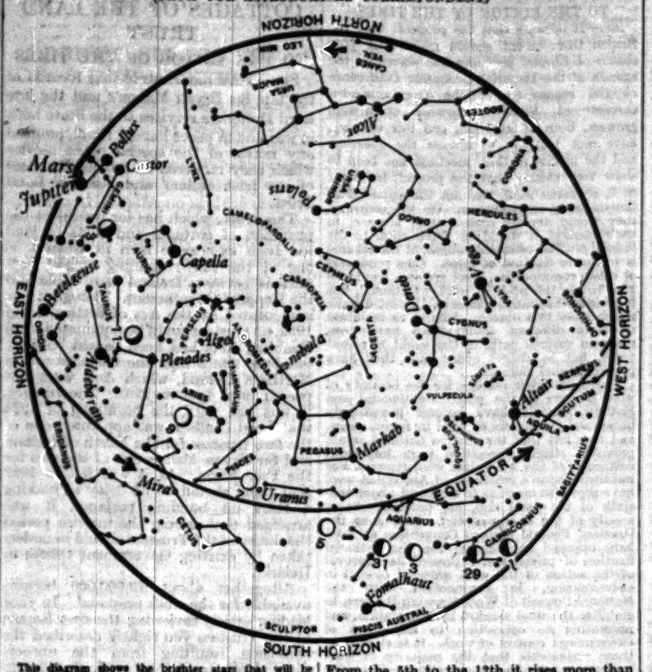
Captain Dr. Delbert Evans and Mr. Robert Mason Smith, Warden; the Rev. Dr. T. J. Williams-Fisher, Chaplain; Major Richard Ruiz, Past Grand Deacon, Treasurer; Mr. Arnold West, Secretary; Mr. T. Coombe Brice, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, D.C.; Mr. Harry Lewis Smith and Mr. Stanley Grove Nye, Deacons; Mr. Alfred Edwin Johnson, Assistant D.C.; Mr. David Clark, organist; Mr. Alfred Charles Adams, organist; Mr. W. A. Lankford, Assistant Secretary; Mr. W. G. Stevens, Inner Guard; Colonel A. Lorne Campbell, Mr. Louis J. Laurence, Mr. Bertram Sibl, Mr. Thomas Sills, and Sir Tyrrell Bank, Stewards; Mr. Thomas Reeves, Tyler.

Mr. Sidney Parks was presented with a Past Master's jewel and collar in recognition of his services during the past year.

STARS OF THE MONTH

THE EVENING SKY IN OCTOBER

(FROM OUR ASTRONOMICAL CORRESPONDENT)



This diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 11 o'clock at the beginning, at 10 o'clock in the middle, and at 9 o'clock at the end of the month, the time in all cases being local, or, in other words, at places away from Greenwich the Greenwich times to which the diagram applies are later than the above by the amount of the longitude if the place be west of Greenwich, earlier by like amount if it be east. If the diagram be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words round the circle) is at the bottom, the stars he then has in front of him will be found between the lowest point of the circle and its centre, which represents the zenith or point immediately overhead, and the heavens to his right and left hand will be found in the corresponding positions in the diagram.

The arrows show the direction of the apparent motion of the stars throughout the night about a point near the star Polaris called the Celestial Pole, defined as the point where the axis of rotation of the earth prolonged would meet the celestial sphere.

The position of the Moon is shown for alternate evenings from the 1st to the 13th and for the 29th and 31st, those on the two last named being slightly in advance of the positions on the 1st and 3rd, the Moon making the circuit of the stars in 27¼ days. The phase on the later dates is not so advanced, because the Moon goes through its phases in about 29½ days.

Full Moon will be at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 7th. This is the Harvest Moon, because it is the nearest Full Moon to the autumnal equinox. The Sun will set at Greenwich on that evening at 5h. 24m., and the Moon will rise at 5h. 28m. On the previous evening moonrise will be 10 minutes earlier, and on the following about 10 minutes later, which are the circumstances that give the reason for the name.

THE ECLIPSE MONTH

This is one of the eclipse months of this year, and there will be a partial eclipse of the Full Moon, but only a small one, about a fortieth of the diameter being in the shadow of the Earth at greatest phase. The eclipse will be visible from this part of the world, and the Moon will enter the umbra at 6h. 46m. and leave it 7h. 27m. in the evening of the 7th, the eclipsed portion of the disk being immediately to the left of its highest point. There will also be a total eclipse of the Sun at the New Moon on October 21, invisible in any phase from Greenwich, but visible from the Pacific Ocean, and as a partial eclipse from New Zealand, part of Australia and a very small region in South America. The only possible observing places traversed by the path of totality are two small specks of land, Nurakita, in the Ellice group, and Ninafou, an island of volcanic formation about midway between the principal islands of the Samoan, Fiji, and Tongan groups, which, being the less inaccessible of the two, will be occupied by observers. The greatest duration at any place is 115sec., and at Ninafou it will be only 95sec., subject to uncertainty of a few seconds, so that this is not one of the most favourable eclipses. No expedition is going from England, but Dr. C. E. Adams, the New Zealand Government Astronomer, has been asked by the British Eclipse Committee to make observations, and has been lent apparatus from Greenwich, used in previous eclipses, that the record of the coronas may be maintained. The United States Naval Observatory is sending an expedition of considerable number to the same place to carry out coronal photography and spectroscopic work, and also to make observations to test the Einstein effect.

The variable star Algol will be at minimum brightness this month at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, an hour after midnight of the 5th, at 10 o'clock in the evening of the 8th, and at 7 o'clock on the 11th. Also at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, half an hour before midnight of the 28th, and at half-past 8 on the 31st.

THE PLANETS IN OCTOBER

Jupiter and Mars, that have been conspicuous in the morning sky for some time past, are now within our diagram, their positions being shown for October 1, when both rise shortly before 11 o'clock. But Mars does not remain so for long, for since it is moving eastward, or from right to left, somewhat rapidly its time of rising does not accelerate as much as that of the stars, and it is not above the horizon until after 10 o'clock in the middle of the month. Jupiter is moving in the same direction as Mars, but less rapidly, and continues to make a configuration with Castor and Pollux, though its less bright neighbour is not far away. Both planets are increasing in brightness, Jupiter being now brighter than Sirius, that rises before midnight in the latter part of the month. Mars is as bright as an average first magnitude star, being brighter than Pollux and less bright than Procyon, that will be seen later in the night below the configuration spoken of. The Moon at last quarter will be in this neighbourhood on the 14th, and at midnight will be seen above Mars and Jupiter by about 5 degrees, not far from the Twins.

Mercury is at greatest western elongation on the 7th, a position which, when it occurs at this time of year, gives a favourable opportunity for seeing this planet as a morning star. From the 5th to the 12th it rises more than an hour and a half before the Sun, and at 5 o'clock it will be placed due east, about 5 degrees above the horizon. It is increasing in brightness and will not be at maximum until the 23rd. Venus, which is now an evening star, happens to be at Greatest Brilliancy on the 18th, but sets less than an hour after the Sun, so that it will not make a great display, though it may be seen low in the south-west at sunset or earlier. Saturn will be low in the sky, from the south to the south-west, in the early evening, and Uranus, which is in Opposition on the 7th, will be found in the position shown. For the benefit of telescopic observers it may be added that during October it will pass midway between two seventh magnitude stars, a degree and a half apart.

THE OPPOSITION OF EROS

Astronomers at the larger observatories who have the appliances and resources to carry out a rather heavy research in a fundamental point of astronomy are preparing for an Eros campaign. In other words, the small planet of that name that occasionally comes nearer to the Earth than any other celestial body except the Moon will be only 16,000,000 miles away from us next January, which makes it a suitable object for observation for determining the solar parallax or the distance of the Earth from the Sun. It need scarcely be said that the method of finding celestial distances is to choose two points as the ends of a base line whose length is known and to measure or determine the direction of the distant object as seen from these. The difference in the measured direction is the parallax, and from this vertical angle and the opposite side of the triangle, the known base line, the length of the other sides, which is the required distance, can be determined. It is clear that the shorter the distance, the greater is the chance of success, which is the reason why the present occasion is suitable. The ends of a base line are provided by the position of an observatory in the evening and in the morning as displaced by the rotation of the Earth, so that if Eros is photographed when circumstances are suitable after sunset and again after midnight its apparent change of position, shown by the stars around it, will give a measure of its distance. This may be done otherwise by taking photographs simultaneously at two observatories differing widely in longitude or the difference may be in latitude. Both methods, that is, by cooperation between two observatories, and by observing the planet at one place only, will doubtless be put in practice during the coming months. Eros is one of the minor planets whose orbit does not lie entirely between those of Mars and Jupiter but is largely within that of Mars and at one point the orbit is only about 14 million miles from that of the Earth. The direction of this closest approach, or, more precisely, that of the perihelion of Eros, is that in which the Earth lies about January 22, therefore when Eros is in Opposition about that date these good opportunities of measuring its distance occur. It will be in that configuration on February 17 of next year, but it will be nearest the Earth at the end of January, when it will be at the distance stated and of seventh magnitude. At the present time the planet is nearly 70 million miles distant from us and of magnitude 10¼.

It may be asked why the distance of Eros is a factor in finding the distance of the Sun. This may be answered by saying that the solar system, including Eros, can be drawn accurately, but to an unknown scale, from ordinary observations of position, as with meridian instruments. The measure of one length on the plan in miles gives the scale of the whole.

TWO OBSERVATORY REPORTS

Following the custom of the Royal and University Observatories, it is the practice of the Directors of the smaller but semi-public institutions of the kind to present annual reports on the work done under their direction, and those from the Norman Lockyer Observatory on Salcombe Hill, which must be well known to visitors to Sidmouth, and from the Durham University Observatory have lately been issued. They each have to report the making of a continuous record, though in very different branches, which, it is an aphorism in the science, is the foundation of all astronomy. Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer reports that his largest instrument was used for obtaining spectra of B-type stars, and that 151 negatives were secured during the year ending March 31, 1930. With another, 183 negatives showing the spectra of bright-hydrogen-line stars were taken by the Director and added to the collection that the Observatory possesses and formed the basis of published papers. Mr. Harold Thomson, the Director of the Durham Observatory, has a less advanced kind of work to report, but speaks with appreciation of the work of his assistant, Mr. Sargent, who has carried on the programme of observing long-period variable stars assiduously, in spite of adverse weather conditions. A Milne-Shaw seismograph has been set up at this Observatory, probably at the instigation of the late Professor H. H. Turner.

A NEW "HAGGADAH"

WORTHY EDITION OF FAMOUS BOOK

A remarkable book is on view at Messrs. John and Edward Bumpus's, 350, Oxford-street, and is to be seen there until next Monday evening. It is a new edition of the "Haggadah," the Liturgy of the home service recited in Jewish households during the Seder on the first night of the Passover; and the Hebrew text is accompanied by a new English translation made by Dr. Cecil Roth, who contributes also much explanatory matter.

The book, a quarto, has been printed by the Curwen Press, under the personal supervision of Mr. Oliver Simon. The Hebrew type is the old Cupy type now owned by Dr. Johan Enschedé of Haarlem; the English type is Baskerville monotype; the paper is Barcham Green's hand made, and the morocco binding is by Mr. Henry T. Wood. But no edition of the "Haggadah" which lacked illustrations would be a worthy successor of the long and stately line to which for centuries past many a famous press has contributed its choicest work. The illustrations in the new edition consist of about 14 full-page drawings and many ornaments, all in colour, by Mr. Albert Rutherston. Mr. Rutherston has not been overawed by the antiquity or the sacredness of his subject. He has taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the domestic character of the service and by such episodes in the Liturgy as the "One only kid," which is the origin of more than one of our English nursery rhymes; and he has also risen to the occasion to produce designs in which his characteristic fluidity of rhythm does not conceal the dignity and the power. The book is published by the Soncino Press in a small limited edition, and there are to be a few special copies on vellum.

The secretary of the Life-boat Society in Iceland, Mr. J. E. Bergsveinsson, is now on a visit to Great Britain studying the British lifeboat service. The first Icelandic lifeboat, a pulling and sailing boat from the reserve fleet of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, was launched in April, 1929.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1830. Price 7d.

THE RAILWAY COACHES.—Since these coaches have begun to take passengers between this town and Liverpool, many of the old stage-coaches have been running almost without passengers, and we understand that several have been taken off the road entirely. The fares have also been reduced 2s. . . . Passengers who do not choose to go in the first class of coaches, which start at 7 and 12 o'clock in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon, and for which a fare of 7s. is charged, may now be accommodated in an inferior kind of carriage, which starts at half-past 10 in the morning, and half-past 2 in the afternoon. The fare by these latter conveyances is 4s., and the passage by them occupies, by order of the directors, three hours. The passage by the other carriages is restricted to two hours and a quarter. We have heard this slowness complained of, but perhaps, in the new state of the establishment, it may be desirable as a matter of caution. . . . On Thursday the passengers in the second class of coaches had four companions of a novel description. To the rear of the carriage was attached a flat cart, upon which stood four donkies, who, we understand, went through their journey in a perfectly quiescent manner, and with much more gravity than some of their more rational neighbours. We believe they were sent with a view of trying experimentally whether live animals (other than bipeds) could be conveniently conveyed upon the railway.—*Manchester Mercury.*

3 per Cent. Cons. 87¼ to ¼.

HARROW SCHOOL

At Harrow School heads of houses have been appointed as follows:—

A. G. J. Rundall (the Headmaster's); I. M. Cattlin (Mr. A. Vassall's); R. Blachmore (Mr. A. W. Riddrow's); E. D. R. Laborde (Mr. R. Middleditch's); K. M. G. Anderson (Mr. J. R. Hollond's); J. W. A. Dunscomb (Mr. E. W. Freshers's); D. O. Cooper (Mr. G. W. M. Monsoun's); G. Cameron-Smith (the Rev. D. R. Kittermaster's); J. R. Johnstone (Mr. F. A. Lee's); J. G. S. Rees (Mr. T. K. J. Pendarves's); O. C. Browning (Mr. A. F. Bowen's) and C. D. van Neuss (small houses and house boarders).

HARRODS

FOOD PRICES LOWER

but QUALITY as dependable as ever!

Send a trial order for any of the following, and then decide whether Harrods Quality at Harrods Prices does not provide the finest money-value offered!

CANNED DESSERT FRUITS

'Eat More Fruit!' Lower prices make it easier than ever to follow that most excellent precept! These Canned Fruits are mostly Empire grown; they bring the finest crops of sunny climes to your table.

BLACK CURRANTS.—Australian selected fruit of fine flavour in heavy syrup. Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net 1/4
3 tins for 3/10½

GOOSEBERRIES.—Australian choice quality in heavy syrup. Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net 9½d.
3 tins for 2/3

GOLDEN BERRIES.—South African Cape Gooseberries, delicately flavoured fruit in syrup. Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net 1/4
3 tins for 3/10½

GO

Letters to the Editor

MENTAL DISEASE

THE PROBLEM OF HEREDITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the extent to which mental disease already prevails in the community, and of the indications that, instead of diminishing, it is on the increase, I am loth to disparage any well-meant attempts to grapple with this serious social problem. But it is obvious that when our knowledge of the causation of mental disease and defect is still incomplete, or a matter of dispute, propaganda which is merely based upon good intentions may not only fail to achieve its purpose, but may readily be productive of more harm than good. I therefore venture to allude to the correspondence which has recently appeared in *The Times* on this subject.

The point I particularly wish to refer to is the view that the sterilization of defectives would result in a marked diminution of the incidence of mental defect. Statements to this effect have been so widely promulgated that a large number of persons are now convinced that we have only to introduce sterilization and the problem of mental deficiency will be solved. Professor Julian Huxley, in his letter to *The Times* of September 26, does not, of course, make this extravagant claim. He considers that if all defectives could be prevented from reproducing, the incidence of mental defect would be reduced in the next generation by not less than 15 per cent. But I am not aware of any sufficiently extensive data which would justify even this estimate, and, so far as my experience goes, the diminution of incidence which would result would be very much less.

The question to which an answer is needed is, of course, What is the proportion of the total number of defectives who are the progeny of similarly defective parents? This proportion varies very considerably according to social status. It is greatest in the pauper, less in the artisan, and still less in the professional and upper classes; indeed in the two latter such an occurrence is relatively rare. Taking mental defectives as a whole, I very much doubt whether it occurs in more than a very few per cent. of cases. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this small percentage is the extent to which mental deficiency would have been lessened had all defectives been sterilized a generation ago, and it is the extent of the diminution which would be produced were every defective to be sterilized to-day.

To the lay mind this statement may seem incompatible with the now generally accepted fact that the great majority of defectives (according to my observations, 80 per cent.) are a result of neuropathic inheritance. The explanation is that neuropathic inheritance manifests itself in many other ways than mental defect. In a proportion of cases the antecedents of defectives have been insane or have suffered from some other mental anomaly. In a still larger proportion the parents, while being carriers of the neuropathic diathesis, have not themselves presented any obvious abnormality. The importance of these "carriers" in the production of insanity and mental deficiency has not hitherto been sufficiently recognized, although it is now becoming so. The point I desire to emphasize is that in order to produce any material diminution in the incidence of mental disease and defect it would be necessary to sterilize all these carriers—which, on the face of it, is impossible. I may add that even could the impossible be achieved and every carrier in existence be prevented from propagating, there is yet, in my opinion, clear evidence that the factors which initiated the neuropathic diathesis are still at work and that a fresh crop would soon come into being.

I wish to make it clear that I am by no means opposed to the principle of sterilization. There are, in fact, special cases for which it might well be a justifiable and appropriate procedure. It is, however, a delusion to think that the wholesale sterilization of defectives would result in any considerable diminution of the incidence of mental defect, and there are strong reasons for considering that such a procedure, if permitted without carefully devised safeguards, might readily lead to serious social evils. The problem is, in fact, one of such complexity, and our present knowledge of the subject is so incomplete, that one cannot too strongly deprecate propaganda or ill-advised legislation until the whole question of the causation and prevention of mental disease has been the subject of full and careful investigation. It is for this reason that many persons, even in view of the urgent need for national economy, feel that there is pressing need for the institution of such inquiry. I am, &c.,

A. F. TREDGOLD.

London, W.1, Sept. 28.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read in your columns with pleasure the report of the inaugurative meeting of the National Council of Industry and Commerce. Sir William Morris is perfectly correct in holding that if the trade of this country is to be saved it is time business men and all employers of labour take active steps together to direct the policy of the country into sound lines.

It is all very well to utter protests and say this and that must be done, but nothing will eventuate unless some drastic control be taken over the expenditure of the National Exchequer. Thanks to the short-sighted policy of Mr. Baldwin, Parliamentary control is now in the hands of a vast majority of young people who have no responsibilities and are unable to take a long view; and therefore it is hopeless to expect any economizing legislation from that point of view. The psychology of the young is to live for to-day and forget to-morrow.

I suggest that Sir William Morris might usefully indicate to the National Council that some fixed limit for income-tax and supertax should be determined—say, a possible increase of 6d. on the present income-tax and a shilling on the present supertax rates; and beyond that amount the tax-paying businesses and individuals of the country should not go. With this fair warning to the Government, and a united firm stand by all taxpayers, there may be some hope of arresting the present financial stampede.

Some people may say it would be unpatriotic to hamper the Government in this way. On the contrary, I maintain that those who love their country and wish to preserve her world influence and power must take some such step, or all will be lost and ruined. I think it was the late Duke of Northumberland who remarked that no strike in industry could be so effective as a strike of capital. If definite limits be fixed to the direct source of revenue, the Government will be obliged to cut its cost according to its cloth and rationalize its expenditure. Will Sir William Morris and the National Council give the lead? I am, &c.,

MONTROSE.

Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, Scotland.

IMPORT BOARDS

WOOL GROWERS' VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It appears that the proposal that the British Government should make bulk purchases of Empire products was placed on the agenda of the Imperial Economic Conference at the suggestion of the Commonwealth Government. Since this became known wool growers, both in Australia and this country, have met together to discuss the question, and the upshot of their meetings has been to show very clearly that the project, in so far as it concerns wool, has not the approval of the majority of producers. On the contrary, they would deplore such a step, because, in their opinion, it would be detrimental to the industry. The ostensible object of the scheme is to secure fixation of price. Like producers of other commodities, wool growers would be glad to see the price of wool maintained, but experience has taught them to distrust devices which have this object. Efforts to maintain prices of different commodities have been made in various parts of the world in recent years, but in almost every case they have proved dismal failures.

There are other reasons for the hostility of wool growers to the plan. Continental and Eastern countries have become increasingly important purchasers of wool in recent years, and it is felt that the scheme outlined would provoke strong opposition from important customers of the Australian wool growers. For instance, Japan's purchases of Australian wool have grown so much as to represent about one-sixth of the total clip, her purchases being mostly of the finer varieties. Last June the Graziers' Federal Council Convention at Brisbane opposed any scheme for the artificial fixation of prices, and expressed its approval of the action of the wool growers' council in endeavouring, in conjunction with the National Council of Wool Growing Brokers, to stabilize the wool market by cooperation, and reiterating its opposition to any form of Government control of wool. It is clear from these statements that the majority of wool producers in the Commonwealth would oppose the suggested scheme of bulk purchase by Government. Yours faithfully,

E. HEUNER, Editor, *British Trade Journal and Export World.*

Bouverie House, 154, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Sept. 29.

DOMINIONS AND THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The oversea Dominions are almost as much interested in the future of India as Great Britain herself. They have first-hand experience of the steps necessary to responsible government for more or less homogeneous communities. They cannot be accused of injustice or oppression in India. Would not the presence of their representatives at the Round-Table Conference be of real value and have great moral effect both in India and abroad? I am, Sir, &c.,

W. P. HUME.

FARNHAM CASTLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of September 16 you publish the fact that the Farnham Castle Fund now amounts to over £12,000. This has resulted from my letter which you kindly inserted in your issue of June 18 last. The Farnham Castle Fund Committee, however, desire to emphasize the fact, to prevent misunderstanding, that in order to ensure that the scheme for the restoration of Farnham Castle to its centuries-old traditions and purposes can be carried out satisfactorily and in its entirety a further sum of at least £6,000 is required.

As a decision on the question must be arrived at this month, the time for collecting this sum is short, and the committee earnestly hope that all who are desirous of saving the castle from its present desolate condition will be so good as to send their contributions as soon as possible, either to the hon. treasurer, the Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, P.C., Clandon Park, Guildford, or to me.

Yours faithfully,

AMY D. K. ANDERSON, Chairman of the Committee formed for raising the above funds.

Waverley Abbey, Farnham, Surrey.

IRISH EX-SERVICE MEN

COTTAGES OF THE LAND TRUST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your most interesting records of the late Sir Bryan Mahon's and the late Lord Dufferin's services to the State both in war and in peace have, I think, omitted any notice of the special peace service which they rendered as original Trustees of the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust.

This trust, which has for its object the provision of cottages and plots of land for Irish ex-Service men in Ireland, is one of the few remaining official connexions between Ireland as a whole and the Imperial Government. Though it was inaugurated by the Act of Settlement of 1922, no trustees could be nominated until Enabling Acts had been passed both by the Free State and the Government of Northern Ireland, which Acts were not passed until late in 1923. Accordingly, it was not until the beginning of 1924 that Lord Dufferin was appointed one of the two trustees for the North of Ireland and Sir Bryan Mahon one of the two for the Free State. As it was felt in 1922 that there should be no delay in making a start on building cottages, it was arranged that during the interim period the duties of the Trustees should be undertaken by existing Government Offices in Ireland.

Altogether about £3,000,000 became available for the work proposed. In your leading article reviewing the first Report of the Trustees you rightly described the confusion resulting from the uncoordinated efforts of the two Irish Governments as a "damnosa haereditas," for in 1924 it fell to the new Trustees to carry out contracts which had been entered into without their cognizance, to deal with tenants whom they had not themselves appointed, and to correlate rents which they had not established. In addition they had further to make arrangements for new building and to set up general principles on which management and rentals should be based.

Here it was that the credit, common sense, and judgment of Sir Bryan Mahon in the Free State and of Lord Dufferin in the North were of peculiar value to the Trust. Both of them regularly attended meetings, listened, said little, and one of them smoked endless cigarettes. In company with myself they paid visits to the tenants, heard and appreciated their troubles and were as little as possible deceived by untenable excuses. The ex-Service men in Ireland owe an immense debt of gratitude to them and their colleagues from the North and South for the personal trouble they all took ungrudgingly on their behalf. It was no light work to attend meetings in London, involving constant crossings of the Irish Channel in all weathers, quite apart from meetings in Dublin and Belfast.

At the outset rent-strikes and threats of strikes were frequent and the responsibility for spending so large a sum in such a way as to give an adequate result was a heavy one; but both North and South recognized that an appreciable sacrifice had been demanded from the English taxpayer and were determined that this exceptional treatment of Irish ex-Service men in Ireland (because for English ex-Service men there was no such provision) demanded that the results expected from it should constitute, as I hope they always will, a visible and abiding memorial to Irish ex-Service men and their descendants of the gratitude of Britain to those Irishmen who fought for the Empire in the Great War.

I have the honour, Sir, to sign myself,

GEORGE DUCKWORTH
(First Chairman and English Trustee, 1924-1927).

Dalingridge Place, West Hoathley, Sept. 29.

"SHENANDOAH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I add a word, if somewhat tardy, on the subject of "Shenandoah"? Most of your correspondents have drawn from their own experience of the singing of this shanty, and quite naturally so. But there are in existence versions which seem to prove conclusively that it was originally a song and not a shanty. In his volume "Ships, Sea Songs, and Shanties" (James Brown, Glasgow, 1910) W. B. Whall, Master Mariner, says:—

> The seaman of to-day knows nothing of this old song but the tune and one line, "O Shannadore, I love your daughter." . . . It is given here as a good specimen of the American sea song, of which there used to be a number. It must be quite 50 years since it was sung *as a song*. It probably came from the American or Canadian *voyageurs*, who were great singers. . . . In the early days of America rivers and canals were the chief trade and passenger routes, and boatmen were an important class. Shenandoah was a celebrated Indian chief in American history, and several towns in the States are named after him.

The words he gives form a definite story, in the manner of a ballad. They tell how a white trader falls in love with Shenandoah's daughter but is refused. A Yankee skipper comes along, sells fire-water to the chief, and, having made him drunk, steals the girl. The final verse begins, "O Shenandoah, I long to hear you," and this line, along with that quoted by Captain Whall, is found in many of the existing versions, but John Sampson, in "The Seven Seas Shanty Book" (Boosey, 1927), gives words almost identical with Whall's. I agree with him that neither words nor tune warrant the assumption of negro origin. It is unlikely that the negro would be moved to song on a subject which is purely concerned with the white man and the Indian, and the tune, though in most variants it contains all the notes of the modern major scale, is definitely built on the pentatonic, a scale commonly found in folk music as widely diverse as that of the Hebrides and of the American Indians. May we not suppose, perhaps, that in view of its words it owes something to the latter?

Some of the shanties are of course purely negro (*e.g.*, Sacramento and Johnny Come Down to Hilo), but surely they derive from negro songs, not from spirituals, which are strictly devotional in character.

Your correspondent Captain R. L. Andrewes gives a very likely explanation of the use of the word Shannadore (the most popular form) and its numerous variants. That it is simply the shellback's peculiar pronunciation of Shenandoah is proved by the song quoted above, and is paralleled, as Miss C. Fox Smith points out in her "Book of Shanties" (Methuen, 1927), in his treatment of other proper names, such as Vallipo for Valparaiso. The question of the origin of shanties is very fully discussed in this admirable work, which is well worthy of study by those interested in the subject. Yours faithfully,

CLIVE CAREY.

85, St. Mark's-road, W.10, Sept. 29.

TRADE TREATIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am not surprised Captain Morris, the president of the National Farmers' Union, should not desire to continue the controversy any further. Having failed to sustain his two assertions either by fact or by argument, he seeks to escape from his dilemma by charging me with the dreadful crime of having been a member of the late, but by him not lamented, Government.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that in future he will read with due care and attention official documents before calling them to his aid? It will be remembered that in response to my request for specific examples of evasion of the "most-favoured-nation clause," he referred me to a document which contained no example more recent than 16 years ago, and not one which adversely affected this country. Yours truly,

HERBERT G. WILLIAMS.

Empire Economic Union, 251, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Sept. 24.

Points from Letters

REPAIR OF TELEPHONE LINES

I am an unfortunate subscriber to the Post Office telephone service. My line, which is a party line with one other subscriber only, being an extension in the country, is naturally at an expensive rental. By some mischance, when my line fails it is usually on Friday evening or Saturday morning. I am informed, on each occasion, that no repairs can be effected until Monday. Surely a great public service as important as are the telephonic communications should have a relief engineer staff to effect repairs during Saturdays and Sundays? If there were any competition in the supply of this service it would be unthinkable that a subscriber, paying an exorbitant rental, should be calmly told that the supplying contractor refused to fulfil his contract between 12 noon on Saturday and Monday morning. Is this a foretaste of what the public must expect under nationalization?—COLONEL LIONEL JAMES, Woodlands St. Mary, Newbury.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S QUESTIONS

Sir Herbert Samuel has put three simple questions to Sir William Morris and his colleagues, to which I have no doubt they will be prepared to supply very sufficient answers. But I have yet to find one single Liberal who could answer the question I put last year when the Liberal Party brought out their "We Can Conquer Unemployment" plans in which when proposing to spend £200,000,000 they said:—"We should deliberately assist our heavy industries to regain their feet . . . by ordering from them the steel and the plant, the cement and the bricks, and in consequence the coal needed for this work of reconstruction and development." I asked them how they were to carry out their claims without some form of subsidy, protection, or prohibition of import or use of foreign manufactured materials. May I ask again the same question, and address it particularly to Sir Herbert Samuel? It may have escaped his notice before. He may be as good at answering questions as at asking them. May I therefore remark that if we are deliberately to protect our heavy industries in order to provide employment by giving them orders, why should we not also deliberately protect those in employment from becoming unemployed?—Mr. MARCUS SAMUEL, 40, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.

FRESHMEN IN LONDON

London, with its population of over 30,000 students, draws a large number of freshmen from all over the country each October. The Church of England has made special provision for these students by devoting a City church, All Hallows, Lombard-street, E.C., to their needs. Newcomers are difficult to reach, however, in our scattered London population and I would appreciate it if you would let me make it known that there is a special Student Service at 6.30 every Sunday during term, followed by a social gathering in my church hall. I will gladly send an invitation to any students whose name and address is sent to me to All Hallows Vestry, Lombard-street, E.C.—CANON TISSINGTON TATLOW, Rector.

PENNY POSTAGE

With a surplus of nine million from the Post Office, surely a return to the penny postage should be possible.—Mrs. C. F. TRUMAN, The Warren, Upton, Slough.

FRENCH RENTES

There is absolutely nothing to distinguish the English from the French part of the French War Rentes. Should it be decided that the Rentes subscribed in England would have to be paid in gold francs, there would be an immediate movement of Rentes held in France towards England, to be paid there, and this at an immense cost for the French Treasury. Further, this loan having been a part of a French issue and not offered specially for the English market, there would be little justice in paying some subscribers in gold francs and others in present francs. This is at least a French view of the question.—Mr. HENRY TSCHANN, Hôtel Splendid, Nice, France.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND SIR W. HARCOURT

An entry in Sir Algernon West's Diary (April 20, 1894) would seem to corroborate the story told by Sir Frederick Ponsonby and Mr. Radcliffe, the truth of which Mr. Gardiner denies. Sir Algernon gives the story as he heard it from Mr. Gladstone:—"Told me that an awkward incident had occurred at Windsor when he gave in his resignation; the Queen told Acton to send in Kimberley, and Acton by mistake sent in Harcourt, who thought he was going to be commanded to form a Government." (Private Diaries of Sir Algernon West, p. 295.)—The VENERABLE C. H. RIVINGTON, The Cloisters, Gloucester.

LAWN BILLIARDS

A fine seventeenth-century tapestry depicting the "Jeu de Mail," or "Jeu de Crosse," is to be seen in the Château of Cours Cheverny, situated a few miles from Blois. The tapestry forms part of the decoration of the "Petit Salon," and was woven at Beauvais in the seventeenth century from cartoons by Teniers. The detail of the tapestry is so similar to that of the engraving of the painting shown by you in your issue of September 15 that it would almost seem Teniers made use of the same sketch both for the tapestry and the picture in question. Cours Cheverny is one of the lesser known of the Loire castles, and has the distinction of being held by the same family who built the castle in 1634, and some of the tapestries which form the original decoration make it well worth a visit.—Mr. W. O. RAIKES, 2, Chemin Peschier, Champel, Geneva.

GLASS FOR SPORTS TROPHIES

In a letter to the British Glass Convention, published in your issue of September 20, Sir Edward Crowe states that it has occurred to him that sports trophies and challenge cups might be made of glass instead of silver. As such cups and trophies are British productions, no advantage would accrue to the home market. Not only is it inexpedient for one holding an official position to play off one British industry against another, but it is grossly unfair to a large section of the taxpayers who are engaged in an ancient and honourable industry, and whose products appreciate with age.—Mr. WILLIAM CROW, president of the National Association of Goldsmiths, 140, The Grove, Stratford, E.15.

LONG LIFE IN THE THAMES VALLEY

My week-end pulls on Mother Thames average generally from 30 to 40 miles and afford an opportunity of visiting many of the interesting churches to be found on its banks. This year's visit seems to suggest that longevity is to be found in the Thames Valley. A brass in Goring Church records the death in the early seventeenth century of one named John Whistler, who is recorded to have reached the mature age of 216 years; and a stone in Sutton Courtenay, close to the tomb of the late Lord Oxford, sets forth that Mrs. Martha Pye, spinster, attained the lesser age of 117 years. Sonning Church records that a Cockayne possessed some 96 years. It would be interesting to learn if other districts can present such an interesting record.—Mr. F. HILL-COLE, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2.

UNIFORM CHEQUES

Where it is a matter of dealing with a turnover of cheques such as the returns of the London Clearing House show, I suggest to Mr. W. A. Evans that "variation in form," far from being a "burden to the brain," is an assistant to the eye. All the articles passing daily through the Clearing House have to be sorted at the head offices of the banks that have seats at the Bankers' Clearing House, and forwarded to the branches on which they are drawn. I consider that variation is a factor which affects the speed of sorting, as the eye takes note of variation of shape, colour, and size, which is registered by the brain. Sorting is a non-profit-making operation and speed is essential in the interests of economy, in these days of increasing use of cheques. I agree, however, that if the size of cheques were fixed between a maximum and a minimum, it would be an advantage.—Mr. GORDON BODEN, 85, Pretoria-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

NAMES OF STATIONS

On the Midland section of the L.M.S., St. Pancras to Leicester, names of stations are fixed on boards at an angle so that it is perfectly easy to read them even passing on the near side at 70 m.p.h. On the other hand, on the L.N.E.R. Central, owing to the stations being of the island type, from Quainton-road to Leicester one never sees a station at all if sitting on the near side of the compartment, and not much on the other.—Mr. GEOFFREY ELLIS, Salcombe, South Devon.

BRITISH GOODS IN CANADA

During the last 11 years in Western Canada I have, when shopping, persistently inquired the country of origin of almost all goods, chiefly in hardware and druggist stores. It is useless waste of money to advertise "Buy British," "Buy Empire Goods." There are no British goods, or a very meagre supply. I can get U.S.A., German, Japanese, and Swedish goods in plenty. I sometimes ask, "Has the British Empire ceased to produce steel tools?" In a drug store recently, the store clerk said, "I am afraid we have none of that (a very much used drug) of Empire make and I know you do not like foreign stuff." We want to drop the cry of "Buy British Goods" and substitute "Sell British Goods."—Mr. E. C. FRANCIS, B.R.I., Salem, B.C.

MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED

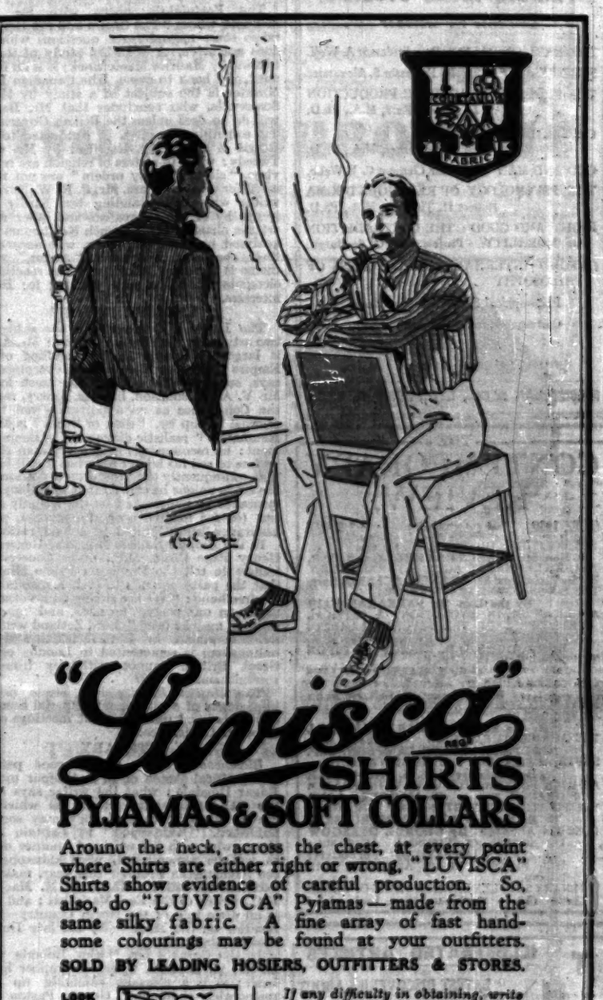
A Complete Banking Service

THE Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for transacting every description of banking business through more than 2070 branches covering all important agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential districts in England and Wales.

Some of these facilities are explained in "THE SERVICE OF THE MIDLAND BANK" obtainable at any branch.

HEAD OFFICE: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2

Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd., Northern Ireland: The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland: Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.



"Luvisca" SHIRTS PYJAMAS & SOFT COLLARS

Around the neck, across the chest, at every point where Shirts are either right or wrong, "LUVISCA" Shirts show evidence of careful production. So, also, do "LUVISCA" Pyjamas—made from the same silky fabric. A fine array of fast handsome colourings may be found at your outfitters.

SOLD BY LEADING HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS & STORES.

LOOK FOR THE REGISTERED TAB: Luvisca COURTAULDS

If any difficulty in obtaining, write COURTAULDS, LTD. (Dept. 15M), 16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, for name of your nearest retailer and descriptive literature.

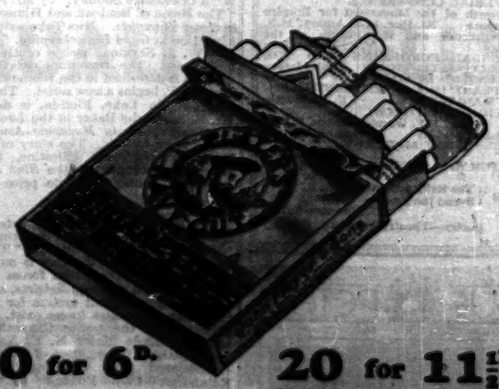
EVERYTHING
The G.E.C. your guarantee
ELECTRICAL
MAKE YOUR HOME A BEACON OF LIGHT
PEARL
Osram
LAMPS
OSRAM
MADE IN ENGLAND
AN OUTSTANDING OSRAM LAMP INSTALLATION
TRURO CATHEDRAL
Wherever illumination is required not merely to light the surroundings but to enhance their beauty and comfort, there you will find PEARL OSRAM Lamps. In the great hall or in the small room they are equally suitable.
REDUCED PRICES
Sold by all leading Electrical Contractors, Stores and Ironmongers
THE BETTER THE LAMP THE BETTER THE LIGHT
Advt. of The General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

PLAYERS

PREFER TO GIVE

QUALITY

IN THEIR CIGARETTES



10 for 6D. 20 for 11 1/2D.

It's the Tobacco that Counts

N.C.C.919

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited.

THE COTTON TRADE

A CALL FOR ACTION

LANCASHIRE'S APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 30

The Lancashire cotton industry's response to the report of the Government committee of inquiry into that industry was discussed at great length at a fully representative meeting of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations held in Manchester to-day. All sections of the industry—brokers, spinners, manufacturers, finishers, merchants, trade union organizations, and banks—sent representatives to the meeting, and many of them made speeches upon a resolution which was eventually carried.

This resolution was in two parts. The first part dealt with the cotton industry's own efforts to apply the recommendations of the Government Committee of Inquiry, and its effect will be greatly to extend the activities of the joint committee by calling upon the different sections of the industry to report the progress they are making individually to carry out the Government Committee's recommendations. The second part of the resolution calls upon the Government for action on numerous matters affecting the cotton industry which are, it says, outside the industry's own control. This runs as follows:—

"Whatever action is taken by the cotton industry, however, many of the causes of the present depression are beyond its control, and the joint committee emphasizes once more that the responsibility for dealing with these lies in the hands of the Government and of other interests outside the cotton industry. Such problems as are raised by the difference in working conditions and hours between this country and its competitors, the burden of national and local taxation, and the anomalous effects of monetary policy, call for immediate action."

Mr. H. W. LEE (president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce) formally moved the resolution.

GOVERNMENT HELP

Mr. J. H. GREY, the new chairman of executive, seconded. He said a great responsibility rested upon the Government for tackling in a more vigorous way than was at present evident the matters referred to in the second part of the resolution. He knew that the Government was not inactive or quiescent, but was very much disturbed and concerned about these things and was anxious to give all the help it could. But it was watching closely the way the report of the Government Committee was being responded to. He believed the Government was prepared to go a long way to help the cotton industry to help itself and was not prepared to let the industry neglect itself. Measures courageous, if not heroic, were expected of the industry. In return they had a right to demand that the Government should deal courageously with those matters extraneous to the trade that were acting with such calamitous effect upon all industry, and particularly upon the exporting industries. The cotton industry was suffering far more from causes and effects over which it had no possibility of control and towards which it could exercise no remedy than from internal conditions within its own control. Although the Government report was painted with too broad a brush and was lacking in light and shade and detail, it made many useful recommendations and it was up to the trade to give convincing reasons if it did not apply any recommendations with which it did not agree. Among the vital matters raised was that of the need for reorganizations and amalgamations. The trade must make up its mind section by section whether it was in favour of amalgamation or against it, and for which sections.

AMALGAMATIONS

The Government, said Mr. Grey, was still in earnest in its desire to help financially any schemes which met with approval, and the offer of help made months ago was still open. Apart from the acute cycle of depression common to all industries all over the world, the cotton industry had a large number of redundant mills and machinery. Were these to be extinguished by attrition, or were they to be regulated by cooperation and amalgamation? It would be far better to regulate the situation by amalgamation, by co-ordination, and by reorganization. The keynote of the Government report was its insistence on the paramount national interest in the cotton trade, superior to the interests of any section or individual engaged in it. If sacrifice were necessary in the national interest, that sacrifice should be a national and not merely a sectionalized or individual one. All the sacrifice must not be expected to come from those individuals still remaining in the industry who had made great sacrifices, both voluntary and involuntary, and were continuing to do so.

Mr. F. MILLS (Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association) said the matters mentioned in the second part of the resolution were the real root of all the troubles of the cotton industry, but they had seen the Government Department concerned and got the assurance that these matters should be energetically tackled.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWARTH (Fine Cotton Spinners), Mr. H. ASTLEY BELL (Manufacturers and Printers), Mr. FRED HOLROYD (president of the Master Spinners' Federation)—who deplored the fact that "outside influence" had prevented certain promising amalgamations coming to fruition—Mr. A. K. DAVIES (Bleachers' Board), Mr. R. T. HINDLEY (Williams Deacons Bank), and Mr. T. LEE (Operatives) supported the resolution.

SIR EDWARD RHODES (Merchants), who also supported, said the news from India was distinctly better in a commercial sense. Cables received that day reported that the boycott had actually lessened for the first time for months, and they had been told by the bankers that some small bills were being paid.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE L.N.E.R.

TWO NEW SLEEPING COACHES

The sleeping cars recently put into service by the London and North Eastern Railway Company and described in *The Times* of August 13 were distinctly modern in their interior furnishing and decoration. Two other cars have now been built at the Doncaster works of the company, which mark an advance on previous cars and are claimed to be an entire departure from anything of the kind hitherto produced. The interior designs were prepared by Sir Charles Allom in conjunction with Mr. H. N. Gresley, the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the company; and the decorative work was carried out by Messrs. White, Allom and Co., architectural contractors, at Doncaster.

The aim has been to give each berth the appearance of a small well-appointed bedroom in an hotel. Each is provided with a bedstead fitted with a box-spring mattress, with a horsehair and new wool overlay, and blankets of soft green colour, the head and foot being of walnut. Hot and cold water is supplied. In addition to the ventilation provided by means of window and extractor ventilators, each room is fitted with a small nozzle over the bed-head, so arranged that it can be set to deliver cold, warm, or hot air in quantity and direction as desired by the passenger. Sir Charles Allom explained that sea-sickness and train-sickness were often caused by bad ventilation, and that the system adopted was far preferable to the old fan, which merely stirred up the exhausted air. He also stated that the decoration of the room was designed to produce restfulness. The colouring of the panels was a soft harmony of blue-green, with fawn mouldings—pleasant, Sir Charles Allom said, to wake up in.

There is an attendant's compartment at the end of the car fitted to enable morning tea to be served. The water is heated by electricity, and it has been possible entirely to dispense with gas.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE UNION SECRETARY

To fill the vacancy caused by the pending retirement of Mr. E. L. Poulton, who has for many years been general secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, seven nominations have been received, as follows:—G. Chester (Kettering), J. Crawford (Glasgow), A. J. Dobbs (Leeds), A. W. Lyne (Northampton), A. G. Randall (Kingswood), Len Smith (Northampton), and T. H. Wallace (Leicester). The election will be by ballot. Mr. W. R. Townley (Northampton) has been elected without opposition as president in succession to Mr. T. F. Richards.

SOUTH WALES COAL WAGES

NEGOTIATIONS FOR NEW AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, SEPT. 30

Preliminary negotiations for a new wages agreement for the South Wales coalfield were started to-day, when a special meeting of the Conciliation Board for the Coal Industry was held at Cardiff. Mr. Evan Williams presided over the owners' side, and Mr. Enoch Morrell over the workmen's representation. The special interest and importance of the meeting were shown by the large and representative attendance. The proceedings, which were held in private, lasted over three hours, and, as was generally anticipated, they were mainly in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, leaving to future conferences the task of fighting out the issues involved.

A supplied report issued at the close of the meeting was extremely bare, the only item of real news given being that a joint committee of owners and workmen's representatives had been appointed "to consider the present position and the future possibilities in relation to the wages and conditions of employment." The discussion, I gather, was of a general character, and neither side were disposed to disclose their proposals in a concrete form. While not specifying their particular demands, the owners intimated that they entailed a reduction of wages, which, I am told, was bluntly countered from the workmen's side with a statement that there could be no discussion on the question of wages reduction. It was agreed, however, that the issues raised were such as to require greater examination than could be given to them at this stage, and a joint committee of eight from each side was appointed to go into the whole position and report to a future meeting of the Board, which may be held in about a fortnight's time. I gather that the first sitting of the committee will be held next Monday or Tuesday.

The following is the text of the official report issued jointly at the close of the proceedings:—"After a general discussion and an interchange of views upon the possibilities of arriving at a conciliation board agreement to operate on the termination of the present agreement, which expires on December 1, and having regard to the great diversity of opinion on this matter, it was agreed that a small joint committee be appointed to consider the present position and the future possibilities in relation to the wages and conditions of employment." Contrary to expectation, the question of the spread-over of hours was not raised at the meeting.

WAGES ASCERTAINMENT IN YORKSHIRE

FURTHER DEFICIENCY TO BE MADE UP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, SEPT. 30

The ascertainment for Yorkshire miners' wages for October was fixed to-day at 7.43 per cent. over basic. This figure, which is based on the working of the pits for August, is below the minimum of 32 per cent. and 1.12 more than the ascertainment for September. Yorkshire coalowners will during October have to make wages up by £263,621, and this will bring the total deficiency during the five months of its accumulation to £1,265,615. The following figures show how much the owners have had to find each month in order to bring up wages to the minimum:—June, £191,292; July, £297,034; August, £118,108; September, £295,560; October, £263,621.

There was a time earlier in the year when the miners began to have visions of increased income. The owners had cancelled the old deficiency and trade began to look up. A sudden fall in ascertainment dashed their hopes to the ground, and month by month with the mounting deficiency the prospects of a rise in wages has become more and more remote, as the deficiency will first have to be wiped off. Some improvement should take place in the next few weeks, because of a bigger home demand for domestic fuel, but prospects for the foreign branch are still clouded with uncertainty.

MINES DEPARTMENT AT LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Leeds University's new mining building was opened to-day by LORD CHELMSFORD, who said that surely there never was a time when the mining industry required more brains, knowledge, and scientific backing than at the present time. Therefore the more they could bring home to the mining community the need for greater knowledge and offer to them the opportunities for acquiring it, the better it would be for the industry. He hoped that the new building would offer greater opportunities for those who studied there to rub shoulders with fellow-undergraduates embarking upon other professions, so that the mining student might realize that the world was something more than a mining village.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, Dr. J. B. Baillie, said that the building had been erected at a cost of £42,000, and had been made possible partly by the gift of £25,000 by the Yorkshire Coalowners' Association and a Miners' Welfare gift of £10,000.

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

AIR MINISTRY AND BRITISH ENTRY

It is hoped soon to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Air Ministry and of the Royal Aero Club for the discussion of the position of this country in relation to the Schneider Trophy race of next year. Last year arrangements for the production of racing seaplanes and the training of a team of pilots were undertaken by the Air Ministry at a great cost. After the race it was announced that the Ministry would not make itself responsible for the British entry in the next race, and although it has since been made known that the racing machines may be lent for the purpose of the race to private persons or bodies, it has been felt that the entire withdrawal of Service assistance would make the task of successfully defending the Trophy almost impossible.

The Royal Aero Club has made it clear that the Trophy will be defended by Great Britain, and while it would be preferable for the Air Ministry to take in hand the racing side of the organization, a scheme will be prepared for financing it privately should the Ministry adhere to its earlier decision. The cost of insuring the machines and of reconditioning them after the race will be heavy, but the chief difficulty will be to find and train a team of pilots, if R.A.F. officers are debarred, as they are under present decisions, from taking part in high-speed work outside the Service. It is hoped that the Air Ministry may be persuaded to reconsider its veto on Schneider Trophy racing, and one of the strongest arguments is that the race next September will give Great Britain a chance to win the Trophy outright and so to put an end for a time to contests which, at the present stage of aeronautical development, do not promise to add much to the speeds already achieved.

Failing that, an attempt will be made to secure a relaxation of the rule forbidding Service pilots to take part in such an event. It would not be impossible to assemble a team of civilian pilots, but it would be difficult to arrange for them to train as a team for the period of three months which was allotted to the training of the Service team in 1929. Whatever the conference may yield in the way of modification of earlier decisions, it will at least make the position clear so that the Royal Aero Club may know definitely the nature of the task that lies before it.

AUTUMN ASSIZES

DATES AND PLACES FIXED

The following dates and places fixed for holding the Autumn Assizes are announced in the *London Gazette*:—

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—(Mr. Justice Humphreys and Mr. Justice Macnaghten).—October 18, Carlisle; October 23, Lancaster; October 27, Liverpool; November 17, Manchester.

OXFORD CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice Hawke).—October 14, Reading; October 18, Oxford; October 22, Worcester; October 27, Gloucester; November 3, Monmouth; November 7, Hereford; November 12, Shrewsbury; November 19, Stafford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT (First Portion) (Mr. Justice Finlay).—October 15, Salisbury; October 20, Dorchester; October 24, Wells; October 29, Bodmin; November 4, Exeter.

SOUTH EASTERN CIRCUIT (First Portion) (Mr. Justice Avory).—October 13, Cambridge; October 18, Ipswich; October 23, Norwich; November 3, Chelmsford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice MacKinnon).—October 15, Aylesbury; October 16, Bedford; October 20, Leicester; October 24, Lancaster; October 30, Lincoln; November 4, Nottingham; November 11, Derby; November 17, Warwick.—(Mr. Justice MacKinnon and Mr. Justice Hawke).—December 1, Birmingham.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice Charles).—October 15, Carmarthen; October 16, Ruthin; October 23, Chester.

TRADE OF THE EMPIRE

PROPOSED INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

A record of the progress of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and a review of the chief conclusions which have emerged from their inquiries are contained in a report just issued (Stationery Office, price 6d.).

The report is the seventeenth presented by the Committee for the information of the Governments of the Empire. The 16 reports hitherto submitted fell into four categories—general, food products, raw materials, and trade surveys. In the present report the Committee state that they have now nearly completed their inquiries into foodstuffs, to which their first terms of reference were confined. An inquiry into the marketing of tea, coffee, and cocoa is in progress, and there remain of major importance only cereals, wine, and sugar.

Attention is called to three suggestions of a general nature which have emerged from the Committee's inquiries. The first relates to agricultural intelligence. Producers in the different parts of the Empire require information as to what is taking place in their several trades beyond their immediate ken. Early intimation of some of this information, such as seasonal crop prospects, movements of crops, changes in marketing methods, tariffs, and export or import regulations, is needed if it is to be of practical value. In the organized wholesale trades private initiative supplies part at least of this want, but the trade circulars so prepared do not for the most part reach producers. There are also the returns published by both Empire and foreign Governments, but these, from their complexity, are necessarily as a rule belated when regarded as trade intelligence for the guidance of producers faced with alternatives of action.

Other information serving a different purpose is of value to producers who contemplate the investment of capital in new developments and desire to obtain an idea of the future demand for the product they propose to cultivate. To enable them to form a judgment they require a review setting forth the production and consumption in the different countries of the world and the developments in sight. The Committee think that it is worth consideration whether on an Empire basis an intelligence service might not be organized, which would aim at promptitude and such reasonable accuracy as would meet the requirements of practical men. Such a service would have to be organized trade by trade.

In the second place, the Committee express the opinion that the creation and assimilation of Empire standards with regard to many trades, both of primary production and manufacture, should greatly simplify the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. In the third place, they express the hope that under the lead of the economic organization of the League of Nations, further steps should be taken to secure that trade statistics compiled by the various Governments of the world should be based on such common rules as would render them more truly comparable.

The cost of the Committee's inquiries up to June 30, 1930, has been £12,530.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

CONCESSION BY ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

Information was received in London yesterday that the new Argentine Government has granted six months' provisional protection of patent rights and trade marks of exhibitors at the British Empire Exhibition, which, as already stated, will be held at Buenos Aires in March and April next. This concession is regarded by the promoters of the exhibition as a further indication of the desire of the new Government to assist the enterprise and to foster trade with Britain. The protection will enable intending exhibitors who are uncertain of the possibilities of the market to test their selling value before taking out patent rights and registering their trade marks. Meanwhile they will be protected against piracy.

It has already been stated in *The Times* that attempts will be made to introduce some really novel effects in flood-lighting of the exterior of the exhibition buildings and the atmosphere immediately above them. During the present week experiments are being carried out by several British firms in the South of England to test out a new theory in colour lighting with a view to its possible use at the exhibition.

Applications for the display of films in the various cinemas which will be run in different parts of the exhibition now exceed in number the exhibitors of goods. The film section, in fact, will be almost as important as the actual exhibits. Some firms will be represented both on the stands and on the screen, but others will confine their displays to the films. The extent to which films will be shown at this exhibition has convinced the promoters that films will play a much greater part in future industrial exhibitions, because they can show the visitor and likely buyer not only pictures of the goods but the processes by which they are made—a factor of appeal to inhabitants of a country that is largely agricultural.

WORK OF ROEHAMPTON HOSPITAL

PROVISION FOR CIVILIAN CASES

Queen Mary's (Roehampton) Hospital, one of the very few War hospitals still administered by their governors in conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions, completed its fifteenth year in June last, and the valuable work which has been accomplished since 1915 is the subject of a report which was adopted at a meeting of the general council and governors of the hospital yesterday. Mr. GEORGE J. WARDLE presided.

It is stated in the report that approximately 41,050 men lost limbs in the War, of whom 2,050 were officers and 39,000 other ranks. No fewer than 24,339 cases had been treated at Roehampton up to June 28, 1930, for the supply of their first limb and in many cases also their second, notwithstanding that limb-fitting centres had been opened by the Ministry of Pensions in other parts of the British Isles. Attendances for repairs and renewals numbered 18,499 and in addition 89,169 cases which did not require personal attendance were dealt with through the post.

Since 1925, when the hospital was reconstructed and extended, the institution has been fully occupied, and during the past year further accommodation has been added to provide for the treatment of facial injury and diabetic cases and other classes of patients transferred from the Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, on the closing of that institution. With the sanction of the Charity Commissioners and the consent of the Ministry of Pensions, arrangements have been made for the accommodation of a limited number of amputation cases arising among civilians, especially railwaymen and miners. Workshops for the manufacture of every variety of artificial limb by the principal limb makers have been erected in the grounds of Roehampton House, and this year the governors are replacing the old buildings, which have hitherto been utilized for the administration of the limb-fitting department, by a permanent brick building in order that the work may be more efficiently carried on. The hospital is known throughout the world for the skill of its limb-fitting surgeons and limb makers, and patients come to Roehampton from the Dominions and many foreign countries. Roehampton, the report adds, will now remain, for so long as it is possible to foresee, a national institution for the provision of the best artificial limbs which ingenuity and skill can devise.

CONSERVATIVE UNITY

Addressing the weekly meeting of the 1912 Club in London last night, at which CAPTAIN GERALD CONINGHAM presided, Mr. A. W. GOODMAN, prospective Conservative candidate for North Islington, said that Mr. Snowden was the real Prime Minister of the present Government. Mr. Snowden had signed the death warrant of several British industries at the behest of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel. Now that the official Socialist policy embraced that rigid Cobdenite free trade creed which had been the only means of keeping the Liberal Party together, there was nothing left to guarantee the Liberals a separate existence. It was vitally important that the Opposition should know its own mind and everything depended on the Conservative Party showing a united, consistent front. The air was full of discussion on Empire free trade. We must offer something in return for the ever-expanding markets with which the Empire could, and would, provide us. Until we had a tariff system of our own we could hardly "do a deal" with the Dominions. The food tax problem was vital. Either we must be prepared to penalize foreign foodstuffs and raw materials in favour of Empire supplies, or we must find other means, such as import boards and a wheat and raw materials pool, to deal with the marketing of those supplies.

RADIO TELEPHONY

NEW CIRCUITS AT RUGBY

DIRECT SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

RUGBY, SEPT. 30

Members of the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers who visited the Post Office radio transmitting station at Rugby this afternoon saw the preparations which are being made to establish direct wireless telephony communication with South America, and to equip a second long-wave circuit which will provide a fifth individual channel for the service between England and the United States of America.

When the North American service was opened at the beginning of 1927 with one channel, it was the first international radio telephone service designed for connexion to the ordinary telephone subscriber's system, and also the first long-distance radio telephone system brought into daily service in the world. The rapid increase in the number of calls led to the opening of an alternative short-length channel in June, 1928, and two additional short-wave services have recently been brought into use. The cost of the short-wave directional system is less than that of the long-wave, but it is less reliable in operation. A combination of the two systems has enabled the Post Office to provide an effective service to America over the full 24 hours, and the position will be further strengthened when the second long-wave circuit becomes available. Extensions on either side to the telephone line and cable systems have linked practically the whole of Europe with the United States, Canada, and Mexico by means of the Rugby station. It is not considered economically possible to operate long-wave telephony over greater distances than from England to America, and the solution of the problem of providing contact with the Dominions is confined to the use of short wave-lengths. An Australian service, which is available for nine hours daily, was introduced five months ago and the South American service at present operated through Madrid will be made direct at an early date.

The president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Sir Thomas Purves, is the engineer-in-chief to the General Post Office, and the tour of the station was made under his guidance. The visitors learned that the site consists of 900 acres and that the main aerial system is supported by 12 masts each 820ft. high, of which eight are arranged in an irregular octagon, while the remaining four provide two extensions to the north. These masts carry the antenna for two long-wave telegraph channels and the long-wave Transatlantic telephone channel. In addition there are now a number of antenna array systems of different types supported on steel towers, 120ft. to 160ft. high, used for the short-wave telephone services. The station buildings consist of two groups, a main station and a new one which is now nearing completion. Electric power is obtained from the systems of the Leicestershire and Warwickshire Electric Power Company by means of two underground cables, each capable of taking the full load of the station. The cables can be connected to either the Warwick or Hinckley power stations, so that the risk of failure of power supply is remote.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PRIVACY

The electrical engineers to-day were shown how substantial is the progress which has been made in preventing any intelligible reception of wireless telephone transmissions by unauthorized persons. In order to avoid the possibility of interception of even one side of conversation on the radio channels a method has been developed to make speech as transmitted quite incoherent to the would-be eavesdropper. Attention was given to the matter because of criticisms of the absence of assured privacy.

By the system adopted the component parts of speech are split up into portions by an electrical device and transmitted in a mixed arrangement which conveys nothing intelligible until the parts have been rearranged in their correct form at the distant end. The visitors heard through the medium of a loud-speaker the London side of conversations with New York which had been subjected to the process of inversion; and the resulting sounds were quite unintelligible.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

NEW EXHIBITION ROOM OPENED

The Exhibition Room provided at University College, Gower-street, for the display of the collection of prints and drawings belonging to the institution was opened yesterday. Both the room and the collection were described in *The Times* of yesterday.

SIR J. R. BRADFORD, vice-chairman of the College Committee, who declared the Exhibition Room open, said that the growth of the college in almost every branch of activity and knowledge had been extraordinary, and there had always seemed to be someone who had been stimulated by an appeal to fill a gap. But he did not remember any gift quite like that by which Sir Joseph Duveen had enabled the Exhibition Room to be provided. He had not only added to the means by which the activities of the college could be increased, but he had provided a great addition to its amenities. (Cheers.) Amid the wide range of its activities the college had always interested itself in art, and they were proud of its artistic traditions. From an early period in its history the college had from time to time received gifts of artistic treasures. Of the existence of a number at least of these treasures many of them had not been aware. On behalf of the college he expressed thanks to Sir Joseph Duveen, whose munificence had now enabled that reproach to be removed.

The PROVOST (Mr. Allen Mawer) said the acquisition which the college had received would be of the greatest value to them in the future and bind them yet more closely to the Slade School.

Among those present were:—

Sir Joseph and Lady Duveen, Professor and Mrs. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. Charles Aitken, Professor Bernard Ashmole, Lady Bradford, Professor Frederick Brown, Professor and Mrs. H. E. Butler, Sir Cyril and Lady Butler, Mr. S. J. Camp, Sir George and Lady Clausen, Professor E. G. Coker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Courtauld, Professor and Mrs. J. C. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Arundell Esdaile, Professor and Mrs. Lovatt Evans, Sir William Furse, Professor and Mrs. Ernest Gardner, Professor Edmund Gardner, Lady Godfee, Dr. G. F. Hill, Professor G. G. Hill, Mrs. Arthur Hind, Sir Charles Holmes, Miss G. E. M. Jebb (Principal of Bedford College), Lady Kenyon, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. MacColl, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Manson, Mrs. Allen Mawer, Lady Ramsay, Professor and Mrs. Richardson, Professor and Mrs. Salisbury, Professor Randolph Schwabe, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, Professor and Mrs. Spearman, Sir Andrew Taylor, Mr. Henry Van den Bergh, Mr. Emery Walker, Professor and Mrs. D. M. S. Watson, and Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM

COMPLAINT AT AN INQUEST

At the inquest yesterday on the body of EDITH MARY THOMAS, 24, a domestic servant employed at Baskerville-road, Wandsworth Common, the girl's mistress, Mrs. Mary Borley, said that Miss Thomas was much attached to a young man, and had an idea that he was "cooling off." She was to have met him on Friday, but when she returned at 11 p.m. she said he had not "turned up." She seemed depressed. Next morning Mrs. Borley found her lying dead in her bedroom, with a gas tube in her mouth. The following day a telegram arrived for Miss Thomas, and yesterday morning a letter came from the young man concerned.

This letter was opened in Court by the CORONER (Mr. Ingleby Oddie), who said that it was written in perfectly friendly terms, and explained why the young man had not turned up. Recording a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," the CORONER said that the young couple were evidently very fond of each other. It was a terrible tragedy, because this young man had telegraphed to the girl on the very day that he was to have met her, telling her that he had to go home, and that a letter was following. He unfortunately addressed the telegram to the wrong number and so it was not delivered until the poor woman was dead. The girl lived at No. 32, and the telegram was addressed to No. 23.

The girl's mistress, speaking from the back of the Court, protested against what she called "the casualness and dilatoriness of the Post Office officials in not delivering the telegram." It was, she said, put into a drawer at the post office and left there until the next day, and no effort was made to trace the sender.

The CORONER agreed that it would have been better if the Post Office had made a few more inquiries. The telegram showed, however, that several addresses had been tried.

At the Building Exhibition at Olympia, which closes to-day, over 120,000 persons have passed the turnstiles.

TWO R.A.F. PILOTS KILLED

CRASH IN ARUNDEL PARK

Three Royal Air Force bulldog aeroplanes crashed into a hillside in Arundel Park, Sussex, yesterday morning owing, it is understood, to the poor light, the weather being cloudy and foggy. Flight-Lieutenant G. C. A. Armstrong, pilot of one of them, was killed in his machine as it crashed, and his body was removed to Arundel. Sergeant W. Birkishaw, who was in charge of another machine, was found to be seriously injured, and died later in Arundel Hospital. The pilot of the third machine, Pilot Officer G. J. Pawson, was slightly injured. All the men and machines belonged to No. 17 Fighter Squadron, of Upavon, Wilts, and they were in Sussex in connexion with air exercises now being held there.

It appears that the machines were flying in formation when they crashed. A workman on the Arundel Castle estate named Hoare, who was the only witness of the accident, stated that he was at work on the road in the park when all of a sudden the aeroplanes came along making a big noise not far up. Three machines came out of the thick mist right over his head, and a little farther on crashed into the tops of some trees. They came down among the trees, splitting one big beech tree. He went across to where they fell and saw that he could do nothing without getting some people to help. He sent a boy for assistance, and the boy soon came back with an Army sergeant and several other men, who tried to do what they could for the pilots.

One of the first men on the scene was Mr. L. G. Hare, of the Norfolk Hotel, Arundel, who went to the spot by car. "Apparently," he said, "the pilots had not seen the trees in the mist, for all three seemed to have flown straight into them. They had all crashed within a short distance of each other. When I got there one of the pilots had managed to get out from the wreckage of his plane. He had a graze on the head, but was not very badly hurt. He was very dazed. The pilot of one of the other machines was lying beneath the wreckage of his plane. We tried to lift the plane clear of him, but it was too heavy, and we had to get the assistance of soldiers. With their aid we succeeded in extricating the man, and he was rushed to hospital. The third man was dead."

Two of the wrecked aeroplanes lay close together among the trees, and the other machine, that of Pilot Officer Pawson, was in the open about 100 yards further down the hill. Amidst the wreckage was a parachute apparently half opened, and part of a camera and films were also found. Some portions of the machines were discovered a considerable distance from most of the wreckage, and one wheel was lying 100 yards away.

The inquest will be held at Arundel.

MOTOR-CAR DESIGN

CONFERENCE AT MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

A conference between Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, and representatives of manufacturers and users of motor-cars was opened at the Ministry of Transport yesterday. The meeting was preliminary to the making by the Minister of an order under the Road Traffic Act co-ordinating the various regulations in regard to motor-car design.

Those present included representatives of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, the Automobile Association, the Royal Automobile Club, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the Pedestrians' Association, chief constables, and representatives of local authorities.

Among the subjects discussed were the wider adoption of reflecting mirrors on cars, the increased use of unsplinterable glass for windscreens, and the prevention of unnecessary noise. It is understood that the meeting did not reach the stage at which any definite recommendation could be made to the Minister of Transport. The discussion was of a preliminary nature, relating to motor vehicles in general, and technical points considered included weight, design, and brakes.

The conference was adjourned until next Monday, when matters relating to public service vehicles in particular will be considered.

HORTICULTURAL SHOWS

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Ornamental trees and shrubs are the special feature of the second of the Royal Horticultural Society's series of specialized autumn shows which opens in the society's halls in Vincent-square and Greycoat-street to-day.

A few years ago shrubs were regarded by most people, not as things to be grown for their beauty, but as useful plants for forming a screen to give privacy or to block out something unsightly. But all that is now changed and shrubs are coming into their own. More and more people are realizing that there are other shrubs besides privet and laurels, and that a well-planted shrub border will provide bloom from January to December, to say nothing of bright berries or brilliant autumn tints.

This change of outlook has been brought about by several causes. One is the activity of plant collectors, for during the last 25 years many beautiful shrubs have been introduced from China and added to the rich collection which had already been provided by Japan, America, and New Zealand. Another thing which has helped to popularize shrubs is the post-War need for economy. Provided that one is content to start with young plants, which, after all, are best, and wise enough to avoid overcrowding, as one must if each plant is to have sufficient room to grow, the initial outlay on a shrub border is comparatively small and the cost of upkeep is negligible. If the plants are chosen judiciously, having regard to local soil and weather conditions, there should be no need to replace anything, but every plant should become more beautiful each year.

As the autumn is the best time to move most shrubs, those people who wish to make a border, or to add variety to an existing collection, will appreciate this show as a convenient opportunity to make a selection, for there is a wonderful display in the new hall in Greycoat-street, which is entirely devoted to shrubs and ornamental trees. Unfortunately, owing to lack of sun during the past month, and the continued wet weather, which has caused plants to grow longer than usual, the autumn tints are not so brilliant as they often are, but it is a good year for berries, which may be white, pink, red, yellow, orange, or blue, and even at this late date several pretty shrubs are still in bloom. In the old hall in Vincent-square there is a varied collection of seasonable flowers, including dahlias, Michaelmas daisies, chrysanthemums, and roses, and there are several groups of orchids.

The show is open to-day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN TRIBUNAL

NO MORE CASES LEFT

The Anglo-Austrian Tribunal for nine years has been settling commercial disputes arising from the War, but now there are no more cases left in the list, and the Tribunal is very near the end of its existence. To-day a special meeting will be held at Cavendish-square to discuss its future.

The secretary, Mr. Everard Dickson, stated yesterday:—"The Tribunal first sat on August 16, 1921. At that time the president was Dr. Loder, who was President of the Permanent Court at The Hague. He was succeeded by the present president, Baron van Heeckeren, in 1923. Mr. Heber Hart, K.C., has been the British Government representative on the Tribunal from the beginning. He also represents the British Government on the Anglo-German Tribunal. The Anglo-Austrian Tribunal has heard hundreds of cases, but now the list is clear, and, although there are a few time limits still open and both Governments will be notified, it is very improbable that there will be any further work to do."

Baron van Heeckeren and Mr. Heber Hart both served on the Anglo-Hungarian Tribunal, which is also drawing to a close.

ACQUITTAL

Walter John Roberts, 40, a fitter, committed from Clerkenwell Police Court on a charge of being drunk in charge of a motor-car, was found *Not Guilty* at London Sessions yesterday and was discharged.

News in Brief

The official transfer of the Royal Naval School of Music from Portsmouth to Deal will take effect to-day.

The Prince of Wales has consented to be patron of the National Dairy and Ice Cream Convention and Exhibition, which will be held at the Empire Hall, Olympia, next January.

The death occurred in St. Thomas's Hospital yesterday of Detective-sergeant Alexander Hender, one of the most experienced officers of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Ernest Edward Parker to be Accountant of Court under the Judicial Factors (Scotland) Act, 1889, in the room of Mr. James Walker Inglis, who has resigned.

Alderman Miles Mitchell, a member of Manchester City Council, has accepted an invitation to be Liberal candidate for Blackpool at the next election. He was the Liberal candidate at the last election.

The national ballot to fill the vacancy on the National Administrative Council of the I.L.P., caused by the death of Mr. John Wheatley, M.P., has resulted in the election of Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil.

Dame Clara Butt announced yesterday that at the invitation of a gramophone recording company in Japan she is sailing for Tokyo in a few days to make the first English records ever produced there. She is also making her farewell tour of the world.

Practically the whole stock of a tobacconist's shop adjoining Shenfield railway station (Essex) was stolen yesterday by thieves using a motor-car. A signalman in a box almost overhead heard the burglars at work and went down, but the men got away.

When George Wallis, 34, was charged before Mr. Oulton, at Tower Bridge Police Court on Saturday, with stealing, he pleaded "Guilty" and was put on probation on account of his hitherto good character. It was stated on his behalf that at one time his family had a prosperous business in Euston-road as piano manufacturers, but they were ruined by the importation of German pianos.

At the Bristol Police Court yesterday Benjamin Percy Williams, 37, of Queen's Gate-terrace, Kensington, an actor, was charged with uttering a forged certificate purporting to be a certificate of service of himself in the Army. It was stated that he became infatuated with an actress he got to know on tour, and romanced to her about his Army service. Williams, who said that he had no criminal or felonious intent whatever, was fined £5 and ordered to pay 10 guineas costs.

At Tower Bridge Court yesterday, before Mr. Campion, Henry Tilley, 47, Post Office cleaner, of Railton-road, Herne Hill, was charged on remand with stealing a postal packet, worth £1 6s. 3d., the property of the Postmaster-General. He was now further charged with stealing two other postal packets between July 4 and September 22. The accused man pleaded "Guilty," and was sent to prison for six months on each of the three charges, the terms to run concurrently.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 16 locomotive boilers. (p. 3)

The Council of the Girls' Public Day School Trust invite applications for the post of Headmistress of Sydenham High School. (p. 3)

Information is requested regarding a will left by Isadore Sternefeld, who died in the American Hospital, Paris, in July, 1930. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the post of senior technical officer in the Admiralty Technical Pool. (p. 3)

Lansing Old Boys are reminded that the annual dinner will be held in London on October 9. (p. 1)

LETTER TELEGRAMS

Additional facilities for letter telegrams are announced by Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

From to-day, daily letter telegrams will be accepted for French Guinea, the Ivory Coast (Dahomey and Togo), Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Réunion, French Indo-China, and New Caledonia. The rates range from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 4d. for a minimum of 20 words, and from 7½d. to 1s. 3d. for each additional word.

Walnut Furniture for the Jerusalem Chamber in Westminster Abbey. Designed by Ambrose Heal, made by Heal & Son.

MODERN FURNITURE IN A HISTORIC ROOM

Because it expresses with simplicity and decorum the best spirit of its own time, this present day furniture takes its place naturally in the ancient setting for which it was designed—in a way that no affected "reproduction" could. It even adds a living and contemporary interest to this room of historic memories.

You are invited to view an Exhibition of

MODERN TENDENCIES IN FURNISHINGS

which is now on show in the Mansard Gallery at Heal's, and comprises the latest designs in Furniture (including examples of the new metal furniture), Curtains, Carpets, Pottery, Glass, Electric Light Fittings, and other decorative furnishing accessories by present day artists and craftsmen.

Admission free.

HEAL'S

193-198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article dealing with the policies, principles, and aims of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE FLYING MOMENT

By CALLISTHENES

"Carpe diem" as a philosophy is too often made to apply only to the days of youth. Herrick, who is the typical English singer of the doctrine, when he adjured us to seize the flying moment ere it passed, spoke of Spring, of flower in the bud, of youth ere the shadow of the years has come upon it.

One who read much in this key might well come to believe that youth was the only age at which to seize eagerly each single day as it passed and wring from it the utmost intensity of experience, and that, youth once passed, there followed a barren period when it did not matter whether one wasted the day or spent it.

But this is all wrong. There is no one day of all a man's life when it is not a matter of urgency to make the most of it. In youth, in maturity, in age each day has its own characteristic experiences that could not have come before, that will not come again. The man who is wise will pluck these experiences whether they be the rosebuds and daffodils of Herrick or "the full corn in the ear" of an older teaching.

Nothing is more essentially a part of the philosophy of this House than the determination to make the very most of every moment. We desire that the whole organisation shall thrill with vitality at every hour of its existence, that there shall be no empty and flaccid periods when we are merely sighing for the past or fearing for the future.

The Organisation as a whole can only be thrillingly alive if every man and woman in it is thrillingly alive. One dull and stagnant spirit would lower the tone. From the lad who joined us just a month ago to the man or woman who has served the firm since the day it was founded, everyone must resolve to be alive to the finger-tips, eager of eye and of heart to make the very most of each hour.

"Carpe diem" is usually supposed to imply that we should fill each hour with pleasure. We do not disagree with this provided we are allowed to have our own definition of pleasure, provided we are allowed to include the pleasure of comradeship, the pleasure of effort with every ounce of power that is in us, the pleasure of going ahead, the pleasure of carrying out a job skilfully, the pleasure of doing someone a service.

These are pleasures with which we would fill our day. The zest of them lies upon the man of fifty-one as upon the man of twenty-one. There is not a day of our work here but can be made to yield them if we but keep our eye clear, our enthusiasm fresh, our courage alert. If this be the philosophy of youth then all of us here are youthful—and proud of it.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

MY! HOW MUCH YOUNGER YOU LOOK!

"Yes, my dear—my nerves were completely run down the last time you saw me. Since I have been drinking Caffein-free H.A.G. COFFEE, though, I sleep soundly again and feel wonderfully fresh and vigorous. Besides, H.A.G. Coffee tastes delightful; one can truthfully say that it brings more enjoyment and better health."

Sold in 1/6 Tins packed under vacuum.

SEND 1½d. FOR A LIBERAL SAMPLE TO

H.A.G. COFFEE

40, Theobald's Rd., London, W.C.1.

Name.....

Address.....

T.13.

SMALL PET DOGS

SHOW OF BRUSSELS GRIFFONS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Probably the finest show of the breed ever held in this country was that organized by the Griffon Bruxellois Club, and held yesterday in the Church Hall, Great Portland-street, W. An entry of nearly 300 was altogether unusual. One of the classes had as many as 20 exhibits, and others were almost as well filled. Mrs. Charters judged. The best dog puppy, Mrs. E. P. Dennis's Bobo of Hilladene, also won in a mixed maiden class, and was second in several others. Mrs. M. Barwell's Glenwood Gigolette was first among the bitch puppies. Some of the principal awards were as follows:—

OPEN.—Dogs.—1, Mrs. L. Armstrong's Prior Pan of Brookdale; 2, Mr. Parker-Rhodes's and Mrs. Pepper's Ch. Partridge Hill Precious; 3, Mr. Barwell's Glenwood Gaddy. Bitches.—1, Mrs. E. H. Mitchell's Ch. Betty of Lavenderway; 2, Mrs. Parker-Rhodes's and Mrs. Pepper's Quinsome of Partridge Hill; 3, Mrs. Mitchell's Ch. Dora Maskell.

LIMIT.—Dogs.—1, Prior Pan of Brookdale; 2, Glenwood Gaddy; 3, Mrs. Parker-Rhodes's and Mrs. Pepper's Partridge Hill Powerful. Bitches.—1, Mrs. Mitchell's Ch. Rapsodine; 2, Mrs. L. C. Dyer's Alda Judy; 3, Major F. C. G. Hayward's Prunella of Friars.

SPECIAL BREEDERS.—Dog FOR SHOWING.—Dogs.—1, Partridge Hill Powerful; 2, Mr. Bobo of Hilladene; 3, Mrs. Mitchell's Christopher of Lavenderway. Bitches.—1, Mrs. Dyer's Cervaria Black Beetle; 2, Mrs. Barwell's Sweetest of Angels; 3, Mrs. Pepper's Nonsuch's Hay.

SPECIAL RETRIEVER.—Open FOR BEACH.—Dogs.—1, Mrs. Salisbury's Corbeau of Causeway; 2, Mrs. Jenkins's Vulcan Rin-Tin-Tin; 3, Miss T. Clay's Blackcock of Buccombe. Bitches.—1, Mrs. Mitchell's Lucy Locket of Lavenderway; 2, G. Gerrard's Black Beetle; 3, Mr. Jenkins's Vulcan Vonya.

KENNEL CLUB SHOW

The Kennel Club show at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday, October 8 and 9, will be thoroughly representative, an entry of 6,443 having been received. This is contributed by 2,584 dogs of more than 70 breeds and varieties. Cocker spaniels are the most numerous with 488 entries, followed by Irish setters, 378; wire-haired fox terriers, 325; Pekingese, 300; Cairn terriers, 199; smooth fox terriers, 180; and fleshy-faced 161. Dalmatians have done surprisingly well to make an entry of 143.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

MR. CHAPLIN'S NEW PICTURE

Mr. Charles Chaplin's latest film *City Lights* has now been completed and will be shown in London during the next few months. It is a story of a millionaire, a tramp, who is, naturally, Mr. Chaplin, and a blind girl, who meet in passing through a city. During bouts of drunkenness the millionaire's greatest friend is the tramp whose kindness to the blind girl leads her to believe that the tramp must also be a millionaire. Before the end of the story, however, the girl's sight is restored and the true position of the tramp amusingly disclosed. Although Mr. Chaplin has definitely set himself against the talking film on the ground that his art is essentially that of the mime, he has recognized the value of sound, and for the first time it will be possible in *City Lights* to hear the "plod, plod" of Mr. Chaplin's boots. There will also be a synchronized music score, much of the music being composed by Mr. Chaplin, who plays the violin, organ, and other instruments.

Another film of considerable importance is Mr. D. W. Griffith's talking picture dealing with the life of Abraham Lincoln, which will be shown privately at the London Pavilion on Friday, before its public exhibition this year. Mr. Stephen Vincent Benet, who won the Pulitzer prize with his poem on the American Civil War, went to Hollywood at the invitation of Mr. Griffith, and there wrote the scenario for the film, in which the part of Lincoln is taken by Mr. Walter Huston, who once before played the role.

Mr. Benet, whose poems have also won for him the John Masefield prize, says that his approach to the Civil War period is unprejudiced, and that in presenting such characters as Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth, Robert E. Lee, and others he has adhered as consistently as possible to the known facts.

PLAYS FOR THE FILMS

The success that has attended the screen adaptations of British plays, such as *Rookery Nook*, *Atlantic*, and *On Approval*, has sent British producers to the stage for more material. The latest theatrical production to be transferred to the screen is *Conflict*, Mr. Miles Malleson's play, which will be produced next month by the British International Pictures. Miss Adrienne Allen will play the part created on the stage by Miss Isabel Jeans, and the leading male part will be taken by Mr. Owen Nares. Other transitions from stage to screen will be *Tons of Money*, which was first performed at the Shaftesbury Theatre in 1922, and *Third Time Lucky*, in which Mr. Bobby Howes will make his first screen appearance. Another newcomer to the screen is Miss Dorothy Dickson, the musical comedy actress, who will play the leading part in *Miss Guillotine*, a story of the French Revolution, written by Mr. Reginald Fogwell, who will also produce it.

After a long period of apparent inactivity, the Stoll Film Company, which in the past has been responsible for many of the most successful British films, is now engaged in the production of its first talking picture. Actually the past few months have been devoted to completing the conversion of the studios to sound. Exhaustive tests have been carried out on a new British sound system known as the Visatone, and it is anticipated that both the recording and reproduction of this apparatus will be equal to that of any other system. The first film to be made on this system will be *Such is the Law*, to be directed by Mr. Sinclair Hill, with Lady Tree, Miss Pamela Carme, and Mr. C. Aubrey Smith in the principal parts.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Murder.*
ASTORIA.—*Hell's Island* and *Night Watch.*
CAPITOL.—*Young Woodley.*
CARLTON.—*The Big Pond.*
DOMINION.—*Down Patrol.*
EMPIRE.—*The Big House.*
KENSINGTON.—*Sally.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Escape.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Common Clay.*
PLAZA.—*Young Man of Manhattan* and *True to the Navy.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Palestine.*
REGAL.—*Murder.*
RIALTO.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
RIVOLI.—*Condemned* and *The House of the Arrow.*
TIVOLI.—*Raffles.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in 80 Minutes.*

CHAMBER MUSIC IN BRADFORD

FESTIVAL IN QUEEN'S HALL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, SEPT. 30

Four years ago Mr. Keith Douglas, the conductor of the Bradford orchestra, conceived the idea of organizing a festival of chamber music in Bradford on the lines of the orchestral festivals at Leeds and Norwich.

There may be something to be said against listening to music, and especially chamber music which makes an exceptional demand on the concentration of the listener, in bulk from 11 in the morning till 10 at night, with breaks for meals, but the plan has the compensating advantage of making it possible to bring together a band of players to perform a number of works too seldom heard in the concert hall. This morning, when the third of these festivals began in the Queen's Hall, the programme contained two string quintets by Schubert (the C major) and Brahms (the G major, Opus 111), neither of which is so often played as it deserves on account of the extra instrument required.

The inclusion of such works places upon the performers a special responsibility because of the very fact that they are not in their ordinary repertory. To-day's performances did not show that this responsibility had been fully realized by the Brosa Quartet, upon whom the bulk of the heavy burden of this festival falls. In neither of the quintets, in which they were joined by Mr. James Lockyer for Brahms and Mr. Ambrose Gauntlett for Schubert, was there sufficient precision and unanimity of phrasing. The playing was often rough, yet it lacked the vigour which is especially needed in Brahms's work. In a word, it sounded inadequately prepared.

Between the two quintets Mr. Brosa and Miss Kathleen Long played Dohnanyi's violin sonata in C sharp minor. This is an eloquent work, though the argument is about matters which have already been discussed by others fully and with more cogency. Only now and again Dohnanyi sheds a new light upon an old subject, as, for example, at the close of the second movement. After luncheon these two players were joined by Mr. Pini for a performance of Dvorák's "Dumky" Trio, of which they gave a lively account. The work was just the right one for its place in the programme, and also provided a good foil to Frank Bridge's sextet in E flat, with which the first concert ended. The sextet deserves to be better known. It contains some fine ideas, and they are handled with mastery in the first two movements. The third sounds rather disjointed. The texture suffers at times from thickness, but, on the whole, the composer has handled this very difficult medium with great skill.

Discussion of this evening's programme, which contained the first performance of a new work for wind and strings by Arnold Bax, written for this festival, must be deferred until to-morrow.

NEW LONDON HOTEL

The new Eccleston Hotel, near Victoria, has been built by Sir James M. Erskine, who formerly represented St. George's, Westminster, in the House of Commons, as an addition to the old building purchased by him some time ago. It contains 140 bedrooms, most of them with private baths, and many with sun-ray equipment. Sir James Erskine stated yesterday that he was opposed to the "tax on cleanliness" represented by the customary charge made by hotels for baths—a daily bath at 1s.—and had resolved that a bath should not figure as an "extra" at his hotel. Where there are not separate bathrooms, alcoves and recesses in bedrooms have been cleverly adapted to the purpose. The hotel is claimed to be fire-proof, sound-proof, and germ-proof. The floors are of rubber laid on solid reinforced concrete. There is a ballroom, with a spring floor, to accommodate 150 to 160 people.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

"THE BREADWINNER"

BY W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Patrick Battle	JACK HAWKINS
Judy Battle	PEGGY ASHCROFT
Dion Granger	MARGARET HOOD
Timothy Granger	WILLIAM FOX
Margery Battle	MARIE LOHR
Dorothy Granger	DOROTHY DIX
Alfred Grainger	EVELYN ROBERTS
Charles Battle	RONALD SQUIRE

It is the pleasing, and sometimes critically instructive, habit of those who write *revues* to show us how the idea informing a famous play would have been treated by a dramatist other than the play's own author—how, for example, Shaw would have written *Quality Street* or Barrie *St. Joan*, and how *Charley's Aunt* would have appeared if she had emerged from Norway or the Celtic twilight instead of from Brazil. Now at the Vaudeville Theatre Mr. Somerset Maugham adroitly shows how *The Father* of Strindberg might have been written, in complete independence of Strindberg's influence, by Mr. Somerset Maugham.

Of course, in Mr. Maugham's piece, Mr. Ronald Squire is the father. No one else's smile could so charmingly persist beneath the persecutions of the Battle family; no one else could carry off with such an air of comedy the revolt which Strindberg would have made tragic and frustrate. Mr. Maugham is fully alive to the tragedy. He is willing even to admit—*sotto voce*, and a little too apologetically—that Charles Battle's revolt is a spiritual one. Charles is a stockbroker of unblemished repute, one of whose clients fails and shoots himself. The settlement approaches; at the last moment, after heroic struggles, he obtains credit enough to preserve, not indeed his private fortune, but his firm's solvency. Hurrah, he thinks at breakfast, my position is saved, my wife and children are saved, I shall not be hammered this afternoon, I can continue to work and build up my fortunes again. But as he approaches the tube station at Golders Green, prepared to press his honourable nose to the solvent grindstone, his mood changes. His wife, his children, his firm, his repute may all be saved—but he is not. He is a slave. He is a slave to arrogant and selfish children, to a wife who does not love him and whom he has ceased to love, to work that bores him, to a monotonous drudgery of self-deception. By Jove, he exclaims, women have gone their own way and lived their own lives and slammed symbolic doors ever since Ibsen wrote *A Doll's House*. Why shouldn't a man live his own life for once? And so he keeps in his pocket the cheque that would have saved him, walks on Hampstead Heath instead of going to the City, is hammered at 3 p.m., and returns home with Mr. Squire's irresistible smile to tell his family that they are all but ruined, that he is bored with them, and that he is going off alone to find his soul (though he doesn't mention his soul) on five pounds a week.

Mr. Maugham has already shown us the predatory family from which this father is to escape. The mother—you perceive now in what original gusts the Strindbergian wind is blowing—is Miss Marie Lohr, not consciously predatory at all, but just an affable, charming woman who thinks that when her husband ceases to work for her superfluities he must have gone mad. The son is Mr. Jack Hawkins, who explains with the laborious passion of extreme youth what a father *owes* to his children, having previously given it as his emphatic opinion that those over 40 should be humanely destroyed. The daughter is Miss Peggy Ashcroft, who, when it is temporarily supposed that her father is dead, is made to say things of fantastic callousness which, being false within the play's own convention, seriously damage its first act; but who afterwards, in a passage written with contrasted tenderness and beautifully performed, raises the level of the whole piece in Act. III. Nor is this father beset by his family only. His friend and lawyer, Mr. Evelyn Roberts, heartily assumes that there is a woman in the case. Miss Dorothy Dix, in a fragment of misplaced farce that is no fault of hers, attempts to supply the woman. Miss Margaret Hood, who skilfully saves an ugly scene from being too ugly, is a young girl who sees in Battle's flight a chance of personal adventure. But Mr. Squire breaks free of them all, leaving behind him a trail of hard wit, hard laughter, and shrewd aphorism, and a theme which, if it had been treated seriously, might have been the basis of a great play, and is now the excuse for a bitter and extremely entertaining evening.

SUPPORT FOR OPERA

THE CARL ROSA SOCIETY

The Carl Rosa Society held its first annual meeting yesterday at Claridge's. The society, which was recently formed to assist the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company in the production of operas which have not yet been popularly presented to the public, owing to the difficulties of production and the cost, has now over 500 members paying a subscription of 2s. 6d. On the motion of Mrs. H. B. Phillips, the controller of the society, the chair was taken by Mr. REGINALD SOMERVILLE.

Mr. JULIAN HENRY said the Carl Rosa Company had for nearly 60 years been the only opera company consistently and continuously presenting grand opera in English to the British public. There were several operas which they could not produce at ordinary prices, and managers of theatres usually objected to prices being raised to their public. Such operas could be produced with the help of the society, which would also help the Carl Rosa Company to employ first-class British artists.

Mr. HERMAN KLEIN said he was present at the first performance of the Carl Rosa Company in the old Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, in 1875, when *The Marriage of Figaro* was produced, and since then he had made it a point to attend a Carl Rosa opera whenever possible. The founder of the company, Carl Rosa, was a solo violinist and a most admirable conductor. The company had set a very high standard of production from the first, and had consistently maintained it.

The following committee of the society was appointed:—

Lady Clonmell, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Louis Casson, Mr. Arthur Hammond, Mr. Herman Klein, Mrs. A. J. Raili, and Mr. Alfred Van Noorden.

Mrs. PHILLIPS said that donations of any amount would be welcomed. A sum of five guineas qualified the donor as a life associate member.

PROMENADE CONCERT

A VARIED PROGRAMME

In the absence of the American novelty, Arthur Shepherd's "Horizons," the programme at Queen's Hall last night was conducive to easy and unquestioning enjoyment rather than the consideration of critical problems. Everybody played and sang well, so that the mood of acquiescence was not disturbed. Mr. Maurice Cole gave a neat performance of Schumann's piano concerto, in which everything was kept in proportion on a small scale. The symphony was Borodin's B minor, which brought a new national flavour into an otherwise German programme containing Mozart's "Haffner" symphony, the catalogue song from *Don Giovanni*, sung by Mr. Robert Easton, and Weber's "Softly sighing," sung by Miss May Busby.

In the second part Miss Busby introduced two new songs by Egon Kornauth, which served to show that the romantic tradition of *Lieder* is still being carried on in modern Germany. Dorothy Howell's concise, imaginative, and pleasing symphonic poem "Lamia" was substituted for "Horizons."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

THE BASKETMAKER'S CRAFT

THREAT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

When the rules governing the incorporation of the basketmakers of London were presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City, it was made clear that the duty of the Company would be to protect the public from "evill and unreasonable stuffe," and particular care was taken to control the foreigners, chiefly Dutchmen, who plied their trade "to the utter ruine and decay of good workmanshipp in the same crafte." In spite of increasing difficulty the Company carries out its charge by the organization of annual exhibitions of British-made basketware. This year the exhibition will be held on October 8 and 9 at Guildhall, and will be opened by Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor.

The British basketmaker can still produce articles of the finest quality and workmanship, but he is hard hit by the increasing influx of cheap Continental work manufactured under conditions of sweated labour. The basket and cane and wicker industries employ about 7,000 persons, excluding some 2,000 blind workers. There are also about 3,000 persons employed in connexion with willow growing. The average age of the basketmakers in this country is between 50 and 55 years, and as these craftsmen drop out owing to age or adverse circumstances they are not being replaced by younger men. Apprentices to the trade are now almost unknown. Yet there is no reason why this should be the case if adequate protection were to be given to them.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

The average wage paid to men employed in the trade is about £2 5s. per week, but in spite of this moderate scale of payment imported baskets are sold on the British market at a price against which it is impossible for the British basketmaker to compete. A comparison of the prime cost of three sizes of British washing baskets or clothes baskets with the wholesale price at which similar baskets can be imported from Belgium will illustrate the position. A 19in. basket costs the British manufacturer for wages and materials 3s. 10½d., but the Belgian article can be produced with free delivery for 1s. 8d. each. A 24in. basket costs similarly 4s. 5½d. and can be imported for 2s. 3d., while the prices for the 29in. baskets are 5s. 2½d. here and 3s. for the imported Belgian basket. The common type of large, buff wicker shopping basket costs the British manufacturer for wages and material 2s. 6½d. each, but they are imported from Belgium for 10d. and sold in the shops here at 1s. 3d.

For the past seven years the value of the importations of baskets and cane and wicker furniture into this country has shown a steady increase, rising from £386,560 in 1923 to £423,448 in 1928, and to £425,007 last year. Two unsuccessful applications have been made for the extension to the industry of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the last being in 1926.

The home market is, in the circumstances, the only one open to the industry, for in Germany a duty of from 4 to 48 Reichmarks per 100 kilograms is levied on basketware and cane and wicker furniture exported from this country. In Austria the levy is 75 to 160 gold kroners per 100 kilograms, plus turnover tax of 15.5 per cent.; in France it is 50 francs per 100 kilograms, plus 2 per cent. turnover tax *ad valorem*; in America it is as high as from 45 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*; and similar taxes shut out British baskets from Belgium, Holland, and Italy.

In spite of the fact that the craft belongs to the order of the lesser mysteries, it has an honourable record among City Companies and in the country. As long ago as 1747 it was described by a writer as containing "a good deal of Variety in it; and is not without its Niceties, too, as evidently appears by the considerable Figure their Wares make in the Turners' Shops (and the many Uses they are applied to) who are the principal Dealers in them, after the Makers."

EARLY RECORDS

According to very early records, the inhabitants of Britain were proficient basketmakers, their houses were made of wattle, their shields, furniture, and images were of wicker work, and their coracles or boats were large baskets covered by skins. If there is truth in the tradition that the first Christian church in Britain was erected at Glastonbury, in Somerset, then to the basketmakers belongs the honour of being the first church builders, for the "Ealdecherche" was made of wickerwork, on the spot where the Abbey was afterwards erected. The first monastery of Iona, founded by St. Columba, was built of the same materials. Mr. H. H. Bobart, clerk of the Company, in his history of the Guild, states that the book of incorporation dating back to 1569 records that "diverse Strangers and Aliens borne out of this Realme have not only within this honourable Cittie, but also in diverse other places of this Realme long time used the occupacon and Crafte of Basketmakinge."

The Attorney-General of the day, when considering the application for a Charter of Incorporation in 1683, wrote of those free of the Company that "although they are but a meane Calling yet they are numerous and very useful Members in the publique and are very well able to support the charge of the said Corporation." Women were admitted to the freedom, the last occasion being on May 31, 1832, when a widow was "admitted and sworn a Freewoman by Redemption."

The desire of the Company to be "very useful Members in the publique" has continued, and some 613 disabled ex-Service men have been trained efficiently as basketmakers under the aegis of the National Trade Advisory Committee set up in 1917 by the Minister of Labour. In the early days of the Company's existence the difficulty concerned the control of foreigners, who plied their trade "to the utter ruine and decay of good workmanshipp in the same crafte." Now the Company are championing the cause of the craft against the foreign-made basket, manufactured under unequal conditions of labour, and imported into this country to the "utter ruine" of the industry.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE FOR LONDON

ARRANGEMENTS TO OPEN IN NOVEMBER

London is to have a People's Theatre on the lines of the institution of that name in Berlin. Negotiations are almost complete for the acquisition of a theatre in Central London, and arrangements are in progress to open towards the end of November with a play with an all-star cast.

The directors of the new scheme are Mr. J. T. Grein and Miss Nancy Price, the actress. Miss Price gave a Press representative details of the scheme on Monday. "Anyone may become a member by payment of half-a-crown before November," she said. "For the half-crown they will be entitled to a season ticket, which will last a year, and the membership ticket will give admission to any seat in the theatre for 2s. 4d. We are trying to get 20,000 members. Already we have 10,000. The theatre will be divided into stalls and dress circle, with a gallery, to which members will be admitted at 6d. Non-members will be able to get in at prices ranging from 7s. 6d. to 1s."

It is intended that no play will run for more than a month, so that members will have, at least, 12 plays a year. The idea is not to have a repertory company, but to cast each play specially. The first play is to be a revival of the comedy *The Man from Blankley's*. Then will come a Galsworthy play, then *A Message from Mars* as a Christmas production, and afterwards a new play. After November 30 the subscription will be raised.

BRITISH PERCHERON HORSE SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Council of the British Percheron Horse Society held yesterday at 12, Hanover-square, the following new members were unanimously elected:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. G. Baillie, Lake House, Salisbury; Major J. F. Bainbridge, Cranton House, Ulceby, Lincoln; and Mrs. Doris Tate-Smith, The Brook House, Jarvis Brook, Sussex. The following prefix was allotted to the applicant:—Claygate—T. Searle, Claygate House, Whittlesey. The classifications for the breed at agricultural shows in 1931 were discussed, and classes will be provided at the Royal, Bath and West, Peterborough, Hertford, Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Royal Norfolk Spring Shows. The official list of judges for 1931 shows was considered, and the following gentlemen were appointed to serve on the panel:—

Captain Robert R. Brassey, Mr. Phil Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold R. Burrell, Captain Alec Cumming, Mr. Thomas Cook, Colonel Arthur Duckham, Mr. R. Gee Pepperell, Mr. Anthony Hardy, Sir Henry Hoare, Captain F. E. Hotblack, Mr. C. Ivens, Mr. J. R. Kealey, Mr. H. Overman, Mr. A. Pratt, Mr. M. H. Tremain, and Brigadier-General C. R. P. Wheeler.

HALLE ORCHESTRA "IN DANGER"

SIR HAMILTON HARTY AND THE B.B.C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 30

The relations of the British Broadcasting Corporation and orchestral music in this country were discussed at length by Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Hallé Orchestra, at the annual meeting of guarantors of the Hallé Concerts Society held here this morning.

SIR HAMILTON HARTY said that in his much-discussed speech at Torquay on August 30 he especially disclaimed "sneering at wireless music or seeking to belittle its influence and usefulness." His real purpose at Torquay had been to raise the question whether the B.B.C., entirely financed by public money, had any moral right to enter into competition with private interests in the world of music. He did not think it had, for its powerful financial position gave it an unfair advantage over all other competitors. To such a corporation the financial failure of its concerts would not be a matter of serious moment. It was in a position to outbid any other interest, and it had unique facilities, entirely denied to others, of advertising. The B.B.C. had now established an orchestra in London which, it was said, was subsidized to the extent of £100,000 a year. Whether this orchestra would ever realize the claim put forward, that it would be one of the greatest orchestras in the world, must remain long in doubt. A good many musicians felt considerable misgivings when they observed certain details connected with such things as the present divided musical direction of the new B.B.C. orchestra. Time would prove whether they were justified in these misgivings, but in any case it would be unfair to expect anything of a finished nature for a considerable time, even under the most favourable circumstances. The problem of whether a new State-supported orchestra in London was necessary, or whether it would have been preferable on the part of the B.B.C. to help to support and develop the several orchestras which already existed there, was one for London itself to consider.

He conceded as true the contention that wireless music, although inferior to the real article, brought some kind of translation of good music to great numbers who would probably never hear it otherwise. He had always upheld broadcasting from this point of view. It was the emergence of the B.B.C. from its studios into the public concert halls that he regarded with great doubt and misgiving. If the B.B.C. orchestra realized all the hopes that were built upon it, it would no doubt be very pleasant for those who lived in or near London to have frequent opportunities of hearing such a first-class orchestra; but what about those other many thousands who subscribed equally to the funds of the B.B.C. but who had no chance of ever hearing the series of concerts which their money had helped to subsidize, except through the admittedly inferior medium of wireless? Was it fair to them? Was it fair to the North, for instance, from which so great a proportion of the B.B.C.'s funds was drawn?

"RAISING THE MARKET"

The B.B.C. had offered tempting financial inducements to Hallé players to leave Manchester, and two had done so. It was not true that the Hallé Society were agreeable to these men being approached, nor was it true that the Hallé Society had itself ever approached a player belonging to another society without first obtaining a definite assurance that he was free to entertain an offer. "To put it bluntly," Sir Hamilton Harty said, "the B.B.C. has by its actions raised the market against us and other private societies as regards orchestral players. In spite of their undoubted loyalty and their local interests, it would be foolish to expect that others of our players may not in the future follow the example of those who have already left us. If that happens to any extent, it means that the Hallé Orchestra, which has gained the reputation of being the best orchestra in England, will certainly drop down to being a second or third rate organization. I should not be much of a friend to this society if I did not warn it that its great orchestra is in serious danger. I am in hopes that if we in the North put our case with unanimity and point out that, in order to build something new, it is not necessary to pull down what is already solid and good—especially until you have proved that you can better it—those who direct the fortunes of the B.B.C. will at least consider our claims with fairness."

In conclusion, Sir Hamilton Harty said that for the B.B.C. to claim, as it had done, that it gave a "subsidy" to the Hallé Concerts was an absurd misuse of the term. The sums paid to the society were simply payment for very good value received. The door was not closed to further agreement and a development of collaboration between the Hallé Society and the B.B.C., but he was sure that no well wisher of the Orchestra and no real lover of music would counsel action which would imperil the present high standard of the Orchestra or compromise the artistic independence of the society. A real and pressing peril threatened the Hallé Orchestra, and nearly everything he had said about it applied to the general musical interests of the North of England.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessee—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
NIGHTLY at 8. LAST WEEK.
SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
TONIGHT, at 8.

Two Minuets from Serenade in D	Brahms
Concerto, A minor (Violin, 'Cello, and Orchestra)	Brahms
Symphony No. 1, in C minor	Brahms
Suite, "El Amor Brujo"	de Falla
Overture di Ballo	Sullivan

OLGA HALEY
Solo Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
Solo Violoncello—LAURI KENNEDY.
2s. to 7s. 6d., at Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY,
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
THURSDAY, Oct. 9th, at 8 p.m.
ELIJAH Mendelssohn
Miss FLORA WOODMAN,
Miss CLARA SERENA,
Mr. FRANK TITTERTON,
Mr. HORACE STEVENS,
At the Organ—Mr. R. A. GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor:
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 2s. Albert Hall (Kensington 5260) and Agents. Subscription for seven Concerts: £3 13s. 6d., £1 19s., £1 7s. 6d.

GROTRIAN HALL, W.1.
SAT. AFT. NEXT, OCT. 4th, at 3.15.
ONLY PIANO RECITAL THIS SEASON.
BRYDEN MONTEITH.
Grotrian-Steinweg Grand Pianoforte.
Tickets, 5s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 2s., at Hall, usual Agents and T. ARTHUR RUSSELL, 4 George-street, Hanover-sq., W.1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
YORK-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N.W.1.
Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Patrons:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal:
JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
MICHAELMAS HALF-TERM
BEGINS 3rd NOVEMBER.

DUKE'S HALL.
FIRST PRACTICE CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th OCT. at 3 p.m.
NEXT CHAMBER CONCERT, MONDAY, Nov. 3rd, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL REHEARSALS
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2-5 p.m.
Under the direction of SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
CONDUCTORS' COURSE,
Also Courses for Opera, Drama, Elocution, Training of Teachers, &c., Ensemble Classes.
L.R.A.M.
Last day of entry for Christmas Examination, 31st Oct.
PROSPECTUSES, SYLLABUSES,
Calendar, Entry Forms, and further information from A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE.
OREKHOVO-ZUEVO.—A Session of Visitors to the Proletarian Factory, with a Lecture by PHILIP MEN GREEN, illustrated by Limelights, will be held at the LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS, Houghton-street, Aldwych, at 8.30 P.M. on Thursday, October 2nd. Tickets (2s. 6d.) from the British Drama League, 9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.2.

TITANIA'S PALACE at EDMONDS BROS., HIGH-ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N., 27th Sept.-10th Oct., 9-6 (daily closing Thursdays).

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 8.30. 1st Mat., Fri., 2.30.
KNAVE and QUEAN.
By Edwin Justus Mayer.
BASIL SYDNEY. MARY ELLIS.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) FRIDAY NEXT, 8.15. (Subsequently, 8.30). First Mat., Thurs. Oct. 9, at 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
By Dorothy Massingham.
ROBERT ELSOM. NORMAN McKINNEL.

CAMBRIDGE. Of Shaftesbury-av. nr. Prince's Theatre. EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Tem. Bar 6056.)
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARY CLARE. MALCOLM KEEN.
THE SUPREME MURDER TRIAL THRILLER.

CRITERION. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
"THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A light Comedy by Lennox Robinson. (Ger. 2844.)

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD DONALD MATHER
OSCAR ASCHE JERRY VERNO
MAI BACON MARK DALY

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
ARNOLD BENNETT'S COMEDY
THE HONEYMOON.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinee, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Claude Ranstead.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. EVENINGS, at 8.40. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE,
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
Mats., WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GRAFTON. Tottenham Court-road.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Cafe opens 4.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA

TEXT OF SPEECH

SIMLA, Sept. 30.—The Viceroy, in his speech in reply to Sir Jogendra Singh at the banquet given by the Punjab Government last night, said:—

In little more than a month from now representatives from all parts of India will meet his Majesty's Government in a Conference which I trust may long be remembered as one of the landmarks of progress in the history of this country. It was, of course, inevitable that any selection I could make would meet with criticism, but I think Indian opinion generally, remembering that limits of size imposed obvious restrictions, and that the Conference will depend upon argument and agreement rather than upon voting strength, will give me credit for having done my best to find a team which might do justice to the several points of view of which we have to take account.

That Conference will include no representative of one important political party in India, and I confess that the refusal of that party to endeavour to make their contribution to discussions of such far-reaching consequence seems to me to betray a tragic lack of foresight and bankruptcy of statesmanship. But while deploring that wiser counsels have not prevailed, I do not think there can be much doubt on whose shoulders must rest the blame for the present position of affairs.

It is not necessary for me to trace the course of events which have culminated in the present civil disobedience movement, and I need go no farther back than the beginning of this year. Throughout that period, though, it has been both my duty and my will to affirm the fixed determination of my Government to fulfil their primary duty of maintaining justice and liberty and to do everything in my power to support the servants and friends of government. I have gone to the farthest lengths possible, farther indeed than many critics have thought defensible, to hold open the door for reconciliation.

RECENT NEGOTIATIONS

You all know that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, acting entirely on their own initiative and inspired only by a fine sense of public duty, requested permission to visit the Congress leaders in gaol in order to explore the possibilities of peace, that permission was readily accorded and everything was done from the side of the Government, at the risk of not a little misunderstanding, to facilitate their efforts. They spared themselves nothing in the task. Private sorrows and private preoccupations were set aside, and I venture to say that they carried with them the good wishes of vast numbers of their fellow-countrymen. India owes them a very deep debt of gratitude. And what has been the response that was given in no uncertain terms only a few weeks ago? I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the reply amounted to a total and blank refusal to face the present facts. It put forward demands which made discussion impossible and which could be explained only by a desire on the part of those concerned to reject any reasonable proposal that might lead to peace.

There have, it is true, been hints from various quarters that the written word was more uncompromising than the actual views of some of the leaders warranted, and that private assurances by myself might supplement the open statement of the policy of the Government. I have only the written word before me, and I am unable—as, indeed, I would consider it improper—to speculate how near this may be to the truth. But in the very document on the strength of which Mr. Jayakar was encouraged to begin his attempt it was suggested that I should give some such confidential undertaking, and it may be, as some have thought whose good faith I do not doubt, that assurances on certain points very material to speedier restoration of peace might have been received if I, on my part, had been ready to give assurances on the constitutional issue in private that I was not prepared to give in public.

I must make it perfectly plain that that method is not one that ever has, or ever will, make any appeal to me, and that, as I think, for sufficient reasons. In the first place, I should have regarded it as quite incompatible with the preservation of the character of a so-called free Conference if his Majesty's Government or I, on their behalf, had so far prejudged the case that this free Conference was ostensibly to consider by private assurances not disclosed. And in the second place, I think that the constitutional future of India is a subject in which, so far as possible, the whole of India has a right to be consulted, and in regard to which it would be quite improper for his Majesty's Government or myself to enter into separate or secret engagements with a single political party, which, whatever its importance, is not, and cannot claim to be, the whole of India.

To have given any such private engagement in order, as some might have hoped, to buy off the civil disobedience movement would have been not less than a betrayal of all the other parties in India, and, above all, of those who throughout these last troubled months have supported the Government. This is no time, and the future of India is no subject, for secret diplomacy of this kind. I am quite willing to meet any attacks and take any blame for open mistakes of policy into which I or my Government may fall. I should be the last to claim that we have made none, or shall not make others, but I hope my severest critic here or elsewhere will never be able to charge me with having spoken with a different voice in private from that which I have employed in public utterances.

It was not, therefore, possible for me to do other than take the reply of the Congress leaders at its face value and state quite frankly that it offered no basis of discussion. I believe that the great majority of informed and unprejudiced minds have deplored the breakdown, though those who find cause for satisfaction in the present situation of the country may rejoice. For my own part I do not hesitate to say that those who direct the policy of the Congress have assumed a heavy responsibility for which history will assuredly not hold them guiltless.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Count up the items in that responsibility and see what the balance is:—On the economic side great damage, cruelly affecting thousands of their fellow-countrymen by restraint of their legitimate trade, and inflicting loss upon the country as a whole from which it will take years to recover; on the civic side irreparable harm to future citizens of India at their most impressionable age by encouraging them in defiance of discipline to abandon their studies and plunge with little or no knowledge into political controversy, and, generally, encouragement of a spirit of disregard and contempt for law which has not been slow to result, as anyone could have foreseen, in widespread and senseless damage to property, bodily injuries, and, not infrequently, loss of life.

As against all this it may be claimed by its promoters that the movement has aroused a national feeling, that it has caused some damage to British trade, and that it has impressed British and world opinion. It no doubt has, but scarcely, I think, in the direction that those who initiated it would desire. For British and foreign observers do not overlook the fact that the movement was launched at the very moment when the British Government had proclaimed its readiness to make a new approach to the problem by way of round-table conversations at which every point of view might have been freely ventilated. What the movement has achieved is to make an agreed solution, which everybody in their hearts knows is necessary, immeasurably more difficult.

It is a heavy count, but I cannot absolve the Congress leaders of a responsibility even more grave than this. If ever there was a phrase by which those who first employed it unconsciously sought to deceive themselves and others into blind disregard of certain consequences of their actions that phrase is non-violent civil disobedience. Many of those who broadcast that phrase from the platform or in the Press must have known the sinister harvest they would reap. Some of the wiser among them have striven by word and example to confine agitation to peaceful and constitutional lines. Many, I know, by religious conviction and their sense of common humanity would shrink in their own practice from anything that involves danger to life or bodily hurt. I gladly give them all the credit that is their due and I do not think that anyone here will suspect me of confusing sincere national feeling with revolutionary or anarchical activities, or with any other subversive action which, with its doctrine of contempt for law, leads on so often to violence and bloodshed, and which relies continually on the exercise of some of the cruellest forms of social and political tyranny and intolerance.

But what is one to think of the attitude of those holding important positions in the Congress organization who are not ashamed openly to confess that the question whether or not to adopt a policy of violence is one of mere expediency and not of principle, that the issue is one to be judged not on moral but on practical grounds, and that if the way of violence is to be rejected it is only because it promises no substantial results? Argument on such lines is bound to be taken, especially by the young and the ill-balanced, as a thinly veiled invitation to put the matter to a practical test.

But further, there have not been lacking impassioned appeals, made under the auspices of Congress and accompanied by public recognition of criminal acts, to the unthinking enthusiasm of youth. Men charged with murder have been eulogized as heroes: public meetings and demonstrations have been held in their honour and their lives have been hailed as deserving of high admiration. Leaders who have on occasion uttered sentiments such as these, and whose official programme approves and has applauded the attempt to undermine the loyalty of troops and police, cannot be absolved if some of its followers go farther along the road of violence than its leaders might themselves desire or be prepared openly to encourage. There is little ground for surprise that after training of this kind recent months have witnessed acts of violence and outrage which have cost the lives of many gallant servants of the Government, and of which every true lover of his country cannot do other than feel ashamed.

THE FUTURE

Let me come back for a moment, however, to happier things and think what this country might achieve if all its energies were directed to the building of a strong and prosperous India on the new foundations now in process of being laid. To destroy is always easy, and in the very simplicity of destructive work lies both its danger and its attraction to ill-balanced minds. But if from one quarter there has been this unhelpful attitude it is gratifying to see that elsewhere in the Punjab, as in all other provinces, efforts are being made to grapple with the problem of construction.

What the architecture will be I do not here make bold to forecast; but that there will be builder's work for all to do is clear enough, and I am not unhopeful that in the sweat and labour which such a gigantic task will demand from all and in the engrossing interest of formulating great plans which one day will see fruition there may be found at least a partial cure for the distempers which now have the country in their grip.

If those who before many weeks are out are to engage with British statesmen in these momentous deliberations can agree on one broad and well-conceived constitutional plan, refusing to be distracted to right or left by the claims of party or creed or unessential differences, I cannot doubt that in the outcome they will succeed in achieving something for India as great as anything that has been done in her whole history. They can feel content that they have chosen the path of truer patriotism in at least attempting to solve India's problem instead of joining the ranks of those whose contribution is confined to vituperation and denunciation of those with sounder public spirit than themselves. Of this, at all events, I am confident, that, whatever the future may bring, the Punjab and its people in the task that faces them will play a part worthy in all ways of a province on whose strength and loyalty India will ever continue to rely.

I began by saying how much Lady Irwin and I had owed to many friendships that the proverbial hospitality of India had permitted us to make. We shall both leave a large part of our hearts in India when the time comes for us to say good-bye to it, and we shall both hope that our Indian friends, who may in future visit England, will frequently give us an opportunity of refreshing those personal relations that will always remain our happiest memories of the time we were privileged to spend in India.—*Reuter.*

PILGRIM TRUST FUND

AMERICAN COMMENT ON FOUNDATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30

The newspapers in the United States which comment editorially to-day on the Pilgrim Trust Fund established by Mr. Harkness all express gratification that the preamble to the deed of gift should have expressed so admirably the attitude of millions of Americans towards Great Britain.

The New York *Evening Post* writes: "The fortitude of Great Britain in the heart-breaking years since the War has been a moral encouragement for all mankind," and rejoices to have an American give praise that "never was more fairly deserved."

The *New York Times* considers that there must be millions of Americans who wish that they were able to do what Mr. Harkness has done; but they can at least applaud "the substantial expression which he has given to their own feelings of admiring sympathy," and it, too, finds "splendid" the definition in the preamble of "the heroic, unboastful, and uncomplaining way wherein Great Britain spent herself in the War, and yet carried on in the even harder days of peace, when hardly a home was without its grief and its economic distress."

The *Sun* thinks that the gift is of unique value, not for its size, but because of the indefiniteness of the limitations imposed upon the Trustees of the Fund, which will make it possible for them to do good disproportionate to the amount of money made available.

THE HOMECOMING OF ANDREE

EXAMINATION OF RELICS ENDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30

The Svensksund, with the coffins containing the remains of Andrée and his companions, continuing her voyage here, arrived shortly after 1 p.m. to-day at Karlskrona, being escorted into the naval port by a squadron of aeroplanes. A detachment of seamen from the Royal Navy was drawn up on the quay and a naval band played as the ship berthed. Admiral Dechamps, with his staff and other high officers, boarded the Svensksund and placed wreaths on the coffins, while a naval chaplain offered prayer.

Professors Hedren and Lithberg to-day informed the Government that their work of examining the Andrée documents and relics has ended. The Government has now requested the Swedish Royal Geographical Society to take charge of all the objects and documents found and that society, after consultation with the heirs of the explorers, has been asked to make suggestions for the conservation and publication of the diaries, log books, and notes. The proceeds of the sale of Andrée's diary will be given to the Andrée Memorial Fund, which was opened in Sweden yesterday. I understand that the fund will probably be devoted to the widows and dependents of Swedish airmen killed while flying.

RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30

M. Jasper, Prime Minister and Minister for the Colonies, received to-day Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, and General G. D. Rhodes, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. It is understood that the meeting was arranged to consider the proposal to link up the railways in British East Africa with those of the Belgian Congo.

Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when various officials of the Colonial Ministry will be present. At this meeting attention will be given to practical points, such as the different gauges of the railways.

GERMAN CABINET'S POSITION

PROSPECTS OF COALITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Sept. 30

It appears that the quiet confidence with which those responsible for the welfare of the country and its financial stability have proceeded with their task amid the excitement following the elections has rested on the knowledge that for the first time definite provision was going to be made for Budgetary soundness for 3½ years ahead. That is the outstanding feature of the Government's new financial programme [an account of which is given on the succeeding page], and it may perhaps be contended that whatever anxieties the elections have brought they have at least compelled the rapid production of more energetic and far-reaching measures than even the present Cabinet would probably have contemplated in less pressing political circumstances.

This programme, compared with the hand-to-mouth methods of vague promises of the past, may well inspire confidence—from the economic point of view. The misgiving which remains to be dispelled is whether the political conditions under which it is carried out will be such as to ensure its remaining intact or carried through to the end. The determination of the Chancellor is beyond doubt. He discussed the programme with President von Hindenburg to-day and then had a long conversation with Herr Otto Braun, the Socialistic Premier of Prussia. This may be regarded as the first of the series of conversations in which he will sound the Reichstag parties with a view to securing the necessary support.

Hope is evidently placed in the power of the programme to bring home to wavering parties the very serious responsibility they would be assuming if they refused to support it. The idea, if a Reichstag majority could not be obtained, of carrying out the programme without Parliament under a very wide interpretation of the Constitution continues to gain ground. To-day it has been taken up by the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the leading provincial organ of the Centre Party. But although the Communists have still not been mentioned by anybody, it is generally assumed that the Chancellor must approach the National-Socialists before all Parliamentary possibilities can be regarded as exhausted. It is understood that the main question put to the parties will not be whether they are willing to enter a coalition but whether they are willing to support a programme which must go through.

The *Völkischer Beobachter*, the official organ of Herr Hitler's party, called attention, in connexion with the suggestions about a brief and mild form of dictatorship, to the provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of the President, the Chancellor, or Ministers. It "warns Herr von Hindenburg against opposing Germany in the interests of the Centre and a few bankrupt politicians. If the Brüning Government takes the suggested course it will be illegal and will thereby stimulate the people to illegality."

"In a German State," says the same newspaper, referring to criticisms of Lord Rothermere in certain of its German contemporaries, "abuse of Rothermere at the very moment when he has abandoned his old policy and using his influence in a way favourable to the German nation would have the result that the responsible editors would be publicly whipped and then allowed to disappear into prison."

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET

GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Sept. 30

The following is the Cabinet of Herr Karl Vaugoin, announced this afternoon:—

HERR KARL VAUGOIN	Chancellor and Minister for Territorial Defence
DR. IGNATIUS SEIPEL	Foreign Affairs
DR. OTTO JUCH	Finance
THE PRINCE OF STARHEMBERG	Interior
DR. FRANZ HUEBER	Justice
HERR RICHARD SCHMITZ	Vice-Chancellor and Social Welfare
HERR ANDREAS THALLER	Agriculture
HERR EDUARD HEINDL	Trade
DR. EMERICH CZERMAK	Education

With the exception of two members of the Fascist Heimwehr, the Prince of Starhemberg and Dr. Hueber, it is composed entirely of members of the Christian Social Party, the Pan-Germans and Farmers' League having declined to renew the late Coalition.

Herr Vaugoin has expressed his intention to dissolve Parliament to-morrow and immediately issue writs for a General Election. The inclusion of Heimwehr members in the Government is regarded as a clever tactical move on the part of Herr Vaugoin, who, though an admirer of that semi-military organization, is too staunch a Christian-Social to desire to see that body establish itself as a rival political party and so risk splitting the Christian-Social vote.

In the Prince of Starhemberg, on the other hand, Herr Vaugoin has an excellent platform speaker, whose eloquence, backed by the Heimwehr, the command of which he lately assumed, will doubtlessly obtain for the Christian-Socials many votes which otherwise would fall to the Pan-Germans, whom the Christian-Socials have long desired to wipe out as a Parliamentary party.

In the last elections the Pan-Germans did not obtain a single seat on their own merits, and they owe their 12 seats in the House to an arrangement with the Christian-Social Party.

ITALIAN DIPLOMATISTS AND MARRIAGE

BAN ON FOREIGN WIVES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Sept. 30

Members of the Italian Diplomatic and Consular Corps who wish to marry will, in future, be obliged to choose their brides from among their own countrywomen.

This rule, which has been observed in practice for the past few years, is to have legal force in virtue of a Bill presented to Parliament by Signor Grandi, the Foreign Minister. Applications made by Italian diplomatic officials for permission to marry will not, by the provisions of the Bill, be forwarded to the King for approval if the other party to the proposed marriage is a foreigner. It is pointed out that this is already the practice in certain other European countries.

INQUEST ON SIR J. NORTON-GRIFFITHS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 30

The evidence at to-day's inquest on the body of Sir John Norton-Griffiths confirmed the details about his death exactly as they were reported on Sunday.

A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned, and the Court expressed its sympathy with the family.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS IN U.S.A.

REPUBLICANS ON THE DEFENSIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30

The candidates for office have all been chosen, and pamphlets and broadsides are pouring from the Republican and Democratic presses, and an October of *ad captandum* oratory will usher in the November election. President Hoover, speaking to the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland next Thursday, will make—there need be no doubt—the plea in avoidance which is his party's slender hope and only argument, and when he has made it his enemies will seek to twist the plea into a confession of judgment. The advantage lies heavily with the Democrats.

They are confident in advance of a November victory, and are looking ahead to the struggle of 1932. The Republican Party, which has always identified social well-being with volume of business, is now reminded that 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 workers are idle, that foreign trade is declining, that agricultural products are sinking in price, that a £1,000,000,000 Budget is a mockery of the promised economy, and is roundly told that the Hawley-Smoot Bill is the "most extortionate of tariffs," that the measures of farm relief are a pathetic failure, and that, in fine, the only success of the Administration was the London Naval Treaty—impossible of ratification without Democratic support. Mr. Hoover, says a Democratic spokesman, was described by a Republican in the days of the food administration as the "most expensive luxury ever fastened upon this country," and the voter is being asked, upon the evidence of the business depression, to agree that the statement is still true.

The wolves are about the President, who, like Milo, is wedged in the timber which he strove to rend. His apologists talk of the "great constructive programme" with which he met the depression and averted "real panic," but while the depression lasts they will hardly be persuasive. In 1928 it seemed that the word "prosperity," like prunes and prisms, gave a pretty form to the lips, but no Republican speaker dare pronounce it now.

"AN AMERICAN DOLE"

Nor does it help a great deal to say that the conditions in Europe—"dole, bread line, and soup kitchen"—have been, and still are, worse than America knows. There is talk of an American dole in a not too distant future, and of unemployment as henceforth a permanent factor in American social and political life; and, while this sort of thing is current, it is not enough to charge that the Democrats are trying to frighten the American people. The great mass of the population may not be frightened, but, while business is bad, it is full of perturbation and questioning.

The Republicans are on the defensive everywhere save in New York State, and there the revival of metropolitan corruption under Tammany gives them an opportunity of attack. The fight, however, must by the very nature of things be localized. Corruption in city management is not the monopoly of Tammany, which happens to be a Democratic organization, and there is dirty Republican linen to be washed in other cities. An unholy alliance of politicians and "racketteers" is responsible in too many places for that deep improbity in municipal government of which the country hears when it reads of Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other great hives of industrial activity. And, unhappily enough, it is not clear that the moral indignation of a majority of voters can be awakened by daily disclosures of graft, or that either party, as represented by its city "machines," genuinely desires reform.

What is called the National Business Survey Conference has just published a report of American conditions, and this seems in general to support the belief, now gaining ground, that the depression touched bottom in August. Recovery must be slow, however—too slow to help the Republican Party in November.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK

RIVAL CANDIDATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Governor of New York State, was unanimously renominated for that office by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse to-day. The principal officers of his Administration were likewise renominated. In the election in November Mr. Roosevelt will be opposed by Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, the Republican nominee, who was formerly United States District Attorney in New York. Mr. Tuttle, who insisted upon the adoption by the Republicans of a platform calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, has so far failed to secure endorsement for his candidacy from President Hoover, and there is a strong possibility that the Republican "Drys" in the State, with the tacit support at least of the Washington Administration, will put a candidate of their own into the field.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1932, was renominated by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, his predecessor in the Governorship, and his chief rival for the Presidential nomination. The principal plank in the Democratic platform adopted last night called for the unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Volstead Act and the restoration to every State of the right of self-determination in allowing or prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transport of intoxicating beverages.

R 101 GETTING READY

HANDLING PARTY STANDING BY

It was not possible to move the airship R 101 from her shed to the mooring mast yesterday, although, in the better weather, it was hoped throughout the day to get a brief lull sufficient for the move. The handling party was ordered to stand by in case conditions should be satisfactory at midnight, and, failing that, to assemble again at 5.30 this morning.

PREPARATIONS AT KARACHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 30

The Government of India has made elaborate arrangements at Karachi to get into touch by wireless as early as possible with the R 101 and to maintain the communication during the later stages of the airship's journey to India.

New direction-finding equipment was recently installed, and provision has been made for a special service of wireless meteorological information to the airship.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who is on a flight from England to the Far East, after spending 36 hours in CONSTANTINOPLE, left the San Stefano Aerodrome yesterday for Aleppo.

CHINESE SALT LOANS

INTEREST PAYMENTS BEING MET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30

In a statement relative to the service of the loans secured on the Salt Revenue, the Minister of Finance says that, as was undertaken last year, all interest payments have been brought up to date with the exception of the Crisp July coupon, which will be paid forthwith, and the October coupon, which is being deferred until December.

Considering the costly civil wars in which the country has been engaged during the past 12 months, and the extremely adverse state of the exchange, the result is highly satisfactory, though it may be observed that the Government, while providing for creditors whose claims are associated with the Salt Gabelle, has done little or nothing for the many others whose claims are equally legitimate.

There now remains the more expensive task of bringing the amortization of the salt loans up to date, and on this account there is the prospect of a very heavy payment in December, which, in view of the depreciation of silver, must severely strain the resources of the department. At the same time it is encouraging that the promised quotas from the Provinces are coming in unexpectedly well, and have actually been increased in order to meet the heavier silver payments necessitated by the fall of the exchange.

SIR MILES LAMPSON ILL

WEI-HAI-WEI, Sept. 30.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, who arrived here this morning on board H.M.S. Bridgewater, is suffering from malaria, and has taken up quarters ashore.—*Reuter.*

U.S. WAR CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

SPEECHES OF COUNSEL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 30

The Mixed Claims Commission concluded to-day its hearing of the claims for approximately $30,000,000 [£6,000,000] made by the United States Government on behalf of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company and about 140 insurance companies, for destruction of property in the United States while that country was still neutral in the War. For five days the Commission has been occupied with the reply of Dr. Karl von Lewinski and Dr. Tannenberg, on behalf of Germany, to the allegations.

Counsel contended that Germany was not responsible for the sabotage in the United States. Referring to the destruction of the munitions depôt at Kingsland, New Jersey, counsel said it was highly unlikely that the shell which exploded and caused the fire was detonated as a result of a device inserted by a German agent, and submitted that the shell exploded by accident. The German devices exploded only after 20 or 30 minutes, and then only when in a vertical position, whereas the shell in question was in a horizontal position, and exploded after only about a minute.

Replying to the German defence, Mr. Boiynge said it was enough for him to submit such evidence as would prove that the German Government was the nearest cause and responsible for the damage done. The United States had shown that the losses were caused by German spies. Von Rintelen was sent to the United States by Germany with $500,000 [£100,000], to be used for securing the means for blowing up munition factories. Before the fire at Black Tom Terminal he visited the place. Von Rintelen, however, by some excuse of the German Government, was not heard as a witness at the hearing of the present claims.

M. POINCARE AND GERMANY

A WARNING NOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Sept. 30

M. Poincaré, who spent the summer months at his country home at Sampigny, in Lorraine, is to return to Paris with Mme. Poincaré to-morrow.

His return to Paris may be taken to mark the end of his convalescence, and his activities during the next few months are likely to be watched with increasing interest by his countrymen. For, in spite of his "official" retirement from politics, and his acceptance of a distinction at the Bar, which is normally the stepping-stone to an eminent non-political position, the possibility of M. Poincaré's return to active political life and leadership is one which his friends and rivals alike do not yet care to dismiss. He has retained in his retirement the air of a man whose hour may well strike again, and the general trend of European politics at the moment, and especially of the relations of France with its neighbours, suggests that his hour may strike soon.

M. Poincaré has been re-elected President of the Departmental Council (Conseil-Général) of the Meuse. He was present yesterday at a luncheon given by the Prefect of the Meuse, and made a speech at the meeting of the Council in the afternoon. M. Poincaré devoted most of his short speech to the domestic affairs of the Meuse Department, but he made a characteristic reference to external politics when he said that the people of the Meuse needed "more than international anthems" for their protection against the threat of war, and would demand the right to organize their own protection "failing effective guarantees of security" until the day when all humanity became truly peace-loving.

Here M. Poincaré sounded the note which has rung through his public utterances and published writings ever since his illness. He has placed himself at the head of those who are warning France to mistrust paper guarantees, to look to her own strength for her defence, and to be prepared for a revival of the old threat to her safety. Germany is once more the potential enemy, and the Peace Treaties are taken to be the line of defence which must not be surrendered.

Events abroad have so far justified him. Since the final evacuation of the Rhineland, the nervousness which that relinquishment of "guarantees" called forth spontaneously in France has grown into an open fear. The result of the German elections threw fuel on this flame, and certain sections of the Press are now daily preoccupied with the "German menace." In more than one quarter the tide of French politics seems to be running away from M. Briand, and towards those who fear and mistrust his ideals. In his latest article in the Buenos Aires *Nacion* and the Paris *Excelsior*, M. Poincaré returns to the charge. Again he puts on his Alsatian spectacles, and voices the fears of the frontier departments. A bank at Munich, he says, has recently been active in distributing in Alsace medallions struck by the Bavarian mint, and designed to arouse anti-French feeling. One represents a hideous Clemenceau handing the "dictation of Versailles" to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau; another, a ferocious and gigantic Foch seated on the Town Hall of Frankfurt; another shows "a curiously attired individual who bears my name, murdering a woman and a child." These manifestations as a contribution to European settlement M. Poincaré rightly condemns.

He describes the uneasiness of Alsatian observers and their fear that German Imperial institutions have not yielded to democratic influences. The bulk of the article is devoted to the question of minorities, which M. Poincaré fears will be used as a lever to promote the revision of the Treaties. M. Poincaré's methods are not, of course, those of the Nationalist Press, and his article contains many just and conciliatory passages. It is all the more disquieting that a person of his position and experience should find it necessary to sound a continuous note of warning.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe, formerly headmaster of Christ's Hospital, has arrived at KINGSTON, ONTARIO, to take up his new post of Principal of Queen's University.—*Reuter.*

A French tender for completing the southern section of the TRANS-PERSIAN Railway has not been accepted. The Persian Government proposes to complete the line itself, and has engaged a Japanese engineer.

Mrs. Shenstone, mother of one of the two airmen who set out from London to fly to Kenya, has received a telegram from CAIRO dated yesterday, reporting that the machine has crashed but that both airmen (Mr. Kenneth Shenstone and Mr. P. Fairbairn) are safe.—*Reuter.*

The NEW ZEALAND Parliament has approved a scheme for the establishment of a national art gallery and museum in Wellington. The scheme includes the War Memorial carillon. Citizens of Wellington have subscribed over £100,000 for the project and the Government is contributing a like amount.—*Reuter.*

A sounder of 18 wild boar invaded the village of Veronnes les Grandes, near DIJON, while most of the male villagers were engaged in a boar hunt in the neighbouring woods. Fences were trampled down and damage was caused to gardens before the animals were driven off by the remaining inhabitants.—*Exchange.*

The sixth century church of St. Sofia, in SOFIA, which was converted into a mosque during the period of Turkish sovereignty, has been reconstructed and was formally reconsecrated for Christian worship on Monday by Mgr. Stephen, Metropolitan of Sofia. The King of Bulgaria, his brother Prince Cyril, and his sister Princess Eudoxia were present at the ceremony.—*Reuter.*

VICTORIAN LABOUR MINISTRY

VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE" TO BE MOVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 30

If Nationalist hopes are fulfilled, the Hogan Ministry will be the first to suffer from the Labour Party's vacillating policy during the present economic financial crisis in Australia. Obviously encouraged by the set-back to Labour in the by-election at Hawthorn, Sir Stanley Argyle gave notice in the Legislative Assembly this afternoon that he would move a resolution of "no confidence" in the Ministry because "the Budget proposals are unsatisfactory." The present indications are that the motion will be successful, as the non-Labour parties outnumber the Labour Party by five votes.

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has no illusions about the task confronting him and other moderate Ministers in converting the extremists of New South Wales from their present intransigent attitude towards reductions in pensions, salaries, and wages. Before leaving for Canberra to-night to preside at to-morrow's important meeting of the Cabinet he said:—"There is nothing for it but to get our broad backs square under the big load of trouble that is pressing on Australia and lift it. I am convinced that we have touched rock bottom."

SPANISH STRIKES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Sept. 30

The strike situation in Spain has improved. The San Sebastian fishermen have settled their differences with their employers, and the agricultural labourers at Cordoba have reached an agreement. An attempt to extend the strikes in Galicia to Vigo has failed, the workers there having refused to come out.

The Prime Minister, General Berenguer, has issued a denial of the report that martial law has been proclaimed at Santiago de Compostela.

Other Foreign News on following page

REPEAT ORDERS

are the Best Evidence of Satisfaction.

IN ADDITION to a great number of repeat orders for steam-raising plant in an extensive range of industries, the following are of interest in showing the choice of the power station engineer:

The Yorkshire Electric Power Co.
Thornhill Power Station
Sixth Repeat Order for Stirling Boilers

West Gloucestershire Power Co. Ltd.
Lydney Power Station
Third Repeat Order for Stirling Boilers

Torquay Corporation Electric Supply
Newton Abbot Power Station
Third Repeat Order for Stirling Boilers

Hastings Corporation Electric Supply
Broomgrove Power Station
Third Repeat Order for Stirling Boilers

STIRLING BOILERS

THE STIRLING BOILER COMPANY, LTD.,
32 & 33, FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.4

LORD IRWIN EXPLAINS

A REPLY TO FALSE CHARGES

CONGRESS METHODS DENOUNCED

PATRIOTS AT THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30

A farewell banquet was given to the Viceroy last night by members and Ministers of the Punjab Government. The company numbered over 120. Sir Jogendra Singh, as senior member of the Punjab Ministry, presided, and the guests included Sir Geoffrey H. de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab; Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief, and other members of the Government of India; a large number of high central and Provincial Government officials, both civil and military; and a representative gathering of leading Punjabi Indian gentlemen. The Viceroy sat on Sir Jogendra Singh's right hand; on the other side was Captain Sardar Sikander Hayat Khan, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government.

There were only two speeches, the first by Sir Jogendra Singh, proposing the Viceroy's health, and the second the Viceroy's reply. Sir Jogendra Singh paid very warm tributes to the Viceroy's gift for winning trust and inspiring all who came into contact with him with his own high ideals, and his immense courage in holding to his faith and pursuing what he saw to be the right goal. If the spirit which inspired Lord Irwin guided British statesmen to do their best for India, they would find in so doing that they were also achieving the best for England, and so England and India would grow together in unending partnership. The Viceroy's devotion to this high ideal had extorted the admiration of his opponents, as his gift of personal charm commanded the affection of his friends. To-day his foes and friends alike had faith in him. It was a victory over the hearts of men which had rarely been achieved by any ruler. Sir Jogendra Singh concluded with an equally cordial tribute to Lady Irwin, referring to her kindly sympathy with the suffering and poor and her efforts in the cause of female education.

VICEROY'S REPLY

The Viceroy, in reply, said that he welcomed the opportunity of reviewing at a critical time the position of the Government in India. He recalled the part played by the Government in the events since the beginning of the year, its insistence on the maintenance of law and order, its desire to hold open the door for reconciliation, even to a point thought indefensible by many critics, its recent attempt to secure as representative a delegation as possible from India to the coming Conference. Of the responsibility of Congress, on the other hand, for the present state of affairs he spoke in plain terms. He deplored the "bankruptcy of statesmanship" shown in the Congress leaders' refusal to take part in the Conference, and condemned the attitude that led to the break-down of the recent negotiations conducted with the imprisoned leaders by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. He himself, he said, had been attacked because he had refused to give, during those negotiations, private assurances on the constitutional issue which he was not prepared to give in public, and which, it was said, might have led to some agreement. He must make it plain that such a method of diplomacy never had made, and never would make, any appeal to him; it would have been both incompatible with a free Conference and a betrayal of all the other parties in India and of all those who had supported the Government. He had had no choice, then, but to take the reply of the Congress leaders at its face value and to state openly that it offered no basis of discussion. Responsibility for the rupture must lie with the Congress leaders.

As for the civil disobedience movement, the Viceroy said Congress had not only by the pursuit of that policy made an agreed solution immeasurably more difficult; it had, which was worse, while professing peaceful means, let loose such violence as many of its leaders must have known would follow. Crime had been eulogized; ignorant youths encouraged to regular defiance of the law; great economic damage inflicted. However, there was yet a chance for constructive plans, and he was gratified that in the Punjab, as in all other Provinces, efforts were being made to grapple with the problem which would give labour enough for all. He expressed in conclusion his confidence that if those who would represent India at the Conference could agree on one broad constitutional plan they would succeed in achieving for India something as great as anything in her history. They would, at any rate, be truer patriots than those who had refused cooperation.

⁂ A full report of the Viceroy's speech will be found on page 11.

INDUSTRY AND THE CLOTH BOYCOTT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30

The ruin which the Congress policy implies for the industrial and general economic prosperity of India is vividly illustrated by the notice which the new Egerton Woollen Mills Company has been obliged to post at its mills at Dhariwal, Punjab. It runs:—

"It is with sadness and regret that the management is compelled, owing to the cloth boycott, which is seriously affecting Indian manufacturers and merchants alike, to give notice of indefinite leave to employees of every grade. On the termination of the notice period as many employees as circumstances permit will be employed from day to day as daily workers."

The management points out that for the last 50 years these mills have been pioneers in the Punjab in the work of improving the general condition of workers, and no other organization in the Province provides corresponding facilities for medical aid, literary and technical education, cooperative effort, and recreation and social service at a considerable annual cost, and the company's policy, as is well known, has been to go a step further in this direction every year.

The company imports no fabrics of any description from abroad, and is able, in normal times, to provide work for between 2,000 and 2,500 operatives, apart from clerical and other subsidiary labour, and the management hopes to be able to devise some means of assisting old and valued servants to tide over the difficult period ahead.

THE UNREST IN CUBA

DISTURBANCES AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—The dissatisfaction with the Administration of President Machado led to disturbances here to-day between armed students and the police in which six persons were seriously injured.

The students marched to the Presidential Palace waving banners and firing revolvers in the air and shouting, "Down with President Machado." Large numbers of police were summoned to the Palace, which was surrounded by a heavy guard. The students grappled with the officers and tried to disarm them.

A sudden shout of "Shoot to kill" started the firing, and for half an hour the square in front of the Palace was the scene of a lively fusillade. The bystanders scurried away, and the students and police took what cover they could find, shooting at each other from a safe distance. Reinforcements presently arrived for the police, and order was restored.

For some months there has been intense unrest throughout the island. The enemies of President Machado, who is the virtual dictator of Cuba, claim that the President is nothing but a puppet in the hands of powerful American financial interests, that his régime is unconstitutional and is characterized by tyranny and oppression, that freedom of the Press is stifled, and that personal liberty no longer exists.

Recently Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, visited Cuba, and on his return home publicly urged that the United States should intervene in the cause of stable government.—*Reuter.*

CRISIS IN ECUADOR

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION OFFERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30

The President of Ecuador, Dr. Isidro Ayora, who was appointed to his office in 1926 by a military board after a *coup d'Etat* and was made constitutional President in 1928, yesterday presented his resignation to Congress at Quito, saying that he did not want to be an obstacle to the solution of the many political and economic questions now before the country.

The resignation, which was apparently prompted by criticism of the President's reduction of the military budget, was refused. If Dr. Ayora persists in his resolution to give up the Presidency his place will be taken by Colonel Carlos Guerrero, Minister of War, who took over the portfolio of Minister of the Interior from Don Julio Moreno after he (Señor Moreno) had resigned because of political interference from a member of the Senate.

Dr. Ayora has been attempting to put Ecuador on a sound financial basis according to a plan devised by the United States economist, Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, and a commission of financial experts.

THE NEXT CENSUS

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Registrar-General announces that, subject to confirmation by the usual statutory procedure, the following arrangements have now been decided upon in connexion with the forthcoming Census:—

"The Census day will be Sunday, April 26, 1931. The Census programme will consist of the usual inquiries as to name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, marital condition, birthplace, nationality, and number of rooms occupied by the family, together with the inquiries included in 1921 as to occupation and industry, and one new inquiry—namely, as to usual residence.

"The usual special inquiries limited to a particular part of Great Britain, such as the inquiry as to Welsh speaking in Wales, will also be repeated."

RUSSIAN CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS

JOINT MEETING TO-MORROW

The Joint Committee of British and Soviet representatives on Russian claims and counterclaims will hold its first meeting to-morrow at the Foreign Office. The British representatives, as announced by Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons, are:—

Lord Goschen, formerly Governor of Madras, a director of the Westminster Bank and the Ottoman Bank.

Sir John Dewrance, chairman of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, general engineers.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, industrial general secretary, National Union of Railwaymen.

Sir William Max Muller, a former Minister in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, representing his Majesty's Treasury.

The expert members of the Soviet Delegation are:—

Professor E. Preobrazhensky, Professor Dolgov, Mr. G. Arkus, Professor S. Chlenov, and Mr. M. Gourevitch.

Mr. Henderson is expected to preside at the opening of the proceedings of the Committee.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

SIR A. MONTGOMERY-MASSINGBERD TO BE GENERAL

The promotions are announced in the *London Gazette* of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd to be General, and of Major-Generals B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock and Sir George Jefferys to be Lieutenant-Generals.

It is also announced that Major-General G. G. Loch retires on retired pay, and the promotions of the following to be Major-Generals are gazetted:—Colonel (temporary Brigadier) J. F. C. Fuller, Colonel R. L. B. Thompson, and Colonel (temporary Brigadier) E. N. Broadbent.

⁂ Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, who is a Colonel Commandant, R.A., has been General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, since 1928. He was Lord Rawlinson's Chief of Staff with the Fourth Army in France, and was Deputy Chief of the General Staff in India from 1920 to 1922 and later commanded the 53rd (Welsh) Division, T.A.

Lieutenant-General Burnett-Hitchcock has been in command of the Deccan District in India since 1928. He was Director-General of Mobilization in 1918 and afterwards was in charge of administration at Aldershot for four years and commanded the 55th (West Lancs) Division, T.A.

Sir George Jeffreys, who yesterday completed his term in command of the Wessex area and the 43rd (Wessex) Division, commanded the 19th Division in France, the Light Division on the Rhine, and more recently the London District.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-Siam Corporation.
City and International Trust.
Cohen, Weenen, and Co.
D. Gestetner, Limited.
Ottoman Railway.
San Paulo Coffee Estates.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

DISCUSSION AT GENEVA

DIVERSE VIEWS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 30

The excitement which the question of disarmament always causes here was very noticeable this evening, when the first part of the report of the Disarmament Committee was brought before the full Assembly. Herr Curtius made a statement that he could not vote for the resolution contained in it, because, contrary to the wish of the German delegation, no date had been fixed for the meeting of the plenary Disarmament Conference. The representative of Austria also intimated that he would abstain from voting for the same reason. M. Briand thereupon made a general speech defending French policy, and he was followed by Count Apponyi (Hungary) and Herr Curtius again. Lord Cecil brought the discussion to a close with a speech in which he sought to reconcile the rival points of view of previous speakers.

M. Briand explained that it was impossible for France to look at disarmament from a theoretical or merely moral point of view, but the policy of France had consistently been to work for arbitration, security, and disarmament in that order. He remembered the days of the Protocol in 1924 when he thought in a moment of enthusiasm that all had been gained at once. That movement had failed. Nevertheless, France had done much in the way of reducing her armaments, for her army, which was 810,000 men strong before the War, now stood at 556,000 and the period of service had been gradually reduced from three years to one. He did not say that there was nothing more to be done; but it would be odious if the most generous and fraternal nations laid themselves open to defeat. He did not doubt that his Government would come to a naval understanding with Italy; but the day had not yet arrived when all nations could regard themselves as equal in all respects. Arbitration, security, disarmament, and a scheme of mutual assistance, he repeated—without that disarmament would be useless and dangerous.

Count Apponyi pointedly asked what was to be thought of the position of countries that had been unilaterally disarmed, if those which were able to shield themselves by their own armaments still complained that their security was not sufficient?

"DANGER TO PEACE"

Herr Curtius then made the most vigorous speech he has delivered to the Assembly, and declared that he saw no reason at all to wait for over a year after the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission before the plenary Disarmament Conference could be held. It would be better in every way to fix a date. Keeping armaments at their present level was a real danger to peace. He said they must get on with disarmament now, and quoted Mr. Henderson and Signor Scialoja in support of his argument.

Earlier in the debate Sir Robert Borden had said that the reduction of armaments was the chief function which the League had been founded to perform, and in his opinion effect had not been given to Article 8.

Winding up the debate, Lord Cecil said that it would have been inadvisable to fix a definite date for the summoning of the plenary conference because they were not yet quite sure enough of their ground. There should be no question of precedent between arbitration, security, and disarmament—they should all go forward together. Much had in any case been done already in the way of arbitration—he instanced the signing of the optional clause; something had been done for security—there was Locarno; and the British Government felt very strongly that the time had come when something should be done for disarmament. When Mr. Henderson had pressed it upon the Assembly he had spoken not only for the Government and his party but for the whole nation.

The President of the Assembly then declared the first part of the disarmament report carried, Germany, Austria, and Hungary abstaining from voting.

Later this evening the Assembly passed the report of the Third Committee on the general convention to strengthen the means of preventing war, and also that of the Fifth Committee on traffic in women and children.

SOUTH PADDINGTON ELECTION

SIR HERBERT LIDIARD'S POSITION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Official support has been definitely withdrawn from Sir Herbert Lidiard, the Conservative candidate for South Paddington, in view of his reply to the letter sent to him by Mr. Chamberlain, the chairman of the Party Organization, published in *The Times* yesterday. It seems unlikely that another Conservative candidate will be put forward against him, since Sir Herbert Lidiard has been formally adopted by the local association, and Conservative headquarters have no power to dictate to a local association in their choice of candidate. On the other hand it rests entirely with the Conservative Central Office to give official approval to any candidate, but such approval is never withheld if a candidate has been adopted by his local association, and if his views are in accordance with the declared policy of the leaders of the party. It is because the latter condition, in their view, has not been fulfilled that the party leaders have decided not to give Sir Herbert Lidiard official support.

It was stated yesterday that the next move rested with the local association, and there is reason to believe that some members of that association are extremely dissatisfied with the turn recent events have taken. The amusing thing about the present position is that while Sir Herbert Lidiard has received the public blessing of Lord Beaverbrook and the "Empire Crusaders," Mrs. Stewart Richardson, who has been adopted by the so-called local branch of the "United Empire Party," is still going on with her candidature. It is not expected that the Liberals will put forward a candidate, but Miss Dorothy Evans, the Labour candidate, had been before the constituency for some time.

This is the second political "split" in recent years in South Paddington. At the General Election of 1922 the late Commodore King, the official Conservative, had against him an Independent Conservative, Mr. Ernest Sawyer, who came forward as an opponent of the Coalition, even although the Coalition was then dead. There was no Liberal or Labour candidate, and Commodore King defeated Mr. Sawyer by 9,699 votes to 4,764—majority 4,935.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

OPENING SESSION TO-DAY

A SIX WEEKS' TASK

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The opening session of the Imperial Conference of 1930 will be held in the Reception Room of the Foreign Office at 10 o'clock this morning, when the Prime Minister will welcome the representatives of the Dominions on behalf of the Government.

Mr. MacDonald, in his speech, will outline the general scope of the work which the Conference is expected to transact during the next six weeks, and he will be followed by the leaders of the Delegations, who will speak in the following order:—Mr. Bennett (Canada), Mr. Scullin (Australia), Mr. Forbes (New Zealand), General Hertzog (South Africa), Mr. McGilligan (Irish Free State), Sir Richard Squires (Newfoundland), and Mr. Wedgwood Benn (India). A certain amount of preliminary business will also be transacted at the first meeting. The Conference will be invited, for instance, to approve the proposal of the British Government that Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, shall act as liaison officer between the Conference and the Press, and a decision will be taken as to the various committees which are to be set up. It is possible that one or more of these committees may hold their first meetings later in the day.

There was a preliminary meeting yesterday morning between the Prime Minister and Mr. Thomas and all the heads of Delegations except Mr. Bennett, who did not arrive in London until later in the day, when there was an informal exchange of views on procedure, but no arrangements have yet been made as to the further meetings of the Conference. It is unlikely that there will be any meeting of the Conference on Tuesday of next week, as the Prime Minister considers it necessary to attend the annual conference of the Labour Party at Llandudno on that day. He will travel there by train on Monday afternoon, and attend the session of the conference on Tuesday morning. He is expected to speak on the record of the Government in general during the past year, and to pay special attention to the unemployment problem, which will be one of the outstanding subjects for the consideration of the conference. He will return to London in the afternoon in order that he may resume his Imperial Conference work on the following day.

EMPIRE APPEAL COURT

The statement made by Mr. Thomas at his meeting with the representatives of the Press on Monday, that the Conference will consider the setting up of an Empire Appeal Court, has attracted a good deal of attention, and there is evidently a certain amount of misapprehension on the subject in some quarters. Mr. Thomas was referring to the suggested tribunal for the determination of disputes which was put forward by the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, which met in London last year. The views of the Conference were set out in the report as follows:—

We felt that our work would not be complete unless we gave some consideration to the question of the establishment of a tribunal as a means of determining differences and disputes between members of the British Commonwealth. We were impressed with the advantages which might accrue from the establishment of such a tribunal. It was clearly impossible in the time at our disposal to do more than collate various suggestions with regard, first, to the constitution of such a tribunal; and, secondly, to the jurisdiction which it might exercise. With regard to the former the prevailing view was that any such tribunal should take the form of an *ad hoc* body selected from standing panels nominated by the several members of the British Commonwealth. With regard to the latter there was general agreement that the jurisdiction should be limited to justiciable issues arising between Governments. We recommend that the whole subject should be further examined by all the Governments.

It is this suggestion on which the representatives of the Governments will be asked to express their views at the Imperial Conference.

The King received three of the Dominion Prime Ministers—General Hertzog, Mr. Forbes, and Sir Richard Squires—yesterday afternoon. At night the Prime Minister presided at a Government dinner at Lancaster House to the members of the Conference, and the dinner was followed by a reception.

The Secretary of State for India conferred with the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir Muhammad Shafi, and the substitute delegates for India yesterday morning at the India Office on the apportionment of work at the Conference between them. In the afternoon the Maharajah of Bikaner had tea with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

THE KING AND QUEEN

ARRIVAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The King and Queen, accompanied by Prince George, returned to London from Balmoral Castle yesterday after an all-night journey. The Royal train reached Euston just before 8 a.m., where Sir Josiah Stamp, the president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Mr. J. H. Follows, vice-president, awaited its arrival. Their Majesties, after greeting the officials, entered their motor-car and were driven to Buckingham Palace. The Queen was wearing a long fur-trimmed coat of grey figured velvet and a toque of royal blue.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales left York House, St. James's Palace, last night for Hampshire, where he will spend three days as the guest of Sir William Portal, at Laverstoke House, Whitchurch. He will join the shooting party to-day and to-morrow, and will return to London on Friday to attend the dinner party which the King and Queen will give at Buckingham Palace to the Dominion Ministers attending the Imperial Conference.

The Prince of Wales will entertain the Dominion Ministers at four dinner parties at York House on October 15, 17, 27, and 28.

INVALIDS

A bulletin issued last night regarding Lord Brotherton, who is lying seriously ill at Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire, stated that his condition was unchanged.

Mr. G. Dallas, M.P., went into hospital at Wellingborough yesterday to undergo an operation, which will be performed to-day. He was taken ill while on a visit to the United States.

It was stated last night that the condition of Sir Richard Barnett had not improved during the day. There was a rise in temperature.

Sir Guy Stephenson was reported to have had a relapse yesterday.

FINANCES OF GERMANY

CABINET'S NEW PROGRAMME

FAR-REACHING PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 30

The "economic and financial plan" of the Brüning Cabinet was published this afternoon. It is designed to cover the estimated deficit in the present Budget year, to assure the equilibrium of at least the three following Budgets, and to lay the foundations of a far-reaching reform of federal and municipal organization and administration. It is based almost entirely on drastic economies and administrative simplification. If it is successfully carried out it will remedy the bulk of the shortcomings to which Mr. Parker Gilbert, the former Agent-General for Reparation Payments, repeatedly attributed Germany's financial difficulties.

In a long introduction the Government declares that it is fulfilling its promise to place an extensive scheme of retrenchment and reform before the new Reichstag. The measures form a single connected plan, and are born of the urgent needs of these times. The collapse of all raw material and agricultural prices on the world markets compels a revision of the assumption that after the War considerably higher prices would prevail, and the purchasing power of gold would be reduced. The effects of the change have not yet reached all necessities; the high rate of production costs dependent on salaries, wages, taxation, and social contributions still stands in the way.

A formidable paralysis, the Government continues, has stayed the economic advance of the world and led to a serious economic crisis. The result is steadily increasing expenditure on a steadily increasing number of unemployed and an obstinate decline of tax revenue. The first task, the Government explains, is to produce a balanced Budget for the coming year and thereby to restore the shaken confidence in Germany's financial conditions and give German economic life fresh stimulation. "The support of the unemployed is only an emergency measure; it only copes with effects, it does not remove the causes." In the interests therefore of those who are out of work but willing to work the imposition of any fresh drag on production is to be avoided. The producing classes must be relieved, not only in the matter of direct imposts but of superfluous red-tape. A thorough simplification, especially of taxes, is necessary. After an appeal to the nation "and its representatives" to abandon petty party squabbles the Government proceeds to set forth its programme:—

ECONOMIES PROPOSED

At the end of the current Budget year revenue is expected to have fallen short of the estimates by some 450,000,000m. to 600,000,000m. and unemployment so to have exceeded expectations that it will demand an extra 300,000,000m., leaving an anticipated deficit of from 750,000,000m. to 900,000,000m. This deficit is to be covered by a special fund running through the next three Budgets, and a Bill establishing this fund is immediately to be passed, so that a transitional credit can be raised.

The economies contemplated for 1931 will reduce expenditure in that year by about a milliard marks as compared with 1930, and will therefore neutralize the decline in revenues which is expected to continue next year. The salaries of the President, his Chancellor and Ministers, and the Reichstag Deputies are to be reduced by 20 per cent., and those of officials receiving more than £75 a year by 6 per cent., for three years from April next; this year's levy of 2½ per cent. on officials' salaries is thus more than doubled and prolonged. This measure is estimated to save the Reich 120,000,000 marks. In 1927 there was a general increase of about 25 per cent. in officials' salaries and the then Agent-General for Reparation Payments expressed misgivings as to the ultimate effect of this measure on the national economy.)

These reductions, being made also by the States and municipalities, will allow a decrease in the amounts transmitted by the Reich to the States of about 100,000,000 marks, and the decline in revenues is expected automatically (the payments to the States are made on a fixed scale) to reduce these payments by a further 288,000,000 marks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

"The revenue and expenditure of the unemployment insurance system are in future to be balanced without assistance from the Budget." The unemployment insurance fund, nominally self-supporting through the contributions paid into it by employers and employed, has become recurrently insolvent through the unexpectedly large increase in unemployment. There is no fixed State contribution, but the Reich has actually advanced about £35,000,000, ostensibly repayable, and the constant drain was one of the main causes of the recurrent Budget deficits. One of the first steps taken by the present Government after it had dissolved Parliament was drastically to limit further loans and to raise contributions from 3½ to 4½ per cent. It now proposes to lift unemployment insurance right out of the Budget. It does not say how this is to be done, but it is understood that the contributions are to be raised from 4½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. of the wage or salary received (payable half by the employers and half by the employed). The Budget liability to subsidize emergency unemployment relief (which is distinct from the unemployment insurance system) is to be limited to 420,000,000 marks.

The Budgets of the individual Ministries have already undergone cuts. The abolition of the Ministry for the Occupied Territories, of the Rhineland Commission, and of the Reich representation in Bavaria are given as examples of the economies made. The statement is made that the last Budget for 1931 rests on the assumption that the tax on unmarried persons and the 5 per cent. increase in income-tax assessments will be maintained. Foreign tobacco is to be taxed to produce an extra 167,000,000 marks.

In order to ensure common principles of economy in the Reich and the States "agreements are to be reached with the States for the cooperation of the Reich in the formulation of State Budgets." A draft Bill for the simplification of the taxation system is to be tabled. Again, whereas half of the rent tax, which forms the financial backbone of the States and municipalities, and produces about 1,700,000,000 marks annually, is at present used to finance housing, the new programme announces that only 400,000,000 marks will be used for this purpose in the future and another 400,000,000 marks will thus be freed. This amount is to be used for "moderating" the taxes on property and commercial activities, which "hinder production, depress wages, and further unemployment."

Finally the programme speaks of the need for that "final adjustment of the financial settlement between Reich and States" which was so often urged by the Agent-General. Its basis is to be that the States and municipalities will receive the revenue from the taxes on beer and spirits in a proportion yet to be fixed, and the Reich in a correspondingly higher proportion the revenue from the income and corporation taxes.

SUMMER TIME

Summer time will end at 3 o'clock next Sunday morning, when all clocks should be put back one hour.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWING

WEEK'S INCREASE OF 6,000

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that at September 22, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,413,242 wholly unemployed, 596,773 temporarily stopped, and 99,643 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,109,658. This was 6,245 more than a week before and 946,718 more than a year before. The total on September 22, 1930, comprised 1,495,631 men, 60,041 boys, 500,664 women, and 53,322 girls.

—	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Sept. 22, 1930:				
Men ..	1,019,000	379,704	96,827	1,495,631
Boys ..	47,896	11,871	274	60,041
Women ..	304,938	195,334	2,492	500,664
Girls ..	41,418	11,364	40	53,322
Total ..	1,413,242	596,773	99,643	2,109,658
Sept. 15, 1930:				
Men ..	999,418	389,729	95,872	1,485,019
Boys ..	47,785	12,448	256	60,489
Women ..	297,394	205,083	2,504	502,981
Girls ..	41,644	13,271	29	54,944
Total ..	1,386,241	618,511	98,661	2,103,413
Sept. 23, 1929:				
Men ..	641,975	174,374	72,908	889,157
Boys ..	31,265	4,032	131	35,428
Women ..	125,707	79,145	1,411	206,263
Girls ..	28,028	4,055	13	32,094
Total ..	826,871	261,606	74,463	1,162,940

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The number of men wholly unemployed now exceeds 1,000,000. This is an increase in three months of over 163,000, and an increase compared with a year ago of over 377,000. For every 100 men wholly unemployed a year ago there are now 158. The increase in the number of the wholly unemployed men during recent months has been persistent. There was no decline even after the August holiday-time increase, but week by week without interruption the figure has grown. The last week's addition to the number of these men without a situation, and with no prospect of regaining their old employment, is nearly 20,000.

Again this week there is an increase in the number of all the wholly unemployed (men, women, boys, and girls) and a decrease in the number of the "temporarily stopped"—the latter term signifying those who have the prospect of reinstatement in their former employment within six weeks. But whereas last week the decrease reported in the number of the temporarily stopped was sufficient to bring down the total unemployment figure below the level of the preceding week, there is an increase of the total figure this week. Organized short-time working sets up a tidal movement of the "temporarily stopped," and an examination of the figures through a series of weeks is needed to show the general trend of this systematically recurrent unemployment. At present there is no evidence of a permanent reduction of the "temporary unemployment." Indeed, the indications have rather the opposite character, notwithstanding the reductions of the two latest returns.

RELIEF WORKS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee, on Monday, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £337,000, to provide employment for approximately 880 men. Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 1,063, and are estimated to cost £14,780,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve, and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE HALF-YEAR'S REVENUE

DEFICIT OF £58,218,866

The revenue returns for the first half of the financial year which ended yesterday show an excess of expenditure over income of £58,218,866, compared with £50,861,376 in the same period of last year. Ordinary revenue amounted to £295,480,911, against £284,056,928, but this year £16,000,000 has been appropriated from the rating relief suspense account. Without that the revenue would have shown a decrease of £4,576,017.

Ordinary expenditure amounted to £353,699,777, against £334,918,304. The increase in expenditure would have been greater but for a saving of nearly £12,000,000 on the service of the National Debt, due partly to lower rates of interest on the floating debt. The increased expenditure is accounted for mainly by the higher unemployment grants and the new Exchequer contributions to local revenues. The amount applied so far this year to the new sinking fund is £22,824,838, against £21,222,030.

Income-tax receipts have risen by £2,302,000 to £59,761,000, not a large increase in view of the extra 6d. on the rate. Surtax, including arrears of supertax, shows an increase of £2,090,000 to £13,580,000. The diminution in Stock Exchange and other financial activity is clearly reflected in the yield of the stamp duties, which is £3,680,000 smaller at £7,890,000, while the effects of trade depression are seen in decreases in the Customs and Excise revenue; the former shows a decrease of £1,299,000 to £59,772,000, and the latter has fallen by £1,478,000 to £59,800,000. The same influence is probably to some extent responsible for the decrease in motor-vehicle duties. Profits of the Post Office are £350,000 smaller. The leading items of the revenue are compared in the following table:—

—	Half-year to Sept. 30	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£
Income-tax	59,761,000	+ 2,302,000
Surtax, including arrears of supertax	13,580,000	+ 2,090,000
Estate, &c., duties ..	42,780,000	+ 900,000
Stamps	7,890,000	− 3,680,000
Customs	59,772,000	− 1,299,000
Excise	59,800,000	− 1,478,000
Motor veh. duties (Exch. share)	1,251,288	− 372,702
Post Office (net receipts)	4,600,000	− 350,000
Receipts from sundry heads	17,691,189	+ 182,871
Miscellaneous receipts	13,596,419	+ 2,293,444
Appropriation from Rating Relief Suspense Account	16,000,000	+ 16,000,000
Total ordinary revenue ..	295,480,911	+ 11,423,992

The Treasury has made temporary advances under the Unemployment Insurance Acts amounting to £11,900,000, against £2,330,000 in the corresponding period of last year. A more encouraging feature of the returns is that National Savings Certificates issued exceeded encashments by £3,500,000, whereas last year there was an excess of encashments amounting to £1,650,000.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

DEATH YESTERDAY MORNING

THE KING'S REGRET

We record with much regret that the Earl of Birkenhead, statesman, lawyer and author, died at his London house in Grosvenor-gardens yesterday at the age of 58. He had been ill for about six months, and after making good progress his condition again became serious on Monday.

The following bulletin was issued at 9.10 a.m. yesterday:—

Lord Birkenhead's condition continues to cause anxiety, as the night fever persists.

There has been an improvement in the lung.

W. Byam.
J. H. Dunn.

The announcement of his death was contained in the following bulletin issued shortly after noon:—

The Earl of Birkenhead passed peacefully away at a quarter past 11 this morning.

There had been a further increase in the pneumonic infection, and the heart muscles, feeling the effect of this, dilated and failed.

W. Byam.
J. H. Dunn.

Lady Birkenhead received the following message from the King last night:—

"The Queen and I assure you and your children of our true sympathy in your great sorrow.

"Lord Birkenhead's loss will be widely regretted, and I shall ever gratefully remember the distinguished services rendered by him in the highest offices of State.

"George, R.I."

The body of Lord Birkenhead was taken last evening from Grosvenor-gardens to the chapel of Gray's Inn, where it will lie until the funeral. It was met at the gate of the Inn and escorted to the chapel by the Treasurer, Lord Greenwood, Sir Miles Mattinson, Senior Bencher, and other Benchers of the Society.

The flags of Aberdeen University, of which Lord Birkenhead was Rector, and the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which he was a member, were flown at half-mast yesterday.

Lord Birkenhead was taken ill last April, when he broke a blood vessel while spending a golfing holiday at Biarritz. Lady Birkenhead and her elder daughter, Lady Eleanor Smith, were summoned from London, but Lord Birkenhead recovered sufficiently to return home. He did not take any active part in public affairs after his return, and made arrangements for a three months' yachting cruise among the Greek Islands.

Early in August he caught a chill, which developed into bronchial pneumonia. He became very weak, and on August 15 a bulletin announced that he had been given a transfusion of blood, from which followed a slight increase in general strength. His condition continued to improve, and on August 23 it was announced that he was out of danger, but that his heart was in a very exhausted condition, necessitating complete rest and quiet for many weeks.

Then on Monday came the announcement that there had been a relapse. The news that there had been a recurrence of congestion in one lung, accompanied by a considerable rise in temperature, was contained in an afternoon bulletin, and this was followed on Monday night by the graver news that his condition remained serious and that there had been a further extension of the trouble in the chest.

Arrangements are being made for a memorial service to be held in London. The time and place will be announced to-morrow. The funeral will take place at Charlton, near Banbury, on Saturday. A special carriage will be attached to the train leaving Marylebone Station at 12.15, arriving at Brackley at 1.37. Flowers should be sent to Charlton, King's Sutton Station, G.W.R.

⁂ A special memoir will be found on page 17, and tributes by a number of public men appear on page 14.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	KNAVE AND QUEAN	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	THE HONEYMOON	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
The Old Vic	HENRY IV.: PART I.	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30
Wimbledon	JEW SÜSS	7.45
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1930

	PAGE
Special Articles :	
The Empire in Conference ..	13 & 14
October Reviews	7
Stars of the Month	7
London Fashions	15
Germerican. By Sir E. Denison Ross ..	15
Obituary: Lord Birkenhead	17
Illustrations :	
The Late Lord Birkenhead; The Castel Nuovo at Naples	16
Correspondence :	
Beauty of the Downs (Sir Lawrence Chubb)	13
Propaganda in India (Mr. Fazal Haq) ..	13
Slaughter of Rare Birds (Mr. C. W. Hobley)	13
One Amusement After Another	13
Television from New York (Mr. P. D. Walters)	13
Mental Disease (Dr. A. F. Tredgold) ..	8
Irish Ex-Service Men (Sir George Duckworth)	8
Import Boards (Mr. E. Heuner) ..	8
National Council of Industry (Duke of Montrose)	8
Dominions and the Round-Table Conference (Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hume) ..	8
Trade Treaties (Mr. H. G. Williams) ..	8
Farnham Castle (Mrs. Rupert Anderson)	8
"Shenandoah" (Mr. Clive Carey) ..	8
Points from Letters:—Repair of Telephone Lines; Sir Herbert Samuel's Questions; Freshmen in London; Penny Postage; French Rentes; Queen Victoria and Sir W. Harcourt; Lawn Billiards; Glass for Sports Trophies; Long Life in the Thames Valley; Uniform Cheques; Names of Stations; British Goods in Canada	8

Arrangements ..	15	Imperial & Foreign	11
Auction Summary	6	Law Notices ..	5
Broadcasting ..	23	"London Gazette"	6
Commercial		Mails & Shipping	22
Gazette	22	Music	10
Court Circular ..	15	Naval, Military,	
Crossword Puzzle	5	and Air Force ..	6
Ecclesiastical ..	17	News in Brief ..	9
Estate Market ..	6	Obituary	17
Film World ..	10	Sporting .. 5 &	6
Finance .. 18-	22	*The Times* of 1830	7
Home News ..	9	Wills and Bequests	17

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind between north and east, light or moderate; cloudy, with bright intervals; perhaps local showers or occasional rain; local mist or fog early and late; moderate or rather low temperature.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

An increase of 6,245 on the week is reported in the unemployment figures issued yesterday by the Ministry of Labour. More than 1,000,000 men are now wholly unemployed. (p. 12)

An announcement is expected at an early date of the amalgamation of about 50 cotton mills in Lancashire controlling 4,000,000 spindles. (p. 14)

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations in Manchester yesterday discussed the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the cotton industry. (p. 9)

Preliminary negotiations for a new wages agreement for the South Wales coalfield were started yesterday, when a special meeting of the Conciliation Board for the Coal Industry was held at Cardiff. (p. 9)

An officer and a sergeant of the Royal Air Force were killed yesterday morning when three machines crashed during a thick fog in Arundel Park. (p. 9)

The first meeting of the Joint Committee of British and Soviet representatives on Russian claims and counterclaims will be held at the Foreign Office to-morrow. (p. 12)

Members of the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers visited the Post Office radio transmitting station at Rugby yesterday and saw the preparations which are being made to establish direct wireless telephony communication with South America. (p. 9)

The promotions are announced of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Montgomery-Massingberd to be General, and of Major-Generals B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock and Sir G. D. Jeffreys to be Lieutenant-Generals. (p. 12)

Lord Howard of Penrith, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, addressed the Manchester branch of the English-Speaking Union yesterday. He said that there was no better guarantee against the recurrence of another world war than a good understanding among English-speaking peoples. (p. 14)

A conference between the Minister of Transport and representatives of manufacturers and users of motor-cars was opened yesterday. The meeting was preliminary to the making by the Minister of an Order under the Road Traffic Act co-ordinating the regulations in regard to motor-car design. (p. 9)

It is hoped soon to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Air Ministry and the Royal Aero Club to discuss the position of this country in relation to the Schneider Trophy race of next year. (p. 9)

Sir Hamilton Harty, speaking in Manchester yesterday, criticized the action of the British Broadcasting Corporation as having "raised the market" for orchestral players against the Hallé and other private societies, and said that the Hallé Orchestra was in serious danger. (p. 10)

The seventeenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that it is worth consideration whether on an Empire basis an Intelligence Service, organized trade by trade, might not be organized which would aim at promptitude and such reasonable accuracy as would meet the requirements of practical men. (p. 9)

The dates and places for the Autumn Assizes have been fixed. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The opening session of the Imperial Conference will be held this morning, when the Prime Minister, in welcoming the representatives of the Dominions, will outline the general scope of the work which the Conference is expected to transact during the next six weeks. (p. 12)

At a banquet given by members of the Punjab Government at Simla on Monday night Lord Irwin reviewed the course of political events in India since the beginning of the year. He defended the stand taken by the Government in the recent negotiations with the Congress leaders, whom he accused of the wilful rupture of those negotiations, and strongly denounced the movement for civil disobedience. (pp. 11 and 12)

The German Government published its promised financial programme yesterday. The measures planned include rigorous economies in both Reich and States, the lightening of taxation on production, financial simplification, and the separation of the unemployment insurance fund from the Budget. (p. 12)

The report on the reduction of armaments was discussed yesterday at Geneva. The adoption of the report was opposed by Germany on the ground that in the resolution contained in it no date had been fixed for the Plenary Session on Disarmament. (p. 12)

Armed students demonstrated in Havana yesterday against President Machado. In a fight with police six persons were seriously injured. (p. 12)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen, accompanied by Prince George, arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning from Balmoral. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Newmarket First October Race Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

The Ladies' English Close Golf Championship was continued at Aldeburgh yesterday. (p. 6)

The Empire Billiard Tournament was continued yesterday at Thurston's Hall and Cardiff. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Fall in Prices; the Revenue Deficit; Floating Debt Increased; Richard Thomas Position; Advice to Rubber Growers; a Uruguayan Railway Story; First Cooperative Investment Trust Accounts; Three Successful Companies; and Low Prices for Scrap Material. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street extreme pressure for loans was experienced, and the market borrowed a large amount from the Bank for a week at 3½ per cent. Discount rates hardened slightly. France bought the bulk of the gold available in the bullion market, the price being ½d. higher at 84s. 11½d. per oz. Silver declined ¼d. to 16½d. The New York, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian exchanges moved against sterling, but the Paris and Berlin rates were higher. Spanish and Argentine currency depreciated. Silver exchanges were weak. (p. 19)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday the tendency, apart from Gilt-edged securities, was weak. Liquidation, largely on foreign account, was reported in Oil and Mining shares, and the Industrial group, generally, showed a falling tendency. (p. 18)

IN CONFERENCE

The Imperial Conference, to which every part of the Empire is looking for guidance and leadership in our present difficulties, is to hold its inaugural session to-day. With the exception of GENERAL HERTZOG, who represents South Africa in this Conference, as he did in 1926, the leaders of the Dominion Delegations are all new men, in domestic politics opponents of those who were our welcome guests four years ago, but no less qualified to speak for their respective countries and no less eager to promote the interests not of their own country alone but of the whole Commonwealth of British Nations. MR. BENNETT, the vigorous and successful leader of the Canadian Conservatives, who takes the place of the Liberal Prime Minister, MR. MACKENZIE KING, has already shown that he possesses qualities of leadership which should make him a most useful member of the Conference. In Australia and in New Zealand the fortunes of political warfare have gone the other way. MR. SCULLIN, the leader of the Australian Labour Party, has succeeded the Nationalist MR. BRUCE as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and in New Zealand MR. FORBES, SIR JOSEPH WARD'S successor at the head of the United, or Liberal, Party, has taken the place of MR. COATES. MR. SCULLIN had only been in office a few days when he was called upon to face a financial and economic crisis of the utmost severity, and he has stood up to his difficulties with a manliness which has won him universal respect and sympathy. His quiet courage, his straightforwardness, and the sincerity of his patriotism, both as an Australian and as a citizen of the Empire, make it certain that his contribution to the work of the Conference will be worthy of the great country of which he is Prime Minister. And no less can be said of MR. FORBES, who, in the short time he has been at the head of the New Zealand Government, has made it plain how greatly he desires to promote the unity, political and economic, of the Empire. The delegates, so largely new themselves, will meet under a new chairman. This is the first Imperial Conference that has been held with a Labour Government in office in the United Kingdom. So far as methods are concerned MR. MACDONALD and his colleagues may differ from their predecessors—and indeed from one another—but in the great aim of furthering the welfare of every part of the Empire and confirming its unity by free cooperation they may with confidence be expected to show themselves no less enthusiastic and no less sincere.

If this 1930 Conference differs so greatly in *personnel* from the Conference of 1926, it differs even more widely in the nature of the main task to which it is expected to devote itself. The 1926 Conference was dominated by the idea of status. Its function was to make it clear that the Dominions were fully autonomous communities, no longer subordinate in any way to the Government and Parliament in Westminster. Its result was to destroy the old unity of the Empire by dissolving all the formal legal ties which had hitherto bound together all the Dominions of the CROWN. This Conference, unless it is to belie all the hopes that are centred on it, will be dominated by the idea of cooperation; its function will be to provide means by which the members of the Empire can work together to promote the common welfare; its result—such is the universal hope—will be to set the Empire on the way to find a new unity in free cooperation and, through that cooperation, to overcome the economic difficulties which are now causing all its members so much anxious concern. It will not, of course, be able to devote the whole of its time and attention to that task any more than the Conference of 1926 was able to devote itself entirely to the constitutional issue. Questions of defence and foreign policy will have to be discussed—it was indeed to provide opportunities for such discussion that the Conference was first established. There are a number of constitutional points also which it will have to consider. But, important though these are, they are merely corollaries of the fundamental principle which was definitely laid down and accepted in 1926. They ought not to occupy much time or to present much difficulty, especially if they are approached from the standpoint of the statesman rather than from that of the legal pedant—if, that is, the object of the delegates is not so much to iron out every theoretical inconsistency as to secure the smoother and more effective working of the legislative and judicial machinery of the Empire. And they certainly ought not to be allowed to distract the Conference from its main object, the inauguration of a new period of effective and fruitful cooperation. Necessary as that cooperation is in every department of the Empire's life, it is in the economic field that there is the most urgent need and the greatest opportunity. And, as MR. THOMAS put it in the statement published yesterday, "the greatness of the crisis is the measure of the opportunity."

With courage and wisdom the Conference may use this opportunity to open a road which will lead the Empire out of the morass of its present difficulties. The greatness of the occasion has roused public interest as it has not been roused by the meeting of any previous Conference, and this interest has found useful expression in the preliminary work done by a surprising number of unofficial bodies which have studied, in some cases with great care and thoroughness, the problems of which the Conference is expected to attempt the solution, and have put forward for consideration a great number of suggestions as to the lines on which economic cooperation within the Empire might be made practicable and effective. This preliminary study has disclosed the complicated and difficult nature of the task awaiting the Conference, which indeed will have to be approached along many lines if real success is to be achieved. Some of these lines of approach were examined in the series of articles on Empire Trade which were printed last week on this page, and showed that a substantial advance is practicable along several of them. In particular they proved the need, now generally recognized, for an Imperial Economic Secretariat, divorced from any dependence upon Whitehall, which should do for the British Commonwealth what the Economic Secretariat of the League of Nations does for the League. The general impression left by all the preparatory work which has been done is that, while useful results may be achieved without resort to reciprocal tariffs, it is only by means of them that a solid and substantial advance can be made. Yet it is precisely over the tariff question that the Conference is likely to meet its most serious difficulties. There has been a great advance in Labour opinion on this question. Most of the members of the party would be prepared to consider any suggestion for preferential duties purely on its merits, without prepossessions one way or another, as, in the words of the Trades Union Congress Report, "a matter of expediency." But there are Ministers in the Cabinet who have made no corresponding advance and who, though they reject all the premises of the old doctrinaire Liberalism, still cling with obstinate fidelity to one particular deduction from those premises—that the British market must always remain open to unrestricted and unregulated competition from every quarter of the world. Their influence will probably make it impossible for the Conference to make any substantial advance towards tariff reciprocity. But at all events, however imprisoned some of the British delegates may be in their inherited economic prejudices, they will hardly close the door to future advance, and there can be no question of the retrograde step of abolishing the few but valuable preferences which now exist. That would be an act of sabotage which public opinion would not forgive. The Conference will be a test of statesmanship for all the participating Governments. For our own Government of the United Kingdom it will be at once a supreme test and, if they have the courage to seize it, a supreme opportunity.

The More the Merrier

The unhappy electors of South Paddington must be wondering what candidates in what guise will seek their suffrages at the forthcoming by-election. A month ago SIR HERBERT LIDIARD accepted the invitation of the local Conservative Association to be their candidate, and with his acceptance there fell upon him troubles for which, it may be hoped, he can find no precedent in his long municipal career. The so-called United Empire Party, thinking him a conventional and therefore a despicable Conservative, produced a prospective candidate of their own. The other brand of malcontents, the Empire Crusaders, appeared likely for some days to be less dogmatic. They at least took the trouble to interview SIR HERBERT LIDIARD, and were told by him that he refused "to enter "Parliament with his hands tied." This answer was considered so unsatisfactory that the United Empire Party, prematurely as it turned out, claimed the Crusaders as their allies in fact as well as in title. The memory of the Laodicean attitude of the Crusaders at Bromley was to be wiped out by a joint offensive against a Conservative candidate stubborn enough to reserve to himself at least a discretion to follow his leader. Unfortunately for these hopes, SIR HERBERT LIDIARD'S insight into the duties of a Conservative member of Parliament was not proof against the catechism of the Crusaders at his adoption meeting. He promised to vote for "Empire Free Trade" even if he had to oppose the Party Whips, and thus turned himself, apparently without understanding what he was doing, into the candidate of the Crusaders instead of the candidate of the Conservative Party. His troubles did not end there. MR. CHAMBERLAIN pointed out to him that he had recanted from the promise of loyalty which had secured him official recognition; and LORD BEAVERBROOK—whom nobody ever accused of failing to know his own somewhat attenuated policy—explained to him in the Press that Empire Free Trade nowadays means coercion of the Colonies and persuasion of the Dominions into a Customs Union—the form of persuasion being the prospect of exclusion from a British and Colonial tariff system. The United Empire candidate has announced her intention of continuing her campaign, and therefore South Paddington seems likely to have two candidates each claiming to be a better exponent of Imperial ideals than the other.

Why not have a third? Two cooks are already too many to keep the broth clear. As the *Manchester Guardian* said recently, "The "progressive parties may take heart; even the "safest Tory seat may be insecure when there "are two Tory candidates." Why should not a third come forward with the recipe concocted by those Conservatives who, after all, have spent their lives in the arena of British politics and in the study of Imperial policy? There are indeed three strong reasons why a loyal Conservative candidate should appear. Some part of the trouble in South Paddington and elsewhere is clearly due to lack of touch between the Conservative Central Office and the constituencies. Here is an opportunity to gain touch, and to explain through the medium of an authoritative candidate—supported, it may be anticipated, by a comprehensive statement of policy from his leader—that Conservative leadership is fully to be trusted by those who believe in Imperial cooperation. Secondly, such a candidature need not conflict with the principle of the local selection of candidates. The South Paddington Conservative Association invited SIR HERBERT LIDIARD to stand when he was a loyal Conservative candidate of precisely the character of the candidate whom it is now suggested should be found. The association indeed adopted a metamorphosed SIR HERBERT; but none of them can complain, and some of them may even rejoice, if the representative character of their former attitude should be tested. Finally, any doubts of the wisdom of their original selection of a champion already sixty-six years old as the representative of a young and virile Conservatism may well have been intensified by the proof that in this case advancing years have not endowed the candidate with the faculty of knowing his own mind. South Paddington has to-day no Conservative candidate. Why should it not find one, and have an election at once instructive and amusing?

Lord Birkenhead

With peculiar force the news of LORD BIRKENHEAD'S death must "touch the mind" and stay the reflection of those who hear it. More than one opinion will be held of his part in public affairs. The valuation of his career and its results will be long disputed. But it matters more for this moment that few will fail to hold an opinion or to attempt the valuation. No public figure of his day has been more real to the mass of his contemporaries. The familiar initials might arouse one kind of response or another, but they and what they symbolized required no explanation. The premature death that has quenched his vivid and always combative character has put the last, enduring emphasis upon its vitality, and accentuates, as it were, the zest and recklessness with which LORD BIRKENHEAD spent his venturesome life. Nothing is more remarkable about it as a whole than that his last years should have been passed in what was, for him, almost retirement, and that he should yet leave behind him, at the age of fifty-eight, achievements in law and politics which the least relenting critic will not wish to belittle and history will assuredly respect. The early years from his spectacular entry into politics to his joining the Government during the War helped to give its colour, its rather strident colour, to public life in that period. But his years of office, and especially on the Woolsack, are for all time part of its substance. If he had never held office LORD BIRKENHEAD would have been remembered for the example of an amazing intellectual equipment sacrificed to a party platform and to the service of a career. Even as it is he can hardly be counted among those whose statesmanship is as safely tested by opposition as by office. But in policies with which he was responsibly associated as a Minister he disarmed his earlier critics by his breadth of mind and by that more difficult order of courage which is expressed in wisdom and restraint. All the constructive energies of a brain unrivalled in its kind were then released, and the power of mordant statement, in which he excelled and exulted, became one in a whole armoury of persuasive weapons. The House of Lords will long remember the authority with which he imposed himself on its debates, and the overwhelming display of Parliamentary resource with which the Irish settlement was carried through a reluctant assembly. The law bears permanent and distinguished traces of his work as Judge and administrator. His colleagues in every Cabinet know what public policy in the making has owed at critical times to the sanity and common sense of this natural "extremist."

LORD BIRKENHEAD was never afraid, far from it, to preach his own philosophy that life was chiefly a business of getting on, and that ambition and courage between them contained most things needful to it. Nor was he ever nearer his best than when he was farthest from practising it. In the sacrifices which he was ready to make, and did make, out of loyalty to colleagues and in flashes of unparaded generosity, to many who had little cause to expect it, he was well beyond his precepts. The two aspects of the man—in and out of office—are completed by a third, the LORD BIRKENHEAD known to his friends. No one was ever more faithful in friendship or valued its quiet harvest more. There was one side of him, perhaps, which never grew up, and much of that side, which the outside public saw at its crudest, his friends were allowed to see at its fairest and most endearing.

The Fall

The Londoner returning at this time of the year may discover in himself an unsuspected sympathy with those who like to think of autumn as the "fall," even though they may be too much the servants of convention to use the name openly. London trees are so much farther on in the seasonal decline than the country which he has just left that the thinning and the discoloration of the leaves might almost have happened before his eyes in the space of his journey home. He finds new point in the good old English word out of whose use America seems somehow to have jockeyed us. Apart from its appropriateness, the "fall" has a soft beauty of its own. But with it goes something not found in "childing autumn," the time of harvest festival and the climax of the year's increase. It carries a touch of gentle sadness which moves poets to mournfulness and even those who are not poets to moralizing.

> The woods decay, the woods decay and fall,
> The vapours weep their burthen to the ground,
> Man comes and tills the earth and lies beneath,
> And after many a summer dies the swan.

For it is not only leaves that are falling at this season. The sun declines perceptibly towards the south, darkness falls early and stays late, the thermometer falls, spirits fall, and the remnant of the year wears all the appearance of rushing down a steep place into cold and gloom.

It would be a dreary prospect if that were all. But only a perspective deliberately false can indulge the mood unchecked. The remedy, as for most disaffections of the mind, is to take a wider view, not to deny or minimize the fall, but to look beyond it. If death is the end of all, this is anything but death. The sap dies down, but only to renew its strength in its secret winter quarters. Even as the leaf flutters from the tree it uncovers the cradle of its successor. The dark days of winter are, however platitudinously, the avenue, and the only avenue, to another spring. The fall is nothing final, but only one more beat in the rhythm to which all mankind must march, individually and in the mass; affirmation, negation, reconciliation by way of reaffirmation on a higher plane, as the Hegelians used tunefully to put it. The backward swing is the storage of impetus for a farther forward reach. The process is no mere ebb and flow of tide, coming and going over the same stretch of ground. The recurrent movement is over, not through, the same old spot; an ascending spiral, and not a barren marching to and fro. That is true of more than the seasons of the year. Many a man dates spiritual advance from what looked at the time like a shattering of happiness and hope. It is practical wisdom, as well as sound philosophy, to believe, and to act on the belief, that "falls are means the happier "to arise."

BEAUTY OF THE DOWNS

CISSBURY SAVED FROM DISFIGUREMENT

ADVERTISEMENT TO BE REMOVED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You recently drew attention to a large advertisement, visible for miles, which appeared last month on the steep face of Cissbury Down, a prominent spur of the South Downs which begins at the village of Broadwater, near Worthing, and culminates in Cissbury Beacon. The advertisement takes the form of an inscription in letters, each of which is 45ft. long, formed by blocks of chalk placed on the surface of the land.

The disfigurement gave rise to intense local criticism and opposition, more especially as in 1925 Cissbury Beacon itself was acquired by public subscription and vested in the National Trust.

In the opinion of the Scapa Society the advertisement clearly contravened the by-laws of the West Sussex County Council under the Advertisements Regulation Acts, and an appeal made by the Society to the Council to enforce its powers was supported by many other bodies. The County Council took up the matter and has now received from the solicitors to the estate company a communication to the effect that their clients are prepared to undertake to efface the letters complained of by the end of next month.

This decision will afford pleasure to all who share the views of the Scapa Society that no justification can ever exist for displays which injure the natural beauty of the countryside.

The grassy slopes of the South Downs no doubt suggest to the ingenious advertiser unique opportunities for publicity on a vast scale. The defeat of the Cissbury disfigurement may therefore serve as a timely reminder that public opinion will not tolerate the avoidable destruction of rural scenery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE CHUBB, Secretary,
The Scapa Society.
71, Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.1,
Sept. 30.

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to make a few remarks in connexion with Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone's letter regarding the inefficiency of the Sarda Act published in your columns on September 24? I have no doubt that every man and woman in this country will appreciate the humane spirit which underlies her observations.

No thinking person will ever question the absolute sincerity of purpose which inspired Lord Irwin to affix his signature to the famous Act. But the only obstacle which is in the way of its successful operation is either religious superstition, or, as Miss Rathbone suggests, the unremitting energy and zeal with which Congress attempts to cast a shadow of doubt on practically every step which the Government of India takes, whether in the interests of social or political welfare.

While, in a country like India, the change from ignorance to enlightenment must necessarily be a slow and steady process, I do not see any reason why a policy of continuous misrepresentation on the part of the Congress be allowed to go on unchecked, especially when it is not difficult to realize that the danger involved in this kind of propaganda among an ignorant people is in direct ratio to their ignorance.

The Government of India still enjoys the confidence of untold millions, and I have not the slightest inkling of doubt when I say that a lucid and sympathetic explanation of their action would not only meet with immediate credence, but inspire a spirit of voluntary cooperation in the enforcement of the law. It is no use trying to be hypocritical and concealing the fact that we are living in an age of propaganda, which, at present, is undoubtedly the most efficient means of effecting changes in public opinion. So, if there is a destructive one on the one hand, why not a constructive one on the other?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FAZAL HAQ.
The University, Reading.

SLAUGHTER OF RARE BIRDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The wild fauna of the British Isles is now so limited that all lovers of wild life cannot fail to be distressed at learning from Captain Knight's letter of the 23rd that such rare creatures as ospreys and honey buzzards continue to be destroyed.

The late Game Warden of Burma recently informed me that a considerable amount of good had been effected by the formation of a study collection of specimens of birds which were protected by the Game Ordinance, for licence-holders were now able to inspect this collection, and thus regrettable mistakes were often avoided. If this can be done in a remote land, is it not practicable in England for arrangements to be made by their employers for gamekeepers to visit the county museum or some such place and see for themselves what the rarer birds look like? The schools, too, might help greatly. More educative effort is undoubtedly needed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. W. HOBLEY, Secretary, Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.
C/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, N.W.8, Sept. 29.

ONE AMUSEMENT AFTER ANOTHER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is interesting, if not edifying, to see so many goodly people discussing this problem in your columns all unaware that they have at their doors an organization at least one of whose aims is to steer the youth of this country off the rocks (or rather shallows) which your correspondents would like to see avoided. The habit of amusement for amusement's sake, like so many other pernicious things, is engendered in early youth, the period which, therefore, has to be safeguarded with the greatest care.

The inventor of this safeguard gave it to the world so long ago as 1908 and is known, if not, alas! to all your readers even in 1930, at least to the more enlightened, as Baden-Powell of Gilwell. The less enlightened are still wont to look on "Scouting for Boys" as one method of keeping rather rough little boys off the streets, not realizing that extremely respectable boys at the best public and day schools are, when they get the chance, among the keenest members of the movement, and are deriving therefrom a yet more liberal education. To celebrate our majority, 50,000 of us Scouts camped together last year at the Arrowe Park Jamboree and derived from that gathering one amusement after another—not solely for amusement's sake (although some great thinker has said that "boys will be boys"), but for individual, national, and international benefit.

Older Scouts (between the age limits of roughly 18 and 80) are called Rovers. One of our chief amusements is, after suitable training at Gilwell, to carry on the tradition by taking warrants in Scout troops. Others lie in various directions of public service, many Rovers, for example, specializing in blood transfusion at hospitals. An important amusement is keeping physically fit. We may not find time to become sports experts, nor do we all dance divinely; some of us, including the writer, have not yet heard a talkie; but we get about this and other countries quite a lot, and learn something of Nature, and we all seem to contrive to be vastly amused.

This question will in due course, in accordance with well-established precedent, be summed up and laid to rest in an entertaining third leader in your paper. May the writer conclude with the hope that on this occasion the first leader of British youth and the youth of the world will get his meed of honour?

I am your obedient servant,
LONDON ROVER.

TELEVISION FROM NEW YORK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With further reference to your paragraph in the issue of September 17, concerning my reception of Transatlantic television on the 16th inst., it will interest your readers to know that since then I have received a cable from New York confirming my reception. This is the first time that television has been received in England from U.S.A., and therefore constitutes a record.

Yours faithfully,
P. DOUGLAS WALTERS.
46, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park, W.4, Sept. 30.

THE EMPIRE IN CONFERENCE

NEW DOMINION DELEGATES

A PRACTICAL COMPANY

Since the last Imperial Conference in 1926 there have been changes of Government in every country of the Empire except the Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa. Save for the representatives of those two countries, the chief delegates to the Imperial Conference which opens to-day are all newcomers. This Conference is also the first to be convened with a Labour Government in office in Great Britain.

MR. BENNETT

Mr. R. B. Bennett, who has just become Prime Minister of Canada, has led the Conservative Party for three years. He is a lawyer, 60 years of age, of New Brunswick stock. As a young man of 27 he went to the Western Provinces, and his fortunes have grown with theirs. He was Western counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and acquired a large practice. In early life he took a good deal of interest in provincial politics, and did not enter national politics until 1911. He disagreed with the conscription policy of Sir Robert Borden, then Conservative Prime Minister, and withdrew from politics in 1917. Although he sat in the Conservative Cabinets of 1920 and 1925, and made a considerable reputation as Minister for Finance, it was not until the last two or three years that he became a public figure of the first importance. When successive defeats had made it plain that Conservative prospects were handicapped as long as Mr. Arthur Meighen remained leader of the party, Mr. Bennett was at once chosen. He added to his personal talents the great advantage of being a Westerner well able to allay the suspicion of the prairie farmers that Conservative policy meant the policy of the Eastern manufacturers. Mr. Bennett has shown himself a singularly ardent protectionist, but he is also deeply and really concerned to find solutions for the special problems of his own part of Canada and to market the prairie wheat. He represents the vitality and enterprise which have produced in 30 years a prosperous and well-ordered civilization upon the prairies of Western Canada.

Mr. Bennett has also been vested with the direction of great industrial enterprises, and will therefore bring to the Conference a fund of practical business and trade experience which none of the other delegates possesses. He is likely to be impatient of any prolonged attention to constitutional issues which he regards as a barren field, and will want to concentrate energy upon problems of inter-Imperial trade and general economic development of the British heritage. Probably he will come to the Conference with no cut-and-dried schemes about tariff arrangements, but with very definite ideas about the principles which should be followed and the desirability of finding a speedy method for their practical application. Living his adult life in a land of pioneers, Mr. Bennett has been continuously occupied with schemes for the advancement of the prosperity of his own particular province and the Dominion at large, and if practical results seem attainable, he is not accustomed to allow any conflict with economic theories to prove an obstacle to their accomplishment. There will be no more forcible figure at the Conference.

Mr. Bennett is accompanied by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, who led the Conservative Party in Parliament after Mr. Meighen had lost his seat, and Mr. H. H. Stevens, from British Columbia, who is himself an emigrant from Great Britain, having left Bristol for Canada as a boy of 11.

MR. SCULLIN

The Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand are both new to their high offices, and are both visiting Great Britain for the first time. Mr. James Scullin, who became Prime Minister of Australia 11 months ago, is an Irish-Australian, both his parents being immigrants from Ireland. He first won a seat in the Federal Parliament 20 years ago. It was not his first attempt, for he had stood against the Prime Minister of the day, Mr. Alfred Deakin, in 1906, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spoke on his platform. Nor did his victory in 1910 endure: he was without a seat from 1913 until 1922. Though his Parliamentary experience is relatively short, he has been interested in industrial questions from early manhood. Labour politics in Australia are singularly exacting. The Federal Labour Party, which Mr. Scullin leads, has not only to fight its normal political opponents, but to maintain itself against the other forms of Labour organization.

The year since Mr. Scullin took office has been a difficult one for Australia, and it has been a severe test of Mr. Scullin's mettle to carry out a retrenchment campaign inevitably unpopular in the ranks of Australian labour. Mr. Scullin has shown himself not afraid to withstand the extremists in his own party and to refuse dictation by a party conference. His reward has been to command a high degree of confidence outside it. Nobody has a stronger interest in developing closer trading relations between Australia and Great Britain, or a better chance of securing acceptance in Australia for whatever he recommends. An eager reader, Mr. Scullin is also fond of playing the violin, but this is not held against him by his political opponents. The other Australian delegates, Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Parker Moloney, the Minister for Markets, are also of Irish extraction.

MR. FORBES

Mr. George William Forbes succeeded as Prime Minister of New Zealand in May of this year. He is a sheep farmer, thick set and sturdily built. It used to be said that physical endurance was the chief requisite for success in New Zealand politics. The saying originated when Mr. Seddon was Prime Minister, some 30 years and more ago. A man of prodigious strength, Mr. Seddon used to exhaust his opponents with unending sittings and carry his measures by outlasting them all. Mr. Forbes gives the impression that he could hold his own were such tactics to be employed to-day. His will be the most robust-looking figure at the Conference. Although a practical farmer all his life, Mr. Forbes has enjoyed long political experience and has sat in Parliament for over 20 years. He took his seat as a Liberal just as the Liberal eclipse began, and never held any office until two years ago. At that time the New Zealand farmers, of whom Mr. Forbes is admirably representative, were dissatisfied with the Reform Government led by Mr. Coates. They did not, however, desire to support the New Zealand Labour Party, which is the party of the towns and not of the primary producers. A new party came into being made up of old Liberals like Sir Joseph Ward or Mr. Forbes and men who had left the Reform Party. It won the election as providing a safe alternative to Mr. Coates, and proceeded to pass measures to help the small farmer. Mr. Forbes, as Minister for Lands, had charge of these Bills, and when illness overtook his Chief, who was 75 years old, he became Deputy Prime Minister and then Prime Minister.

Mr. Forbes has grown in stature with the weight of office. The same absence of the arts of self-advertisement and pushfulness which, combined with unswerving adhesion to a declining party, kept him for so long a private member, increases the confidence that is felt in him to-day as a thoroughly reliable exponent of the Imperial ideals of New Zealand. Like Mr. Bennett, he is not nearly so interested in the Constitutional aspects of the Conference as in the opportunity it affords for increasing trade. New Zealand, he has

often said, is built upon her primary producers, and they in their turn depend upon Great Britain. He himself began as a farmer under Government schemes for land settlement. In his youth Mr. Forbes was a notable Rugby football player and retains a keen interest in the game. Sir Thomas Sidey, who accompanies him, is Attorney-General. He has sat in the New Zealand Parliament since 1901.

GENERAL HERTZOG

General Hertzog is the only Prime Minister with previous experience of an Imperial Conference. He was one of the outstanding figures of the Conference of 1926, which devoted itself to defining and restating the Constitutional arrangements governing the Empire. The equality of status of the Dominions and Great Britain was of more concern to General Hertzog than to any of the other delegates. His whole public career has been devoted to the ideal of South Africa a nation. Before the last Boer War he was a youthful Judge in the Orange Free State, a lawyer who had made his studies in Holland. In the war he became a Boer general and was prominent among the extreme no-surrender party. With the annexation of the Free State he lost his judgeship and became once more a practising lawyer. But when self-government was granted to the two Boer Republics he found himself Premier of the Orange Free State and showed once again his uncompromising Dutch temper.

When the Union of South Africa was achieved in 1910 he entered the first Union Cabinet under General Botha, as the representative of the unreconciled Boer element. He disagreed with Botha from the first and refused to support the policy of a single stream and the obliteration of racial differences. A mutually uncomfortable position was ended when he resigned from the Botha Cabinet in 1913. From that year he became the rallying point for anti-British feeling and the leader of the powerful Nationalist Party, which grew steadily in strength during the 11 years between his resignation and his triumph over General Smuts in 1924. Since then he has been Prime Minister of the Union, and his policy has been to build up Afrikanderdom, weighing the scales in favour of the Dutch-born element which he represents and maintaining with watchful jealousy the full nationhood of South Africa.

General Hertzog, who is 64, is tall and thin, spectacled and mild of countenance, and gentle of manner. He is preeminently interested in the Constitutional side of the Conference, but he is accompanied by his able Minister of Finance, Mr. Havenga. Like General Hertzog, Mr. Havenga fought through the Boer War.

Sir Richard Squires, who represents Newfoundland, is a skilled lawyer who has had an adventurous political career. He is 50 this year, and first became Prime Minister of Newfoundland 11 years ago. His first tenure of power ended in 1923, but he reappeared as Prime Minister two years ago.

The Irish Free State delegates are familiar figures in London. Mr. Cosgrave is not coming in person, and the Irish representatives are led by Mr. Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, who has been a Minister since 1924 and before that date had acted as secretary to the High Commissioner in London, and Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, the Minister for Defence, who was one of the early members of the Sinn Fein Party, and has been in the Government since the Treaty, first as Minister for External Affairs and then as Minister for Defence.

FRANCE AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

KEEN INTEREST IN THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 30

The greatest interest is being taken here in the Imperial Conference and the problems with which it will deal. The evolution of the Dominions and the ever-increasing part taken by them in Imperial affairs are watched nowhere more closely than in France.

The time has passed when the relations between Great Britain and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations could be regarded with detachment. The development of Imperial politics since the War touches France at many points. Not only are some of the Dominions directly represented here by their own Ministers or agents—Canada and Ireland, for example—but also Great Britain, in its relations with France, is bound in respect of an ever-increasing range of questions to take the opinion of the Dominions before being in a position to take a decision. This is particularly true in respect of two groups of problems of particular interest to France at the present moment—the policy of disarmament and guarantees of security, and the policy of economic relations with the countries outside the Empire. The deliberations on both these points will be watched with an interest that may at times border on anxiety.

In these circumstances the degree of unity prevailing within the members of the Empire appears to the outside world to be of the utmost importance. There are not wanting critics who see in divergence of opinion the first elements of disintegration and decay. There always were such critics, and they go on being surprised that an Empire so lacking in homogeneity should continue to hang together. On this occasion they emphasize the elements that may conceivably support their theory, such as the references to "the right to secede," the restiveness of Ireland towards the highest Court of Appeal and the aspirations of India. The growth of tendencies in the direction of disagreement are perhaps given undue weight in these commentaries, and the centripetal tendencies perhaps undervalued.

It is in connexion with the future economic policy of the Empire as a whole that the question "does Britain still lead?" is most often raised. It is expected that the broad lines of the Empire's economic policy will emerge from the present Conference, and it is of the greatest importance to Europe, and particularly to France, to gauge the direction.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE

The controversies on Imperial preference that have been occupying so large a place in the political life of Great Britain have commanded, and still command, the closest attention. France, in common with other European countries, has grown accustomed to the spectacle of free British markets for her goods, as opposed to her own policy of the home (and colonial) markets protected by high tariffs against the entry of British goods and with power to bargain with the Dominions on the basis of commercial treaties. The declining figures of French trade with Great Britain as compared with the ascending figures of French trade with Germany are eloquent on this point. The outlook of the Conference on Imperial preference will therefore be the key to the future, and in some quarters the weapon of retaliation is already being produced, brightened, and even brandished in advance.

Meanwhile French economists, peering over their own high tariff walls, are finding occasion to lecture Great Britain and the Dominions upon the immorality of departing from time-honoured principles that have incidentally proved not unprofitable to their own country. There are other critics who perceive, in the successful developments that have taken place since the series of Conferences began, signs that the unity of the Empire is greater and the bonds that knit it are closer as the result of these frank discussions of questions at issue. This view has also its aspect of actuality at the moment when the project for a Federal Union of Europe is entering the realm of practical exploration. It is feared that the component parts of the British Empire, in drawing closer together as the result of mutual interests, may tend more and more to detach Great Britain from the Continent, and it is remarked that if the process were to continue indefinitely it would be to the moral and material detriment of both Continent and Empire.

CANADIAN DELEGATES' ARRIVAL

FUTURE OF EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in London yesterday evening, together with his colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General, who will make up the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference. Among Mr. Bennett's chief advisers will be the Premier of Ontario, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, who has come to London to open the new Ontario House in the Strand.

There is included in the Canadian delegation a large number of experts on the grain situation, among them Mr. A. J. McPhail, head of the Wheat Pool; Mr. D. A. McGibbon, vice-chairman of the Grain Commission; and Mr. W. A. Swanson, Professor of Economics in the University of Saskatchewan, who has written extensively on the subject. There is great concern in Canada over the grain situation. The market price has just fallen to 70 cents a bushel, the lowest since 1906. The Wheat Pool, which was lauded on every hand during its years of success as one of the greatest experiments in cooperative trading ever known, has now fallen on evil days. Shipments of grain from Canada to Great Britain are fairly steady. It is a question whether they can be much increased and whether other outlets for the sale and use of grain should not be sought.

There has been an impression in many quarters that Canada would come to the Imperial Conference asking the question, "What are you going to do for Canada?" but that does not appear to be the attitude of Mr. Bennett or his colleagues. They would rather ask, "How can we help one another?" Great Britain has long enjoyed a preference in the Canadian market, and that preference has been much extended during the last few months. In the view of most Canadians, much more is required than preferences to increase British trade in Canada. The most urgent things are thought to be a closer study by British manufacturers and salesmen of the Canadian market, a readiness to supply such goods as are required and will be readily sold there, and the provision of depôts where stocks may be held in readiness without waiting for the fulfilment of orders from across the ocean. It is felt in Canada that British manufacturers have been strangely neglectful of the Canadian market, and have left it too much to the Americans.

Discussing the appointment of a new Canadian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Bennett said that he intended during his stay over here to make a thorough investigation of the situation. He would see how far Canadian activities in Great Britain might be co-ordinated and established on a better footing. He felt that the office did not call so much for a diplomatist as for one who was thoroughly familiar with trade and commerce and acquainted with the views of the Government in Ottawa. After he had looked over the whole situation, he would endeavour to find the man best fitted for the post.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES COMMITTEES

AN EAST YORKSHIRE DISPUTE

Controversy has arisen over the position of two of the "impartial members" of the East Riding of Yorkshire Agricultural Wages Committee—Mr. T. D. Fenby and Mr. J. Downs—and the action which the Minister of Agriculture has taken.

Dr. Addison stated yesterday that no full meeting of the committee had been held since September of last year, and the employers' representatives refused to attend any further meetings while the two impartial members remain in office.

"I was pressed by the employers' representatives," said Dr. Addison, "to remove Mr. Fenby and Mr. Downs in the early part of the year, but I refused to entertain any such suggestion during the continuance of their two years' term of office. That term of office is due, however, to expire on October 17, and I have now to consider the appointment of persons to serve as the impartial members of the committee for the next two years. It is my duty to take every possible step to enable the committee to resume functioning. In the circumstances it appeared futile to reappoint Mr. Downs and Mr. Fenby for a further term of office. In conveying this decision to these gentlemen, my representative was instructed to point out to them that, as the Wages Committee's current order fixing minimum rates of wages was due to expire on November 23, and as it usually took a committee at least five or six weeks to complete the formalities of fixing minimum rates, it would be an advantage if an early meeting of the full committee could be held for the purpose of considering the rates. As it would be clearly impracticable to secure a full meeting while Messrs. Fenby and Downs retained their membership, it was suggested to them that they might wish to facilitate the refunctioning of the committee by vacating their office forthwith, thus enabling the Minister to make the new appointments earlier than would otherwise be possible. Mr. Downs and Mr. Fenby have intimated that they could not see their way to adopt the suggestion, and no pressure whatever is being brought on them in the matter."

The Minister of Agriculture added that the suggestion that the two members were to be replaced by others more favourable to a lowering of the standard of wages was a gross perversion of the facts. It should also be clearly understood that the changes did not imply any reflection on the retiring members. They had been made solely in the interests of the smooth working of the machinery.

SIR F. GOODENOUGH AND BUSINESS EDUCATION

A dinner in honour of Sir Francis Goodenough was given last night by the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, of which he is president, at the Hotel Victoria. LORD BURNHAM, who presided, said that nobody at home or abroad had so thoroughly deserved the honour recently bestowed on him. Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., Minister of Transport, said that through his interest in the wider sphere of commerce and industry Sir Francis Goodenough had shown himself a servant of British industry as a whole and was quite properly honoured by the nation as a whole. Mr. A. GREENWOOD, M.P., Minister of Health, said that if the committee over which Sir Francis Goodenough presided could persuade producers that there was an art in disposing of their products it would have performed a national service of the utmost importance. Sir MALCOLM ROBERTSON said that the reports of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship should be studied in every public school and university in this country. Sir FRANCIS GOODENOUGH, replying to the toast of his health, said that they must seek out and attract to their employment the young men of character and ability and keen adventurous spirit.

The Lord Mayor of London, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the new Sheriffs, yesterday afternoon opened the remodelled Epping National School, which is to be used as a central school for children over 11 and is the first Church of England central school in Essex.

Miss Mercedes Gleitze entered the water at Shakespeare Beach, Dover, at 8.47 last night in an attempt to swim the Channel for the Dover Corporation Gold Cup. She was accompanied by the motor-boat Sabina.

PLANS FOR COTTON COMBINE

FIFTY LANCASHIRE MILLS TO UNITE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 30

Negotiations which have been taking place during the past few weeks for the formation of another big combine in the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry have been brought to success, and it is now practically certain that at an early date the official announcement will be made that about 50 spinning mills, controlling 4,000,000 spindles, will amalgamate. The company which is carrying through the negotiations is the Allied Spinners, Limited, which was registered rather more than 12 months ago with a nominal capital of £100.

The directors of Allied Spinners are Mr. Frank Platt, of Danesbury Cottage, Bramhall, and Mr. Albert E. Wild, Westfield, Chamberroad, Shaw, near Oldham. The firms affected are situated chiefly in Oldham and Rochdale, and when the combine is brought into being it will be the second largest of its kind in the world.

For weeks past the promoters of the combine have had many interviews with representatives of financial interests in London, and throughout the whole of the deliberations the utmost secrecy has prevailed. An important conference was held in Manchester on Monday. The combine is assured of adequate financial support from a high quarter in London. The promoters, however, consider that it would be highly inadvisable at the moment to disclose either the names of the mills being amalgamated or the quarter from which the financial backing is to be obtained. The combine will be under the management and supervision of well-known Lancashire men who have a close knowledge of the cotton industry, not only on the technical and producing side but also with regard to selling organization.

The scheme not only eliminates unnecessary competition but will also be effective in bringing about economies in production and distribution. Certain formalities have still to be gone through, but the negotiations with the varied interests are so far advanced that there is no doubt about the amalgamation being an established fact before the end of the year.

⁂ A report of a meeting of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations in Manchester yesterday appears on page 9.

EXCAVATIONS AT ST. ALBANS

END OF SEASON'S WORK

The excavations at Verulamium (St. Albans) are being suspended for the winter and will be resumed next Easter. Most of the buildings exposed during the past season's work are being covered in, but it is proposed to retain open the Roman shop with its cellar which formed a noteworthy feature of the discoveries.

It is probable that the mosaic pavement, which was also discovered during the summer, will be taken up for preservation. The Roman town gateway which was uncovered, will be reburied, but its outlines will be preserved on the surface of the ground by means of flints to indicate its form and position. It has not yet been decided where the various relics that have been found will be permanently exhibited; but almost all of them are the property of the St. Albans Corporation and they will be made available for public inspection in due course.

NON-AFFILIATED TRADE UNIONS

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Arising from a recent refusal by Ministers at the head of the Government Departments concerned to recognize for negotiation purposes unions not affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, a conference convened by the Government Workers' Industrial Union and the National Union of Government Shipjoiners, Furnishers, and Allied Trades was held in Plymouth last Saturday. The delegates represented employees at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; the Royal Dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Woolwich; the R.A.F. Depôt, Kidbrooke; the Victualling Yard, Deptford; H.M. Fuel Research Depôt, Greenwich; the Army Forms Supply Depôt, London; the Royal Engineers' Yard, Woolwich; and the Army Medical Stores, Woolwich.

The conference appointed a joint committee to press for immediate recognition of the unions represented at the conference by the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, and any other Government Department.

GERMAN EMPLOYEE'S PASSPORT

HOME SECRETARY'S LETTER TO YORKSHIRE FIRM

Considerable publicity has been given to a telegram dated 6.45 p.m. Saturday, September 27, and addressed to the Home Secretary by Messrs Hailwood and Ackroyd, Limited, of Morley, Yorkshire, announcing their intention to close their works for a week as a protest against the delay in dealing with their application to be allowed to retain in their service for a further year, a German employee. As Parliament is not sitting, the Home Secretary thinks it desirable that publicity should be given in the Press to the terms of a letter which he caused to be addressed to the firm on September 29:—

"I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and telegram of the 27th instant in regard to Fritz Knofe, and to confirm the telegram sent to you this morning in the following terms:—'Knofe's passport was returned on Saturday, condition extended to October 3, 1931.' In view of the fact that, as stated in your own letter, the Ministry of Labour had informed you on August 21 last that no objection would be raised to Mr. Knofe remaining in your employment for a further period of 12 months, your application was treated on a formal basis and the authority for the extension of his stay was dispatched so as to reach you in good time before October 3, on which date the period for which Mr. Knofe already had been allowed to land in this country expired. Mr. Clynes is at all times anxious to deal with applications affecting aliens in such a manner as to avoid inconvenience to business undertakings, and he much regrets that you should have taken the step announced in your telegram at a time when inquiry would have elicited the fact that authority for Mr. Knofe's continued residence was already in the post."

MRS. MERRICK'S RATES FOR THE FORTY-THREE CLUB

A rate collector applied to Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for direction as to the service of a summons upon Mrs. Kate Evelyn Merrick for non-payment of rates in respect of the "Forty-Three," or Cecil Club, Gerrard-street, Soho. He said that Mrs. Merrick was serving a sentence of imprisonment at Holloway, and he questioned whether, in the circumstances, it would be in order to follow the usual practice of serving the summons at the rated premises. The club, he said, was still being carried on in Mrs. Merrick's absence. The MAGISTRATE directed the collector to apply to the prison Governor for permission to serve the summons upon Mrs. Merrick in prison. His impression was that a rate summons could only be served at the rated premises when the address of the person proposed to be summoned was not known.

Mrs. Merrick was sentenced at Bow-street Police Court on July 3 to six months' imprisonment, and ordered to pay 50 guineas costs for a breach of the Licensing Laws at the Forty-Three Club. The club was struck off the register.

THEFT FROM A STEPNEY POST OFFICE

The second post office theft within two days was discovered yesterday, when premises in Stepney High-street, E., were found in a state of disorder. Cash and stamps worth over £200 were missing. The theft must have been carefully planned, for after getting into an adjoining empty shop the thieves knocked a large hole in the wall and thus gained entry to a room over the post office. They then bored a hole through the ceiling and dropped into the shop below.

LORD BIRKENHEAD AS A FRIEND

TRIBUTES FROM ALL PARTIES

Warm tributes to Lord Birkenhead were paid yesterday by leaders of all parties. The following are among the most notable of them:—

THE PRIME MINISTER

I am very grieved to hear that Lord Birkenhead has died. I knew him as a political opponent and also as a personal friend. He was truly a wonderful man. His great intellectual capacity was equalled by his deft command in debate of every weapon both of offence and of defence. To disagree with Lord Birkenhead in no way diminished the extraordinary respect which one had to pay to his powers. As a friend, he was genial, loyal, and reliable. It saddens me greatly to know that we shall never greet each other again.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

There was no more brilliant mind consecrated to the service of the State during this generation. He had qualities of mind and of heart which were unique. The public knew the former and admired them. It is only his most intimate friends who understood the latter. His death at a time when his powers would naturally have mellowed is an incalculable loss. He had unquenchable courage of a very high order. He had loyalty. He had also in public matters superb judgment. These are qualities the nation can ill afford to lose at a time when it is passing through its worst crisis.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

The news of Lord Birkenhead's untimely death will be received with profound sorrow by members of the Conservative Party throughout the country. His brilliant gifts of oratory and his distinguished services to the party over the whole of his political career had long established his position among the most eminent of its leaders, and although he had retired from active participation in its affairs, his great qualities of statesmanship and his almost unrivalled experience were always at the service of his colleagues. Those who have been associated with him in the conduct of national affairs will remember him not merely for his amazing intellectual powers but for his high courage, his singular personal charm, and his never-failing loyalty to his friends.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

At this moment I cannot speak of his public work. I can think only of the friend whom I have lost. No man was ever more loyal or more generous in his friendships, and it is as a friend that his friends will mourn him.

SIR JOHN SIMON

I leave others to speak of Lord Birkenhead's distinguished record and public achievements. To me his death is the close of an unbroken friendship which began from the day, now 38 years ago, when I joined the Scholars' Table at Wadham, and found among my immediate seniors a remarkable undergraduate named F. E. Smith. Many of the qualities which afterwards marked him out were already in evidence—his striking combination of bodily and intellectual vigour, his amazing gift of phrase and repartee, his audacity and resource in discussion, his overflowing animal spirits, and his intense devotion to the institutions to which he belonged. But in front of them all I would put a characteristic which a life spent in acute controversy only served to bring out more strongly. No one had better reason to know this than those who have often differed from him. He had a loyalty in personal friendship which no amount of disagreement in opinion, no sharpness in retort, no confidence in his own judgment, could ever obscure or diminish. I mourn the loss of a very great friend.

MR. CLYNES

Lord Birkenhead was a dangerous and damaging political opponent, but a very warm-hearted friend. Admiration for his extraordinary gifts submerged the feeling of hostility which his combative qualities usually provoked. I deeply regret that the life of so brilliant a public figure has been closed far too early.

MR. CHURCHILL

Lord Birkenhead has been my greatest friend for nearly a quarter of a century, so I cannot say very much about him now. He was the most loyal, faithful, valiant friend any man could have, and a wise, learned, delightful companion. He would not, I think, have wished to live except in his full health and vigour. All who knew him well will mourn him and miss him often. But even more is our country the poorer. These are the times when he is needed most. His deeply founded sagacity, his keen, courageous mind, his experience and understanding, his massive system of conclusions, his intellectual independence, his knowledge of all grave issues now pending, make his death at this moment a national impoverishment. His happy, brilliant, generous, warm-hearted life is closed. It has closed in years when he might have made his greatest contribution to the fortunes of the England he loved so well.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

LORD HOWARD OF PENRITH ON A GUARANTEE OF PEACE

LORD HOWARTH of PENRITH (formerly British Ambassador at Washington) gave an address to the members of the Manchester branch of the English-Speaking Union yesterday. He said that there was no better guarantee against the recurrence of the tragedy of another world war than a good understanding among English-speaking peoples.

The maintenance of peace was the greatest, most necessary, and most obvious objective of the policy of any patriotic Englishman in the real sense of the word. Not only would another cataclysm like that of 1914 endanger the whole structure of the Empire, but it would inevitably involve us and most European countries in such economic and financial disaster that we might well fall never to rise again.

People had spoken of war between the United States of America and Great Britain as "unthinkable." It was of little use to rely on sentiment or any "hands across the sea" feeling to stem popular excitement in a moment of crisis. But if, on both sides of the ocean, people were convinced by facts and figures of what they stood to lose in comparison with what they stood to gain by an appeal to arms then, indeed, war between this country and America would be literally unthinkable.

CLUB STRUCK OFF AND OWNER FINED

GAMING AND SELLING DRINK WITHOUT LICENCE

As the result of a police raid on the Georgian Club, Upper St. Martin's-lane, W.C., on July 11, CYRIL CHARLES HARRY OWEN pleaded "Guilty" at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Graham Campbell, to summonses charging him with selling intoxicants at the club without a licence and using the premises for the purpose of gaming with automatic fruit and roulette machines.

Mrs. GLADYS OWEN, JOHN WILLIAM DOOLEY, of Herbert-road, Plumstead, and HARRY WILLIAM HELE, of Stephen-street, W.C., members of the club committee, were summoned for assisting and aiding and abetting Owen. The prosecution offered to withdraw the case against them on payment of costs.

HARRY ADAMS, of Mecklenburgh-square, W., and GORDON LESLIE SAYER, of Hastings, alleged to be the proprietors of the automatic machines, were summoned for aiding and abetting in the alleged gaming. Adams denied that he had any interest in the machines.

Owen was ordered to pay fines totalling £115 and £12 12s. costs, and the summonses against Mrs. Owen, Hele, and Dooley were dismissed on payment by each of £6 6s. costs. Sayer was fined £10, and the case against Adams was dismissed, the MAGISTRATE saying that there was no evidence against him. The club was ordered to be struck off the register and the premises disqualified from being used as a club for 12 months. The MAGISTRATE further directed the roulette machine to be destroyed.

MINISTERS' SECRETARIES

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. G. Hibbert to be his assistant private secretary.

Mr. William Lunn, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. B. Cockram to be his private secretary.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. P. H. Morris to be his private secretary.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Greenwood, has appointed Miss E. M. R. Russell Smith to be his assistant private secretary. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., has appointed Mr. S. F. S. Hoarder to be her private secretary. The Deputy-Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Mr. E. R. Forbes has appointed Mr. K. McGregor to be his private secretary.

FOILING THE BURGLAR

WONDERS OF THE MODERN SAFE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WOLVERHAMPTON, SEPT. 30

The firm of Chubb's, which has annoyed four generations of burglars with its devices, entertained at its Wolverhampton works to-day nearly 150 representatives of banks, business and commercial houses, and other institutions, including Scotland Yard, which are particularly interested in the safeguarding of valuables. The firm was founded in 1818 by the grandfather of Lord Hayter, the present chairman of directors, who is himself old enough to remember, as was recalled to-day, a time when safes and strong-room doors were built of iron. In the ensuing "steel age," Messrs. Chubb and Son have kept so far abreast of development and change that they were alluded to as "one of the few prosperous firms in the country" by Lord Harrowby, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, at a luncheon which preceded the visit to the works.

The visitors had been invited by Lord Hayter to "find out as many of the firm's secrets as they could," and, thus encouraged, they went everywhere and put many questions. Safes and cabinets are often required to resist not only the drill and oxyacetylene blowpipe of the modern burglar, but fire and water. An "anti-blowpipe" door was shown under test for watertightness, and a new type of fire-resisting cabinet was withdrawn in the visitors' presence from a furnace in which it had been kept at white-heat for five hours. The furnace temperature was over 2,200deg. Fahrenheit, but the inside of the cabinet remained well below 300deg., which is the temperature at which paper burns; and when the safe had been cooled under waterjets and opened, the documents inside were slightly yellowed, but intact, and as legible as before they were put in.

Safes and strong-rooms can be fascinating, not only because their declared purpose is to baffle criminals, but also because weight and strength are combined in them with machinery of the utmost precision and delicacy. The visitors watched the process of casting heavy doors in an alloy made to resist fire, the blowpipe, and the drill—doors which may weigh as much as 15 tons when finished, yet can be swung on their hinges by one man. Doors, frames, and safes are tested for strength by being hoisted to a great height and allowed to fall to the ground. Concrete walls are reinforced to resist burglary with Tangbar, which is metal so cut and twisted as to mingle intimately with the concrete. The minimum of metal with the maximum of distribution, so that the burglar must chip concrete and cut steel alternately, is the idea behind this means of reinforcement.

DOORS FOR BANKS

Some very heavy doors for banks, safe-deposits, and similar institutions are being constructed in the works at present. The locks on them are remarkably complicated. It is common to have two, three, or four separate combination locks and four time-locks on one door. Each combination lock has a graduated dial marked from 1 to 100. If it is a four-figure lock, any four numbers, each of less than 100, may be selected, and the lock is "set" to them by its owner. To open the lock the dial must then be turned round clockwise five times and stopped at the first number, four times round to the left and stopped at the second number, three times clockwise again and stopped at the third number, and, finally, twice round to the left and stopped at the fourth number. It is a matter of mathematics that the possible permutations of four numbers, each lying between 1 and 100, is 100,000,000, and that a conscientious burglar, if he tried to exhaust the possibilities by trying a new permutation each half-minute, would have to continue without stopping for 100 years until he had gone through them. The prospect of finding the right combination by a happy accident is, therefore, remote enough to make it not worth the burglar's while to try.

Not only are there sometimes four such locks, but there are frequently time-locks as well on the same door. A time-lock contains a chronometer, which must run down and so withdraw a stop before the door can be opened. Nowadays, four of these locks are generally used together, so as to minimize the danger of a premature and total stoppage, which would make it impossible to reopen the door by fair means. In Britain the manager of a bank may wind the clocks each evening, when he leaves, to run till 9 next morning; in rougher civilizations they are often set at 9 or so each morning to run down in 24 hours, so that if a "hold-up" of the bank should be attempted an official has only to slam the strong-room door to make its contents unavailable to anyone till next day. Nor are these the only devices contained in some of the doors one saw to-day. If a burglar were to succeed in blowing open all their locks with explosives, he would still be baffled by the "bolt-dogging device," which is there to prevent the bolts being withdrawn in such an event.

BUILDING INDUSTRY

INTERIM REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED

LORD AMULREE presided at a meeting of the Building Industry Council of Review held in London on Monday, when an interim report, making a number of important recommendations affecting the building industry, which employs over 825,000 men, was agreed upon. The report will be published early this month in order that the proposals may be studied by all concerned.

The council is representative of all branches of the industry. There were present:—

Sir Tudor Walters, M.P.; Sir Walker Smith, representing the National Federation of Building Trades Employers; Mr. Sydney Tatchell, representing the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. Arthur G. Cross, representing the Surveyors' Institution; Mr. J. D. Stitt, representing the British Steel Work Association; Mr. Cunningham; and Mr. B. S. Townroe, the hon. secretary.

Mr. Alfred C. Bossom has been chairman of the executive committee, which has been investigating the position of the building industry and its associated trades, since the council was established over a year ago. Mr. Bossom announced that he had received a telegram from Mr. R. Coppock, secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, stating that he agreed to the recommendations in the report.

BOOT OPERATIVES' WAGES

UNION AND EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS

The Council of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives have issued to the members of the union a statement on the proposals made by the employers for the revision of the national agreement. The statement contains the following comment:—

"The proposals are of the most drastic and reactionary kind and suggest that, despite the passing of the years and the increasing need shown for maintaining a good standard of life by paying good wages for work performed, the employers are still in the region of reaction and can only propose what would be, if adopted, a lowering of the standard of life.

"It is true that, in regard to the age, at 21 they propose a 2s. rise upon the existing scale rate, but as they propose to give their scale rate up to and including age 21 only this means a 4s. per week reduction to members over 21, and between the ages of 15 and 21 reductions are also asked for running into shillings per week. In relation to females they suggest leaving the scale as at present.

"For piecework they suggest two scales of pay—'A' (highly skilled) and 'B' (skilled). The manufacturers also propose in place of the present 25 per cent. earning rate upon which wages for pieceworkers must be built up, as against the day rate, to reduce this in the case of Grade 'A' to 20 per cent. and in Grade 'B', to 12½ per cent."

The statement adds: "We shall certainly resist to the utmost of our power any such suggestions, and we know the membership will be in full accord with our determination."

"Messrs. Garnage's new store has been open 13 days, and this is the seventh prosecution," said Mr. Ricketts, prosecuting two shoplifters at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday. The Magistrate (Mr. Dummett) replied:—"So far as I have observed, all the shoplifting women in London have swooped on these premises." Sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour was then passed on Angela McCreadie, of Charlwood-place, Victoria; and a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment on Beatrice Ada Waller, a parlourmaid, of Vauxhall Bridge-road.

PREVENTIBLE MINE ACCIDENTS

INSPECTORS' REPORTS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The reports of three of the divisional inspectors of mines for the year 1929 have been issued by the Mines Department. In each attention is drawn to the large proportion of preventible accidents.

Mr. W. J. Charlton, in his report upon the North-Western Division, gives a list of the collieries or seams which have been closed down during the year, "for the most part because they are unremunerative," and although he cannot record the starting of new colliery enterprises, he says that "undoubtedly there exists a spirit of determination to overcome present-day difficulties. Newer methods of mining are being adopted to bring about bigger outputs and to lower costs."

The accident rates for the North-Western Division are high (Mr. Charlton adds), but in fairness to the colliery officials and workmen he points out that the natural conditions are more difficult than in other parts of the country. As to the responsibility for accidents, Mr. Charlton says that fully 40 per cent. of the accidents reported in 1929 could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care by officials and workmen. Considering what better precautions might be adopted, he suggests the maintenance of good discipline as the most promising direction in which efforts should be directed.

The report of Mr. T. Ashley upon the Swansea district mentions a practice at the Mynydd Newydd colliery, Glamorganshire, which the inspector thinks is unique in the coalfields. "Every Monday morning a number of the workmen before proceeding inbye from the shaft bottom meet together and a short religious service is held. This observance has been kept regularly for over 85 years."

Mr. Ashley records that the anthracite mines were comparatively free from fatal accidents during the year. All the fatal accidents were investigated; 50 per cent. were classed as unavoidable; 36 per cent. as avoidable by ordinary caution, the remaining 14 per cent. being due to breaches of the Coal Mines Act and General Regulations. The inspector has no doubt that safety would be increased if steel props were given a trial on a sufficiently extensive scale. On the general question of safety he says:—

It is to be regretted that no interest is taken in Safety First. At one group of mines it is customary to discuss the causes of accidents at monthly meetings of agents and managers, but generally nothing is done in the direction. I would suggest that firms should become members of the Safety First Association, through which association they would receive suitable posters for exhibition on the pit top. Sketches of types of accidents that occur frequently, and drawings, or better still models, showing the right and the wrong way of timbering and other work should be exhibited. Frequent meetings of officials and workmen should be held where accidents could be discussed and lectures on safety methods given. Suggestions by workmen for additional safety in the mines should be encouraged. In some collieries illuminated signs giving warnings are shown, these being changed at frequent intervals.

LESSONS OF EXPLOSIONS

In the Scotland division there was a regrettable increase of 31 persons killed and 18 persons seriously injured in 1929 as compared with 1928. Commenting on the explosions which occurred, Mr. J. Masterton, the inspector, says that if explosions are to be prevented two things (among many others) are absolutely necessary—namely, ventilation and discipline—"and as the lack of those has come to light where explosions have occurred, both in naked light and safety-lamp mines, we can be very sure there are similar conditions elsewhere. I trust owners, agents, managers, and workmen alike will take the lessons of the past year to heart and bring about a substantial reduction in the number of such accidents."

Of the accidents due to falls of roof or side the Inspector classifies 6 per cent. as due to breaches of rules, 40 per cent. as avoidable by ordinary caution, and 54 per cent. as unavoidable. He attributes the low figure of 6 per cent. due to neglect or breach of rules to the efforts of the under officials and workmen together, giving a good share of the credit to the foremen. As to the remaining 94 per cent. of accidents the Inspector says that

the responsibility for setting out the method of working the seams and arranging for the erection of sufficient and proper supports to avoid as many as is possible of the 94 per cent., and at the same time to enable the coal to be won, lies heavily on the management, and requires both thought and experiment to determine which is the best method to meet the conditions. . . . The accidents "avoidable by ordinary caution" can be reduced by discipline and by eliminating some of the risks the miner now has to run to maintain his output. . . . The case of accidents classed as "unavoidable" is more difficult, but I am confident the number of these can also be reduced. . . . Speaking in all seriousness, I think the lack of adequate packs is the cause of many of the accidents which have to be classed as "unavoidable."

THE WEATHER

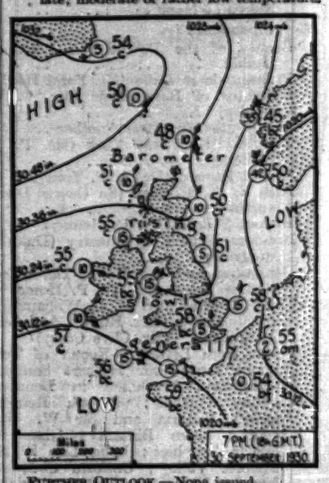
MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Sept. 30

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—An anticyclone remains north-west of the British Isles. A depression off Portugal is likely to move north-east, and may affect our southern districts later. Weather will be mainly fair except for occasional local rain or showers in eastern coastal districts and perhaps rain later in the south-west.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E., MID., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind between north and east, light or moderate; cloudy, with bright intervals; perhaps local showers or occasional rain; local mist or fog early and late; moderate or rather low temperature.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind easterly, moderate; cloudy; perhaps rain later; local mist or fog early; sea slight or moderate.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind north-easterly, light or moderate; cloudy, perhaps local rain; local fog early; sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA (crossings from Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, and Stranraer).—Wind north-east or east, light or moderate; mainly fair; local mist early; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between north-east and north-west, 5-15 m.p.h. at the surface and 15-20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Widespread fog early, then mainly cloudy. Visibility less than 500 yards in many places early, improving slowly to 2-5 miles.

Sun rises, 7.1 a.m.; sets, 6.38 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.5 p.m.; sets, 12.31 a.m. to-morrow. Full moon, October 7.
Lighting-up time, 7.38 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 8.44 a.m. and 9.40 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 30, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1021.9mb. (30.18in.), rising slowly; temp., 55.6deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, fine, misty.

Monday, 7 p.m., to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, 4.5mm. (0.18in.).

Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 63deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 3.7hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

LUXURY

To a woman, a fur coat symbolises great luxury and very often is merely regarded as unattainable.

How erroneous: a fur coat worked from expensive skins is certainly a priceless possession, but it equally is possible to own a coat, a copy of one of the models in a more ordinary fur, at a reasonable price.

Marshall & Snelgrove have both kinds of coats and the workmanship of each is first class. It is only the different skins which make the different prices, so why not come and select one fitted to your pocket?

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

The Quality NATURAL MUSQUASH FUR COAT, worked from perfectly matched full season's skins, lined self-flowered Satin. *Price* 29 Gns

In natural RUSSIAN FOAL from 19½ Gns
In Seal DYED MUSQUASH from 49 Gns

BECOMING VELVET HAT with turned-back brim and gathered crown at back finished with soft bow. In black, red and shades to order. *PRICE* 3½ Gns

A smart FUR COAT in French dyed Seal Musquash backs, with Collar and Cuffs of Natural Black Musquash. Lined reliable Satin. *PRICE* 69 Gns
In new dyes on Russian Squirrel, from 40 Gns.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SEPT. 30

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince George, and attended by the Members of the Household in Waiting, arrived at the Palace this morning from Balmoral Castle.

Their Majesties travelled by special train on the London and North Eastern and London, Midland and Scottish Railways from Ballater to Euston.

The King's Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), under the command of Major R. D. Hunter, was mounted at Ballater Railway Station.

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair (Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire), Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, Dr. Alexander Hendry and Mr. Charles A. Adam (Provost of Ballater) were present at the Station upon Their Majesties' departure.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the Magistrates and the Chief Constable of the City were in attendance at Aberdeen Railway Station.

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), had an audience of The King to-day.

The Hon. G. W. Forbes (Prime Minister of New Zealand), General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa), and the Hon. Sir Richard Squires (Prime Minister of Newfoundland) also had audiences of His Majesty.

The Duchess of Devonshire will return to London to-morrow from Ireland. She will leave on Friday for Chatsworth.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton will return to 22, Cambridge-square to-morrow from Scotland.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne will return to 65, Brook-street on Saturday from Derreen, Co. Kerry.

Lady Frances Ryder is moving her rooms from New Zealand-building to 21a, Cadogan-gardens, Sloane-square, S.W.3, on October 6.

The Earl of Powis returned to 45, Berkeley-square on Sunday from Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Dowager Countess of Antrim has returned to London from Bicester.

Adele Countess Cadogan will return to 26, Chesham-place next week from Switzerland.

Lady Patricia Miller will return to 29, Oxford-square next week from Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

Lady Constance Gaskell has returned to London from Fowley, Lymington, Hants.

Lady Mary Dormer is leaving Southampton on October 4 in the Rawalpindi for the British Legation, Bangkok.

Lord Queenborough has returned to 39, Berkeley-square from the South of France.

Lord Wharton has left 31, Bruton-street for Bridgwater, Somerset.

Lord and Lady Dunsany have returned to 66, Cadogan-square from Arden Hall, Yorkshire, where they have been staying with the Earl and Countess of Mexborough.

Lady Fairhaven has returned to 37, Park-street from Park Close, Englefield Green.

Lady Lawrence of Kingsgate returned to 23, Eaton-square yesterday from Holland House, Kingsgate, Thanet.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., the Prime Minister of Canada; the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P., the Minister of Justice; the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., the Minister of Trade and Commerce; Major-General A. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Chief of the General Staff; and Mr. A. J. MacPhail, the President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, together with their staff, have arrived in London for the Imperial Conference and are staying at the May Fair Hotel.

General Hertzog, the South African representative at the Imperial Conference, and his suite are staying at the Hotel Metropole.

The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn FitzGerald has returned to 26, Manchester-square from the Continent.

General Sir Sydney Lawford and Lady Lawford have left London for Paris and the South of France for one month.

Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller has returned to 2, Wilton-crescent from Douthwaite Dale, Yorkshire.

Judge Sir Alfred Tobin returned to London yesterday from Rio de Janeiro.

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart have returned to 39, Princes-gate from Canada.

Sir Edward Lingard Lucas, who has been very seriously ill, has been moved to the Hôtel Continental, Paris, from Aix-les-Bains.

Sir Edward Stracey, Bt., has met with a slight riding accident, which will prevent him from attending all present engagements.

Among recent arrivals at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, are Sir Russell and Lady Bencraft and Lady Foot Mitchell.

Mr. John Barran has returned to London. The Hon. Mrs. John Barran will return to 26, Walpole-street, Chelsea, to-day from the Continent.

The Pytchley Hunt Ball will be held in the Town Hall, Northampton, on Friday, January 16, 1931.

The Beaufort Hunt Ball will be held on Friday, January 2, 1931, at Westonbirt School, near Tetbury, by permission of the governors.

The Monmouthshire Hunt Club Ball will be held in the Rolls Hall, Monmouth, on Tuesday, January 13 next. Pilbeam and his band will play.

The Prince of Wales will be the guest of honour at a dinner and ball at the Spanish Club in London on October 12.

A ball will be held on December 10 at the May Fair Hotel by the Queen's Gate Ward of the Kensington Housing Association in order to raise funds to erect a new building of flats in North Kensington.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. Margaret's, Crynant, on Monday, of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Whittington-Moe, of Tynygraig, Crynant, Glamorgan. The Ven. J. D. James officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Roberts, and the child was named Caroline Mary. The godparents were Mr. D. M. Evan Bevan, Mr. C. E. W. Moe, Miss Marjorie Smellie, and Mrs. Lawrence Callingham, for whom Sister Lilla Welsh stood proxy.

LUNCHEON

BARONESS PALMSTIERNA

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna gave a luncheon party yesterday in honour of the German Ambassador. The other guests included:—

Frau Stresemann, Lord Tyrrell, Mr. Philip Snowden, Lord and Lady Passfield, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, Sir Henry and Lady Lucy, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, and Mrs. Hubb Jackson.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

We shall publish next week the first list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service Balls. The list will be revised and repeated each week until further notice.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. F. E. S. BOWLBY AND MISS TROTTER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Francis E. S. Bowlby, Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Salvin Bowlby and Mrs. Bowlby, of Gilston Park, Hertfordshire, and Knoydart, Inverness-shire, and Joan Catherine, only daughter of Colonel Trotter, D.S.O., M.V.O., and Lady Edith Trotter, of Mortonhall, Mid Lothian, and Charterhall, Berwickshire.

MR. G. H. VINEN AND MISS W. A. MURRAY

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Hugh Vinen, North Borneo Civil Service, younger son of the late Mr. H. G. L. Vinen and of Mrs. Vinen, 65, St. Charles-square, London, W., and Winifred Alice, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Murray and of Lady Murray, 24, Orchard-court, Portman-square, London, W.

MR. P. ROWNTREE AND MISS DAWSON

The engagement is announced of Mr. Peter Rowntree, second son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Seebohm Rowntree, of The Homestead, York, and Miss Bessie Scriven Dawson, elder daughter of Sir Benjamin Dawson, Bt., and Lady Dawson, of Nun-Appleton, York.

MR. T. E. S. BELL AND MISS H. M. HAYTHORNE

The engagement is announced between Tommie, eldest son of Sir Ernest Bell, C.I.E., and Lady Bell, of Brooklands, Cobham, Surrey, and Peggy, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Haythorne, of Forest Lodge, Branksome-park, Bournemouth.

MR. B. G. L. ALLEN AND MISS E. N. H. M. TWELLS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Bulkeley Lyon Allen, The Welch Regiment, and Miss Eileen Twells will take place in Kenya early in December.

THE REV. C. R. G. HUGHES AND MISS HODDER

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Cecil Roydon Goodhart Hughes, vicar of Kintbury, Berks, and Muriel Winifred Sylvester, elder daughter of Colonel W. Morgan Hodder, Royal Engineers, retired list, and Mrs. Morgan Hodder, Ilexwood, West Worthing.

MR. D. A. W. TURNER AND MISS E. COLEGATE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Derek Turner and Miss Enid Colegate will take place at St. Mary's Church, Finchley, N.3, on Thursday, October 9, at 2.30.

MR. H. W. PHILLIPS AND MISS DIPPLE

The engagement is announced between Henry West Phillips, Sudan Civil Service, and Molly, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dipple, of St. Martin's, Winchmore Hill.

MR. A. H. HUGHES AND MISS CLARK

The engagement is announced between Mr. Alfred Harcourt ("Robin") Hughes, M.C., youngest son of Canon W. O. Hughes, Residentiary Canon of Chester and rector of Tarporley, and Ruth Edith, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Matthew Clark, of Sandakan, British North Borneo.

MR. B. M. MCGOWAN AND MISS WILLIS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Brian M. McGowan and Miss Joan Mary Willis will take place at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Wednesday, October 8, at 2.15.

MR. J. M. SMALLWOOD AND MISS B. N. AKROYD

The marriage arranged between Mr. John M. Smallwood and Miss Beatrice (Betty) Akroyd will take place on Thursday, October 23, at 2.30 o'clock, at St. Peter's, Burnham, Bucks, and afterwards at Huntercombe Manor, Taplow.

MR. A. H. ELTON AND MISS MARWOOD-ELTON

The engagement is announced between Arthur Hallam Elton, only son of the late Edmund Hallam Elton and Mrs. Elton, of Chester, Northern Transvaal, and Beryl, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Marwood-Elton, D.L., and Mrs. Marwood-Elton, of Widworthy Court, Devon. The marriage will shortly take place very quietly, owing to the illness of the bride's father.

MR. C. SPINCER AND MISS J. FREKE

The engagement is announced between Courtney Spincer, elder son of the late Mr. Christopher George Spincer, Bassett, Southampton, and Mrs. Spincer, Bemerton, Bexhill-on-Sea, and Joan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frere, Barbados, Bexhill-on-Sea.

MR. C. I. C. BOSANQUET AND MISS B. SCHIEFFELIN

The engagement is announced between Charles Ion Cair Bosanquet, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet, of Rock, Northumberland, and grandson of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, and Barbara, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, of 620, Park-avenue, New York.

MR. J. V. PHIPPS AND MISS J. I. HEATON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Julian Vandeleur Phipps, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Phipps, of Sowden, Dilmore, Sussex, and Joan Ivy Heaton, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Heaton, of Gay's House, Holyport, Berks.

MR. B. E. HUMFREY AND MISS FORSTER

The engagement is announced between Brian Boutcher Humfrey, elder son of Mr. J. H. Humfrey and Mrs. Humfrey, of Rosemont, Maidenhead, and Isabel Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. P. Forster, of Burton-on-Trent.

MR. W. MACKENZIE WATSON AND MISS M. PAWSON

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. Mackenzie Watson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Holmes Watson, of Ilford, and Marjorie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Pawson, of Broadstairs.

WEDDING PRESENTS

VISCOUNT TIVERTON AND MISS I. CRICHTON-STUART

Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, whose marriage to Viscount Tiverton takes place to-day in Falkland Palace Chapel, has received from her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Maule Ramsay, a diamond and turquoise tiara, stomacher, and ring, and Captain Maule Ramsay has given a cheque. The Earl of Halsbury has sent a cheque, the Countess of Halsbury has given the bride a diamond necklace, and the Hon. Mrs. Maule Ramsay has given the bridegroom a set of pearl studs. From the Dowager Marchioness of Bute the bride has had a tortoiseshell fitted dressing case; from Lady Duff-Gordon a diamond and turquoise brooch; and from Mr. Michael Crichton-Stuart a set of diamond and turquoise earrings. Cheques have been received also from Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, Mr. and Lady Evelyn Giffard, and the Earl of Dumfries. The Marchioness of Bute has given household linen, and the Marquess of Bute's gift to his niece is a fire opal ring.

The bridegroom has given the bride a diamond and emerald bracelet, earrings, and ring, and her gift to him is a pastel portrait of herself framed in gilt and walnut. The bridesmaids have given an antique walnut table; Lady Flavia Giffard has given a complete set of dining-room furniture, and Major and Lady Margaret MacRae have sent a silver tea-set. The Dowager Viscountess Gormanston has given her granddaughter a jewelled snake necklace and Masters Alec, Bob, George, and John Maule Ramsay have sent four silver salt cellars and spoons.

Among the many presentations which the bride and bridegroom have had are:—

The household, silver tea-knives; the tenants, employés, and tradesmen of Falkland, three silver fruit dishes; the tradesmen of Arbroath, cut crystal lamp and two vases; the Falkland Cricket Club, mother-of-pearl opera glasses; the Falkland Girl Guides and Brownies, silk bedspread; and the Falkland Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, early morning tea-set, tray, and cloth.

MARRIAGE

MR. D. L. BRIDGWATER AND MISS P. REILLY

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. Derek Lawley Bridgwater, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bridgwater, of Barnston, Wirral, Cheshire, and Miss Patricia Reilly, daughter of Professor Charles Herbert Reilly, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Roscoe Professor of Architecture, Liverpool, and of Mrs. Reilly. Prebendary Thicknesse officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of white moiré with long sleeves and a round neck edged with orange-blossom. A narrow wreath of orange-blossom held her long white tulle veil in place, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and white heather. She was attended by one grown-up bridesmaid—Miss Jean Davies—who wore a long dress of duck-egg blue chiffon over crêpe de Chine, with long transparent sleeves and a close-fitting bodice having a narrow belt at the waist finished with a diamanté buckle in front. She had a blue felt hat to match, and carried a bouquet of salmon-pink dahlias and gladioli tied with salmon-pink satin ribbon. Mr. Francis Xavier Velarde was best man.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

GOVERNMENT DINNER AND RECEPTION

The Prime Minister presided at a dinner given at Lancaster House last night by his Majesty's Government to the delegates to the Imperial Conference. The dinner was followed by a reception.

The guests present at the dinner were:—

Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Mr. Christopher Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. William Graham, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. A. Adamson, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. William Lunn, Sir William Jowitt, Viscount Cecil, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Mr. J. H. Scullin, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Moloney, Mr. G. W. Forbes, Sir Thomas Sidey, General Hertzog, Mr. Havenga, Mr. Fourie, Mr. P. McGilligan, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hogan, Sir Richard Squires, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Maharajah Kumar Bijay Singh, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Shah Begum Nawaz, Mr. Lucien Pecaud, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, Sir Thomas Wilford, Mr. to Water, Mr. T. Smiddy, Sir Francis Newton, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Robert Garran, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. J. A. Costello, Mr. D. O'Hegarty, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Padamji Ginwala, Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir Edward Harding, Colonel Sir Samuel Wilson, Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir John Anderson, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Horace Hamilton, Sir Oswyn Murray, Sir Herbert Creedy, Sir Walter Nicholson, Mr. C. L. Bullock, Sir Claud Schuster, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Viscount Esher, Sir Lionel Earle, Mr. C. P. Duff, Lieutenant-Colonel de Saigé, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Harry Batterbee, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Major E. Crankshaw.

Miss MacDonald gave a dinner-party for some of the ladies of the Conference at 10, Downing-street, and afterwards took her guests to the reception at Lancaster House. Her guests were:—

Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. J. R. Clynes, Mrs. Tom Shaw, Lady Hankey, Miss Bennett, Mrs. H. M. Torr, Mrs. R. H. Coats, Mrs. J. H. Scullin, Lady Garran, Mrs. G. W. Forbes, Mrs. G. Craig, Miss Brink, Mrs. J. D. Hedden, Mrs. A. F. Corbett, Mrs. A. J. Bruwer, Lady Squires, Mrs. W. J. Carew, and Lady (Geoffrey) Corbett.

Mrs. J. H. Thomas also gave a dinner-party at Admiralty House, where among the ladies she entertained were:—

Lady Trevelyan, Mrs. Mobbs, Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Miss Sankey, Mrs. du Pré, Lady Shaw, Lady Parmoor, Lady Sidey, Miss Guthrie, Lady Passfield, Mrs. Havenga, Lady Batterbee, Miss Thomas, Shah Begum Nawaz, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. William Graham.

Among the guests at the reception were:—

Mrs. Arthur Greenwood, Mrs. Vernon Hartshorn, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mrs. Christopher Addison, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. George Lansbury, Mrs. William Lunn, Lady Jowitt, Mrs. Brennan, Miss Brennan, Mrs. Fourie, Mrs. McGilligan, Miss Bruinsma, Mrs. Lucien Pecaud, Lady Ryrie, Lady Wilford, Miss Wilford, Mrs. to Water, Mrs. T. Smiddy, the Misses Smiddy, Lady Chatterjee, Mrs. J. A. Costello, Lady Field, Lady Milne, the Hon. Lady Salmond, Lady (Edward) Harding, Lady (Samuel) Wilson, Lady (John) Anderson, Lady (Horace) Hamilton, Lady (Oswyn) Murray, Lady Creedy, Lady Schuster, Lady (Lionel) Earle, Mrs. Patrick Duff, Mrs. de Saigé, Lady Ware and Miss Ware.

Sir Walter Raine, Sir Edward and Lady Hilda, Sir Gilbert and Lady Vyle, Sir Algernon and Lady Firth, Sir Arthur and Lady Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dunwoody, Lord and Lady Luke, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart-Menteth, Sir Eliot and Lady de Pass, Sir Algernon and Lady Aspinall, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Professor and Lady Mary Murray, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Lord and Lady Queenborough, Viscount and Viscountess Byng of Vimy, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquess and Marchioness of Aberdeen, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Viscount and Viscountess Novar, Admiral of the Fleet Earl and Countess Jellicoe, Earl and Countess Buxton, Sir Alexander and Lady Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Lord and Lady Forster, Brigadier-General Sir Henry and Lady Manning, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, Viscountess Gladstone, Major Sir Harry and Lady Cordeaux, the Hon. Sir Eustace and Lady Fiennes, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan, Lord and Lady Islington, Sir Frank Swettenham, Bishop and Mrs. Montgomery, Lord and Lady Strickland, the Earl and Countess of Strudbrooke, Sir Francis and the Hon. Lady Newdigate-Newdegate, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward and Lady Garraway, Sir Robert and Lady Furness, Lady Goold-Adams, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Miss Read.

Lord and Lady Desman, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir David Chadwick, Earl De La Warr, Sir Edward Dawson, Sir William Crawford, Mr. L. S. Amery, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir Arthur and Lady Lowry, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharajah of Baroda, the Maharani of Baroda, the Maharajah of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the Maharani of Indore, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Maharajah of Rajpipla, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Aga Khan, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir Deva Sarvadhikari, Sir Jehangir Coyajee, the Maharajah of Dungarpur, Sir John Hewett, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Lord and Lady Meston, General Sir Edmund and Lady Barrow, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Sir Charles and Lady Innes, General Sir Havelock and Lady Hudson, Sir John Campbell, Sir John and Lady Shuckburgh, Sir Gilbert and Miss Grindle, Sir Cecil and Lady Bottomley, Sir John and Lady Risley, Sir Alfred and Lady Watson, Lady Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. van der Byl, General J. J. and Mrs. Byron, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Matthews, the Bishop of Georgia and Mrs. Benners, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stratford, Sir John and Lady Henry, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Graves, Sir Arthur and Lady Duckham, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barry, Sir John and Lady Hindley, Mr. Thomas Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bruce Woolls, Sir Hugo and Lady First, Sir Woodman and Lady Burbidge, Mr. and Mrs. John Cairns, Mr. Arthur Pugh, Sir William and Lady Morris, Mr. P. J. Pybus, Sir William and Lady Larke, Major and Mrs. Francis H. Wedgwood, Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, Lord and Lady Melchett, Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel, Sir Horace and Lady Hamilton, Sir Charles and Lady Hipwood, Sir Alfred and Lady Faulkner, Sir Henry and Lady Fountain, Sir Thomas and Lady Barnes, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, Mr. and Lady Phyllis Allen, Viscount and Viscountess Astor.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Mr. and Mrs. P. Noel Baker, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Captain and Mrs. Amalaet, Miss Camlet, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Godfrey and the Hon. Lady Dalrymple-White, Captain and Mrs. R. Anthony Eden, Major and Mrs. A. J. Edmondson, Major Waller Elliott, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Colonel and Mrs. A. England, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, Sir John and Lady Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hacking, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. P. Heneage, Major Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Sir Robert Horne, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. and Mrs. George Lambert, Miss Lambert, Sir William and Lady Lane-Mitchell, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Macpherson, the Hon. Sir Hugh and Lady O'Neill, Mr. and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Earl and Countess Peel, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Hilton and Lady Young, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, Sybil Countess Brassey, Mrs. William Hendry, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Lord Hyde, Mr. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Sir Reginald and Lady Antrobus, Miss Antrobus, Sir Henry and Lady Lunn.

Lord Arnold, Sir James and Lady Cooper, the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, Lord and Lady Southborough, the City Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, the City Chamberlain and the Hon. Lady Pollock, Dr. and Mrs. L. Haden-Guest, Lord Richard Nevill, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Sir John and Lady Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Viscount and Viscountess D'Abernon, Commissioner and Mrs. Lamb, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Sir Hasil and Lady Blackett, Sir James Masterton-Smith, Admiral Sir William Goodenough, Sir Herbert Samuel, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lemieux, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pauline, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, Mr. Kenelm S. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trumble, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Mr. J. W. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leitch, Sir Edward and Lady Macartney, Sir Henry and Lady Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Angwin, Miss Angwin, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy W. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. C. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crabb, Sir James and Lady Connolly, the Misses Connolly, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, the Misses Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bruce.

Sir John and Lady Sulman, Sir William Lloyd, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. L. Fyna, Dr. and Mrs. A. Fleming, Major and Mrs. L. M. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Baillie, Major Evelyn Wrench, Sir Herbert and Lady Daw, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eric Murray, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Sir Hugh and Lady Denison, Mr. and Mrs. George Pilcher, Sir Arthur and Lady Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Inverforth, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Sir John Ellerman, Sir Alan and Lady Anderson, Sir William and Lady Currie, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Sir William and Lady Reardon Smith, Sir John and Lady Latta, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James and Lady Lithgow, Sir Peter and Lady Rylands, Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Barnby, Sir Max and Lady Muspratt, Lord and Lady Gainford, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Sir Roland and Lady Nugent, Sir Henry Lambert, Sir James Carmichael, Dame Merial Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. L. Pike, Sir Victor and Lady Wellesley, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cadbury, Sir Edward and Lady Chowe, Sir Arthur and Lady Wilkes, Mr. J. E. Mogey, Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Goodenough, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Miss Mant, Sir Robert and Lady Holland, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, Sir Findlater and the Misses Stewart, Sir Malcolm and Lady Fetherstonhaugh, Sir Lionel and Lady Kershaw, Sir Edward and Lady Chamier, General Sir Alexander and Lady Cobbe, Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Roger Backhouse, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. G. K. Chetwode, General Sir Walter and Lady Braithwaite, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb and Lady Gillman, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, the Hon. Arnaud and Mrs. Strutt, Hardinge, Mary Countess of Minto, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, Sir Edward Warrington Colomb, Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, the Prince of New Zealand and Mrs. Averill, the Earl and Countess of Ivrea, Brigadier-General Sir Henry and Lady Page Croft, Sir Thomas and Lady Horridge, Sir Montague Webb, Lady Guggisberg, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord and Lady Morris, Sir Ralph Verney, Wing Commander Sir Norman and Lady Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, Miss Susan Lawrence, Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers, Lord and Lady Monk Bretton, Sir Evan and Lady Rutherford, and Lord and Lady Riddell.

Captain Edward Arthur Richmond, R.N. (retired), died yesterday from injuries received by being knocked down by a motor-cyclist at Cosham, Hants, on Monday evening. He was in his 61st year. He was a lieutenant in H.M.S. Tamaraire at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and he served throughout the Egyptian War.

GERMERICAN

A LITERARY MEDIUM

(BY SIR E. DENISON ROSS)

I have always been curious to know whether the air of America has affected the German language spoken in that country in some such manner as it has affected English.

I have unfortunately never been in America—chiefly because I have never been invited there—but whenever I meet a German-American I always ask him this question, and I have generally found that the person to whom I addressed it had never given any thought to the matter, and so could not tell me. Not long ago, however, I met an American of German extraction—and a very charming one, too—who showed an interest in my question, and he has now sent me from America two little books which, though they do not solve the problem of accent and intonation, have introduced to me a new language and a new poet.

My wife and I have long been in the habit of talking a kind of mock German, containing Germanized English verbs and nouns and exaggerated multiple auxiliaries, and we felt that the best international language would be on these lines. Our surprise may, therefore, be imagined when we opened the two little books from Chicago and discovered that this "Esperanto" already existed as a literary medium. The title of the first book is "Die Schönste Lengevitch," and of the second "Gemixte Pickles." They were both published in Chicago in 1927. The author hides himself under the initials K. M. S., but his identity is revealed by Richard Atwater in a very witty Introduction in High English. From this Introduction it would appear that a German American quickly forgets his German, though he still continues to talk it, while his English is apt to be very German in syntax and vocabulary. We learn that Mr. Kurt N. Stein was one day addressed in the streets of Chicago by a newly arrived stranger who inquired "Where holds the tramway?" Mr. Stein, who, "like any northsider speaks German as fluently as he does English," replied in the former language. The stranger listened with a perplexed air and finally broke in, saying:—"Würden Sie so gütig sein mir das auf Deutsch zu sagen?" (Readers of Rabelais will be reminded of a striking analogy to this anecdote.) That night Mr. Stein wrote in his diary:—

By gosh es iss zum lache'
In viersehn Tag' vergisst der fool
Sei eig'ne Muttersprache,
Wenn's net for uns old Settlers wär
Gab's bald kei Schönste Lengevitch mehr.

Now the main peculiarities of this language are:—

(1) The termination *eh* for *en* of the infinitive;
(2) *Wo* for *who* and *which*; and
(3) the giving of new meanings to words through similarity of sound or association of ideas. Thus—*gleichen*, to like (from *gleich*—similar); *Ich wunder*—I wonder; *Ich habe meine Meinung aufgemacht*—I have made up my mind.

In his preface to the second of these volumes K. M. S. gives an example of prose style and explains that he does not wish to make "Fun von a Ding wo für a lot of people serious und heilig iss," but to call public attention to what in certain localities passes for German. It may be remembered that Charles Godfrey Leland did the same sort of thing in the "Breitmann Ballads." He concludes:—"Hier will ich shust die Hoffnung expressch, dass ich all den Shpenddrifts wo ihren Dough für die following Pages aufgecoughed haben, a couple of gute Laughs hendeh kann. Die Ability zu lacheh iss die chief Differenz between der Sogecallten Human Race and der Rest von Creation. Also go het und sei different."

Mr. Stein is not only a great wag but an excellent poet, and had these poems been written in English I cannot help believing they would have received a warm welcome not only over the whole of the States, but also in England. As they stand I believe they would give great delight to thousands of Englishmen knowing German, however slightly. I wish I could quote some of these poems at length, but I fear I must confine myself to one or two extracts. In three verses he describes an amateur String Quartette which is all too amateur, and in the second verse he writes:—

Ach, was müssen Brahms und Haydn
Alles suffern und erleiden.
Well, der lucky Ludewig
Der ist deaf und hört es nich'.

He has several operas and plays briefly potted and parodied, such as *Tristan, Aida, Faust*, and *Hamlet*, which are most amusing if somewhat irreverent. *Tristan and Isolde* begins as follows:—

An Deck, auf so a Steamer Chair
Betrimmed mit Rugs und Golde
Der liegt als hatt' sie Mal de Mer
Die Eirische Isolde.

Brangaene, wo ihr Parlor Maid
Die tried sie zu consohleh,
Und sagt, "Say, Lady, soll ich dir
May-be a lemon hole?

'S iss net mei Stomach wo schlecht fühlt
Sonst tät ich net complaineh"
Repleit Isolde. "Was mir bricht
Das iss mein Herz, Brangaene."

But what pleased me most in the whole collection was a poem intended to be sung before a picture by Gauguin, which deserves to become a classic, and to be set to music:—

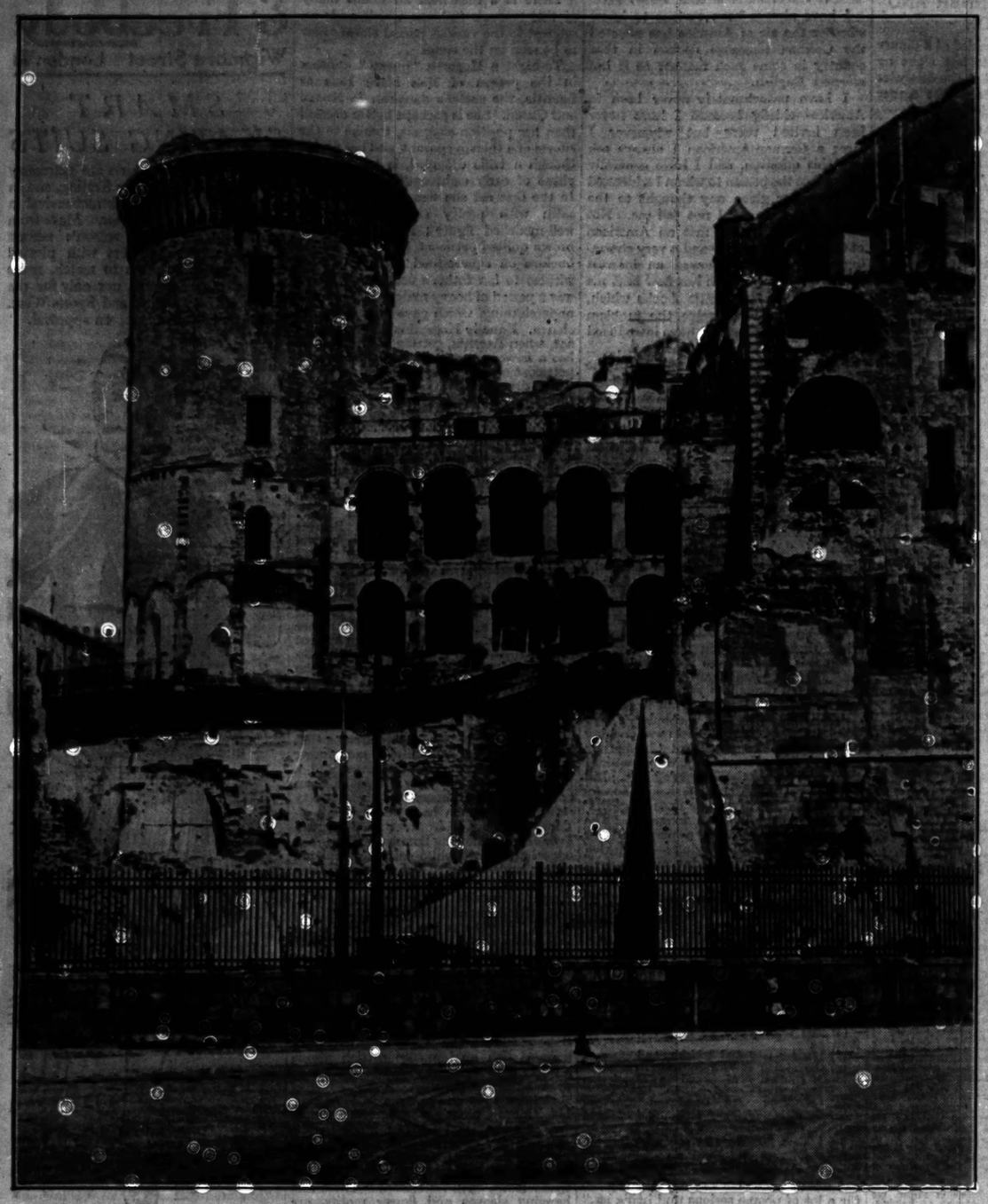
Tahiti, Tahiti,
Tahiti, Tahiti,
Sieh die Cocoa Cuties mitaus noddings an.
Hier a Leaf, da a Leaf,
Hinten a Coral Reef.
Das iss doch kei Climate für a mittelaged Mann.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY BOYNTON

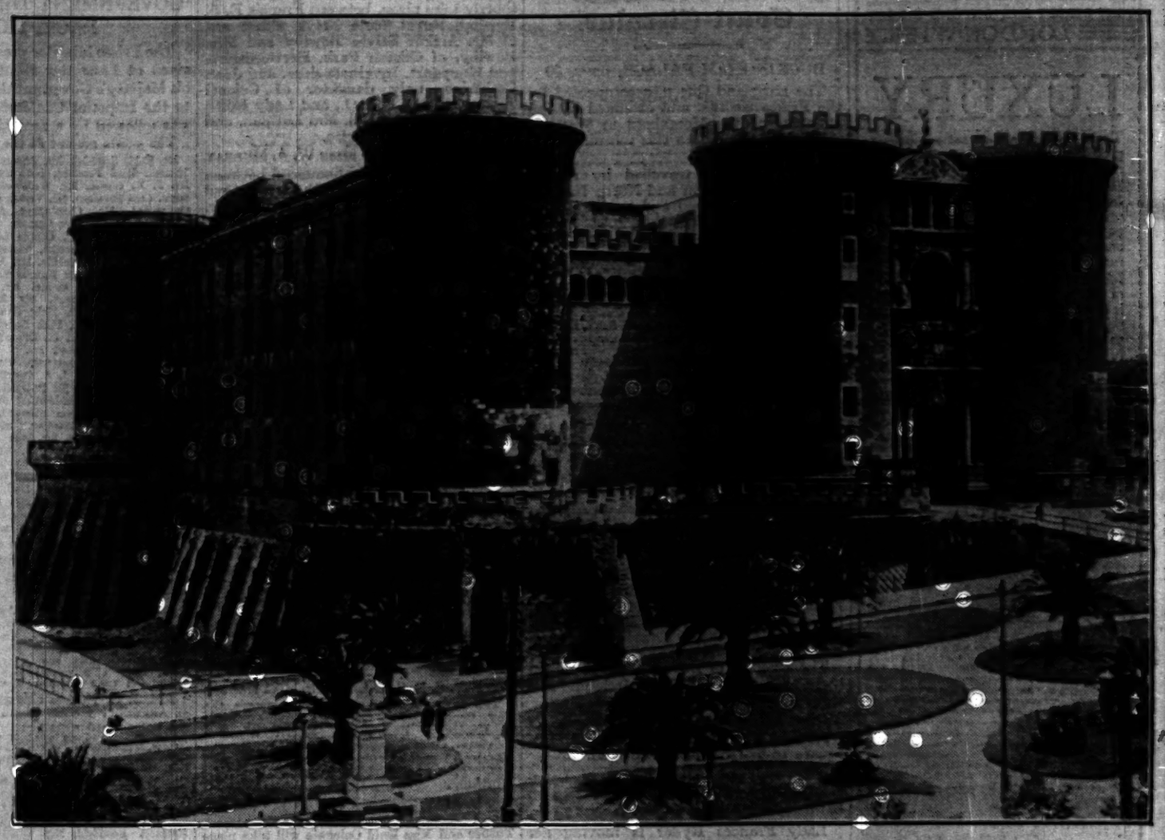
A requiem Low Mass for Lady (Griffith) Boynton was sung at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, yesterday morning. Father Robert Steuart officiated, and the chief mourners were Lieutenant-Commander Griffith Boynton, R.N. (son), Mrs. Boynton (daughter-in-law), Miss Boynton (daughter), and Mrs. Blundell Hill (daughter). Among others present were

LORD BIRKENHEAD



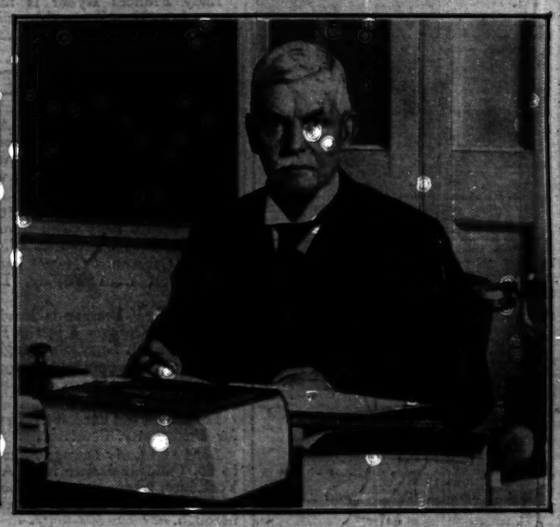
THE CASTEL NUOVO.—The work of restoring the medieval castle of Maschio Angioino, or the Castel Nuovo, at Naples has been almost completed. Gardens have taken the place of the arsenal and of a number of houses near. Our photograph shows the loggia and tower of the Viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo, where the work of restoration is now proceeding.

RESTORATION OF A MEDIEVAL CASTLE

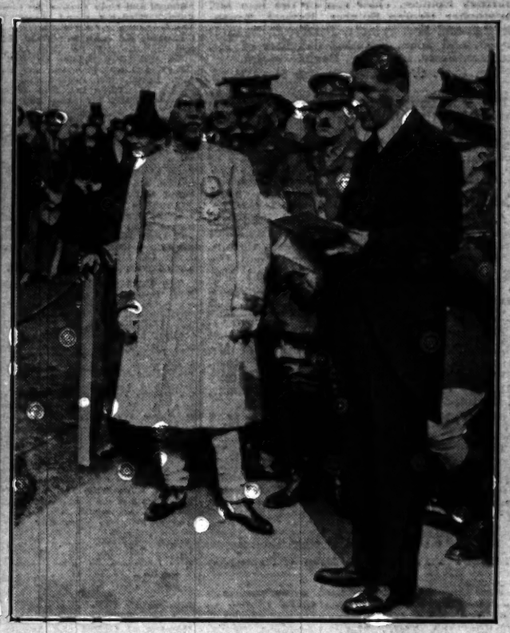


THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH of the Castel Nuovo at Naples, erected to commemorate the entry of King Alphonso I. into Naples in 1442, is shown on the right of the picture, with the new gardens in the foreground.

MR. R. B. BENNETT, the Prime Minister of Canada, arrived at Waterloo Station yesterday afternoon and will attend the Imperial Conference to-day. He was met by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is also seen in the photograph.



HERR STHAMER, the retiring German Ambassador in London, photographed at his desk at the German Embassy yesterday. He came to London in 1920.



THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD died yesterday at his London residence, 32, Grosvenor Gardens, at the age of 58. The political and legal offices held by Lord Birkenhead were Solicitor-General, 1915; Attorney-General, 1915-19; Lord High Chancellor, 1919-1922; and Secretary for India, 1924-28. Our photographs show Lord Birkenhead with Lord Carson inspecting Ulster Volunteers in 1913; at the time he was Lord Chancellor; and at the unveiling of the Indian Memorial at Neuve Chapelle.

THE BURBERRY BOOK. Tells the story of the great value of The Burberry. A copy, together with patterns, sent on mention of 'The Times.'

Whenever it rains

more than a million men and women, in all parts of the world,

put on THE BURBERRY

They do so because it is ONE Weatherproof in which they can face downpour or drizzle confident of keeping dry and comfortable.

In addition to being "the world's best weatherproof," The Burberry is also "one of the world's best overcoats"—a coat that is

needed almost every day in the year

It generates warmth by excluding cold winds, yet, light and air-free, is the coolest top-coat for close days. Whatever the weather—

wet or fine, cold, mild or even hot

The Burberry is always the right coat to wear, as it ensures perfect comfort and complete protection on every occasion that calls for the use of Weatherproof or Overcoat.

BURBERRYS HAYMARKET Ltd LONDON S.W.1

ANTIQUE AND MODERN
HIGH CLASS SECONDHAND
FURNITURE
FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

THE ENTIRE VALUABLE CONTENTS OF SEVERAL NOTABLE MANSIONS, Town and Country Residences, Flats, &c., Received for Convenience of Sale, including many important items from the following Collections:—

LANSDOWNE HOUSE.
THE PRINCESS PALEY (Privy Palace).
LADY PINK (decd.).
MARY ANNA, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.).
THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

THE MAGNIFICENT BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS comprise:—500 Complete Suites, in English Walnut, Finely Figured Mahogany, Green, Grey and Black Lacquer, Painted and Parquet Inlaid Wood, Fine Oak, ranging in price from £4 10s. to 250 Guineas per suite, many of which originally cost over double; including a special offer of 30 only Club Bed-room Suites in Solid Oak with bedstead complete, £4 10s. set.

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS, Tallboy and Chest-of-Drawers, Beds, Tables, Dower and other Wardrobes, Toilet Mirrors, and numerous Dressing Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes, &c. Several Fine 4 Gent.'s Wardrobes offered at £4 each.

5,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Fine Persian, Turkey, Wilton, Axminster, Chinese and Aubusson, including a large salvage stock now being offered at remarkable bargain prices. A quantity of Fine Pile Carpet at 2s. 9d. per yard, together with a large number of Seamless Squares in various designs and colourings from 21s. each.

750 SETTEES AND LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, some covered Morocco Leather, Tapestry, Rich Silk, Hide, &c., removed from a large West End Club and Hotel. A large assortment covered Plain Art Reps, all being of excellent quality and in all cases equal to new. Small lounge Easy Chairs offered at 21s. each, several in Real Hide £3 3s. each. Large Club Lounge Chairs, £4 17s. 6d. to 12 Gns. Well-made softly sprung Chesterfield Settees, 3 Gns., and a large quantity of Chesterfield Settees, with Loose Pillow Backs and Seats, medium £7 15s. to 25 Gns.

THE MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOMS, LOUNGES, LIBRARIES AND HALLS comprise a wonderful collection of all periods. Early Tudor, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Adams, and Sheraton in Oak, Mahogany and Walnut. Complete Dining-room Suites, comprising Sideboard, Set of Chairs, and Dining Table being offered for 10 Guineas set; whilst the more elaborate suites range from 23 Guineas to 500 Guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over treble the price now asked to clear. Special attention is called to a quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs offered at 5s. 9d. each.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10 Gns. to 150 Gns.

Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Stationary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (T.) POST FREE.

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7. Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months, or delivered to any part. Settlement of accounts can be arranged to suit customer's convenience.

FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, LTD.
(By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. Within 10 minutes of West End.
'Phone: North 3580. [Advt.

MANSION POLISH
FINE FOR FLOORS

TOWGOODS
SAWSTON MAKE
HIGHEST QUALITY WRITING PAPER
From any Stationer
Note.—A Monogram Tablet will be sent post free on receipt of 1/- stamps
EDWARD TOWGOOD & SONS, LTD., SAWSTON, CAMBS.

FIRE ESCAPES
J. H. HEATHMAN,
32, FULHAM HIGH STREET, Near Putney Bridge, LONDON, S.W.6.

HÕVIS solves Woman's Food Problem

When vogue requires slimness and success in every phase of woman's activities the nerve and muscle and endurance that can be built up only by substantial meals, Hovis furnishes the happiest solution to Woman's Food Problem.

Containing less starch than ordinary bread, more proteins (the real muscle and energy builders) and a wealth of Vitamin B, its inclusion in the daily diet invariably results in perfect nutrition without increasing body weight.

HÕVIS TRADE MARK
The National Health Builder
Best Bakers Bake It
HOVIS LTD., LONDON, BRISTOL, MACCLESFIELD, ETC.

IN LENINGRAD.—In view of the present discontent among the Soviet masses on the question of food restrictions, the above photograph taken recently of a food queue at Leningrad is of special interest. Conditions in Leningrad were stated by Mr. Joseph Toole, M.P., after a recent visit as "indescribably bad."

Obituary

LORD BIRKENHEAD

A BRILLIANT CAREER

The death of Lord Birkenhead, which we announce this morning, brings to an end a career so swift, so full of colour, so violent in many of its aspects, that final judgment of it must be unusually long deferred. Much of his public life was spent in opposition; as law officer of the Crown his work was overshadowed by the War; and it was not until he became Lord Chancellor that he was given an opportunity to disprove the belief, held by many at the time of his appointment, that he lacked constructive power.

That opportunity he seized eagerly, and every estimate of him, whether it had been formed by his friends or by his opponents, had to be revised. In the debates of the Upper House he acquired fresh dignity without loss of vigour, and his Lord Chancellorship, in its legal aspect, was distinguished by brilliant judgments and far-reaching reforms. So it will, in future, be remembered among the great tenures of that office there is, even now, no reason to doubt, but it ended too soon and in circumstances too distracting to have produced its full effect upon contemporary opinion. Lord Birkenhead's reforms had not, and still have not, had time to bear their most abundant fruit, and, except within a limited professional circle which could realize the implications of his work upon the law of real property, his activities did not at once bring to him the credit which was his due. To the world at large he was still "F. E." rather than a great Lord Chancellor.

His subsequent term of office as Secretary of State for India hardly served to increase his reputation, which in later years seemed to rest more upon the brilliance of his tongue and pen, marred though it was on occasion by disregard for the finer shades of feeling. None of his contemporaries in politics possessed a more uncanny knack of penetrating between the joints of an adversary's armour or a more versatile power on occasion of rising above mere invective to the height of eloquence. Possibly the key to his philosophy of life is to be found in his famous Rectorial address at Glasgow in 1923, when he declared that the motive of self-interest not only was, but must be, and ought to be, the mainspring of human conduct.

Frederick Edwin Smith was born at Birkenhead on July 12, 1872, the son of a barrister. He received his early education at Birkenhead grammar school, whence he obtained, in 1890, a classical scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, where he had among his contemporaries at the scholars' table Sir John Simon and Mr. C. B. Fry. His father, after a life of some adventure, died at the age of 42, and Smith knew that he would have to make his own way. He has described his Oxford days as "uneventful." He was President of the Union in 1893; he "let off superfluous steam at football" rather than in any escapades which might "jeopardize the chances of getting on"; and he "read in a more or less desultory manner, but to sufficient purpose to take a first class in the final honour school of jurisprudence in 1894." The Vinerian scholarship and election as a Fellow and lecturer of Merton College followed, and enabled him to stay at Oxford while keeping his terms at Gray's Inn. He was also lecturer at Oriel College, and added to his income by University extension lectures on modern history. He was called to the Bar in 1899, went the Northern Circuit, and obtained a good practice in Liverpool, appearing frequently in railway litigation. But his reputation remained a local one until 1902, when he appeared at the Old Bailey for one Goudie, charged with extensive frauds on the Bank of Liverpool. It was this case which established him in London, when he was still under 30, as an advocate of rare gifts and a brilliant future.

A MAIDEN SPEECH

When, in 1906, he was elected for the Walton Division of Liverpool, the fortunes of his party were very low. A General Election, fought on the issue of tariff reform, but obscured by the question called "Chinese Slavery," had sent them to Westminster a dispirited remnant. Smith lent them at once his own unmatched self-confidence. On March 12 he made a maiden speech which is worth recalling, partly because it is indicative of much that was to follow in his own life, and partly because its immediate success, which its qualities would not now command, points to the peculiar circumstances of the time. It was made on a motion which declared that at the General Election the people had "demonstrated their unqualified fidelity to the principles and practice of free trade." Smith attacked it with unrestrained invective. The majority, he said, were "begotten by Chinese Slavery out of passive resistance, by a rogue sire out of a dam that roared." Mr. Winston Churchill, then Under-Secretary for the Colonies, had said in the debate on the Address that he had attempted to confine the issue to the single point of Cobdenism, and that he had, therefore, no responsibility for an incendiary campaign.

> To that I reply (said Smith), *Proximus Ucalegon ardebat*, which I may venture to construe—*Proximus*, in an adjacent constituency; *Ucalegon*, the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. T. G., now Mr. Justice, Herridge); *ardebat*, was letting off Chinese crackers.

Nor was this all. Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George, the Free Church Council, and the Nationalist Party were, each in turn, set in the pillory. Dryden and La Fontaine were called in as allies. It may have been, and indeed it was, a speech for the platform rather than for House of Commons debate, but Parliament itself was still in election mood, and when the new member sat down his party were whipped out of their despair, and the foundations of his own reputation were laid.

PLATFORM ORATORY

Success of this sort was, however, not enough, and none knew it better than Smith himself. The House soon grows weary of the platform, and there comes a time when it does not wish to be reminded of it. Continuous sparkle begins to be accounted the sparkling of shallow waters and becomes a danger to him who first attracted notice by its aid. From this danger, though he was aware of it, Smith did not easily escape. The circumstances of the time and the peculiarities of his own temperament, which made him eager for applause, combined to keep it long at his elbow. Whenever he rose to speak audiences expected fireworks of him, and, if he gave them good sense in a quiet manner, voted him "below his form."

So it happened that, in spite of an increasing fame among the rank and file of Unionism outside the House, he was for some time considered, by those in whose hands its future chiefly lay, a cavalryman of debate rather than a potential statesman. His speeches on the Trades Disputes Bill and the Education Bill of 1906 were still more brilliant than substantial; in the early stages of the House of Lords controversy he emerged, perhaps too quickly, as an advocate of unbittered retaliation, and until he had been two years in the House that he proved himself, in a closely reasoned argument on the capture of private property at sea, to carry heavier guns than his opponents had yet had reason to fear. Meanwhile, his practice at the Bar had greatly prospered, and in 1908, having been a barrister not yet nine years, he took silk and became a Bencher of his Inn.

In the period that followed his public reputation steadily increased, but it was not, perhaps, a reputation of precisely that quality which he himself would have chosen. He was admired, he was sought after as eagerly by political organizers in the constituencies as by clients in the Courts; his unsparing attack was everywhere applauded or feared. But, though he seemed destined for the highest honours, even those who owed most to his support could not look forward without misgiving to the fulfilment of that destiny. His talents, bent to the needs of the day, had been exhibited only in vehement opposition, and it was widely feared that they qualified him for little else. He had, then, no chance to disprove it. On the contrary, when the storms of the Parliament Bill rose to their full height, they combined with his own nature and the expectations of his followers to sweep him into extreme courses.

HOME RULE AND THE WAR

When, in its turn, Home Rule was the foremost issue and Sir Edward Carson was organizing armed resistance to it in North-East Ulster, he ranged himself instantly on the side of the Covenanters. In 1911, being not yet 40, he had become a Privy Councillor and a recognized leader of his party, but the added responsibility never tempted him to seek a middle path. He supported the cause of Ulster, as he had supported tariff reform and the Second Chamber, with a deliberately spectacular violence that blinded men to the deeper gifts which the future had to reveal. There was felt to be a certain monotony in the career of a man who was unfailingly brilliant in every last ditch, but his strength was bound up in his weakness and he could not at that time pause to separate them.

The War, with its sudden stilling of domestic controversy, came to him, therefore, almost as a breathing space. Together with the other leaders of his party he at once offered his support and assistance to Mr. Asquith's Government, and he became for a short time head of the Press Bureau. Soon afterwards he went to France as historian to the Indian Corps, and when, after the resignation of Lord Fisher, the first Coalition Ministry was formed in May, 1915, he became Solicitor-General, and in the following November, Attorney-General with a seat in the Cabinet. He was again Attorney-General in the second Coalition of December, 1916, and was created a baronet in January, 1918.

A GREAT LORD CHANCELLOR

LEGAL REFORMS

It is always true that the qualities that make an able advocate do not necessarily lead to success as chief law officer of the Crown, but never was it more true than during the years of the War. The executive had been endowed by Parliament with far-reaching discretionary power, and it was necessary that the law officers' advice upon the exercise of this power should be tempered, in an unusual degree, with considerations of broad policy and even of humanity. In so far as the Defence of the Realm Acts were employed in excess of the emergency of the time, the Attorney-General was chiefly responsible, and Sir Frederick Smith's tenure of the office was undoubtedly open to criticism on these grounds. It is, therefore, not surprising that when, in January, 1919, he became Lord Chancellor, there were many who looked upon his record as a combatant lawyer and politician with misgivings.

The office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain demands of its holder a rare combination of qualities if he is to discharge successfully its tripartite functions. First, by virtue of his office, the Lord Chancellor presides over the Upper House; secondly, he controls the whole system of the law's administration; thirdly, he presides over the House of Lords when it is sitting as the Court of Final Appeal for Great Britain, and is member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by which appeals are heard from the Courts of the Empire. Thus to one office belong functions in their nature—legislative, executive, and judicial—an exception to a constitution in which these functions are elsewhere deliberately and almost completely separated.

To this office Lord Birkenhead—he took his title from his birthplace—came at the age of 46, and, in less than four years, proved himself to be so well endowed with the qualities, both intellectual and temperamental, which it requires, that the misgivings aroused by his appointment were not only dispelled but rendered almost incomprehensible.

When he was on the Woolsack the influence of an original and powerful personality was felt throughout the House of Lords, and—what seemed more unlikely at the outset—was never resented. Reverence was not at any time a conspicuous characteristic of his, and his ready acceptance by the Upper House was the outcome of a sort of dignified audacity, backed by great force and eloquence, rather than of any subservient attempt to pacify his critics. He did not change his methods, but he adapted them. He abandoned not one of his old weapons of scorn, irony, and sharp antithesis, but they were tempered now with a more careful logic and a less spectacular phrase. He permitted himself, moreover, to withdraw when it suited him from the party lists, and to make independent attacks upon social problems of great moment. To the causes he supported in such circumstances he brought not only the strength of his own reason but, in a manner denied to other Lord Chancellors engaged in controversy, the great authority of his office.

There appeared in him, also, a new generosity and breadth of view, so that those who had hitherto thought of him only as a vigorous and often narrow partisan were forced to change their opinions. The speech he delivered on the second reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill on March 24, 1920, has been printed in one of his published volumes. Whoever reads it and compares it with the speeches of his early years in Parliament will recognize whether they agree with it or not, as great a change in spirit as in manner.

> I would most earnestly implore your Lordships to be the pioneers in this great reform; and if it should prove so to be, I believe that daily and nightly your Lordships' names will be breathed with unspeakable gratitude by thousands of the most unhappy of your fellow-subjects, and I am sure of this, that by generations yet to be you will be acclaimed for the wisdom and humanity of the decision taken to-night.

It was rhetoric, but rhetoric inspired by burning conviction: it was no longer "F. E." winning applause by skilful advocacy, but a man using his genius and opportunity to press a cause that he had at heart. By such persuasions Lord Birkenhead dominated the House of Lords, contributing to its prestige and raising the authority of his own office.

In the discharge of the Lord Chancellor's departmental duties Lord Birkenhead was equally successful. His own hand was visible in the judicial appointments made by his authority and in the detailed revision and extension of the rules of practice necessitated by the chaos of litigation arising out of the War. But no Lord Chancellor rewards himself as limited to the affairs of his Department, and Lord Birkenhead was intimately concerned, as a Cabinet Minister, with the vital affairs of the nation. It may justly be claimed for him, without detracting from the credit of others, that the Irish Settlement was largely due to his patience and reason. In dealing with a matter upon which he might have been forgiven a surviving bitterness, he frequently made further negotiations possible when it seemed that a deadlock could not be avoided.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY

He was, moreover, directly responsible for the great legislative reform affecting the law of property, which, in forensic reference and familiar speech, bears his name. Lord Birkenhead's Act is to be judged by the standard of the great statutes which have in the past governed our land law—with this difference, that the makers of De Donis and the Statute of Uses gave rise to new systems unforeseen by themselves, whereas the men who framed Lord Birkenhead's Act embarked, under his authority and guidance, upon an adventure in which an attempt was made to direct the form of the law of property and to eliminate the expenses of the transfer of land, according to a deliberate plan. Even its critics have admired its boldness and the intellectual force which made its completion possible. When it was passed it was recognized at once as a great achievement, but only future generations of lawyers will be able to judge of its distant and continuing effect.

It was, however, in the exercise of his judicial functions that Lord Birkenhead most surprised those who had disapproved his appointment. He was able to sit at once among his seniors in the law without loss of prestige, displaying a knowledge and subtlety which seem, astonishing even now when it is remembered how crowded his life had been. He had a grasp of fact and a natural sense of justice which make his judgments valuable for their mastery of subject as well as for their lucid exposition of the legal principles underlying them.

More than one provided *locus classicus* for a review of an important branch of the legal system. Of these, the case of Bourne v. Kean is an example. It brought before the House of Lords for decision the whole subject of the legality of bequests for masses for the repose of the soul of a testator. Lord Birkenhead delivered a judgment in which he analysed the long history of the law on this subject, and, in a review of many conflicting authorities, clearly demonstrated that the view which had been accepted for nearly a century was erroneous, and that, since by the Catholic Relief Act of 1829 the law now recognizes the Roman Catholic religion, it is no longer possible to regard masses for the souls of the dead as "impressed with the stamp of superstition." This was a courageous, enlightened, and closely reasoned decision, made in the face of a legal tradition of great antiquity.

In another case, the ss. Volute, the late Lord Finlay said of Lord Birkenhead's judgment that it was "a great and permanent contribution to our law on the subject of contributory negligence and to the science of contributory negligence." It is a tribute which does not stand alone, nor is it applicable to one case only. The body of Lord Birkenhead's judgments, considered together with his legislative reforms and his speeches in the House of Lords, make of his Lord Chancellorship a landmark in the history of the office and in the history of the law.

IN OPPOSITION

When Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition broke down at the end of 1922, and an exclusively Conservative Government was formed by Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Birkenhead, together with Sir Austen Chamberlain and a few others, dissociated himself from the main body of his old party and followed the outgoing Prime Minister. The reasons which led him to take this course were at the time a subject for wide speculation, and are likely for many years to remain obscure. Perhaps the most obvious was, after all, the most important. Lord Birkenhead had long been among the most vigorous opponents of Socialism, and more than two years earlier had called for the formation of a National Party, under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, to resist its advance. This project of "fusion," though it had once had powerful if tentative advocates, was now in decay, but loyalty to Mr. Lloyd George, which had been an essential part of it, lingered on, and certainly had a deep influence on Lord Birkenhead's mind. He, therefore, ceased to be Lord Chancellor, and his opportunity in the legal sphere was taken from him by an irrelevant collapse of his political fortunes. He felt the loss bitterly, and was urged by it into unguarded attacks upon those who had been its occasion. The breach between him and them became more than a division of political opinion, and recollection of the great non-partisan work he had done was darkened by the acrimony of that time.

Again in Opposition, he was now a stranger to his own party, but a member of no other—too much a politician to be satisfied by judicial dignity alone, too inveterate a fighter to accept so early the pleasures of retirement. He had proved himself, while in office, to be in the full tide of his creative power. At the age of 50 he was powerless, restless, almost alone. When, a year later, Mr. Baldwin was about to go to the country on the issue of tariff reform, Lord Birkenhead was approached with a view to re-establishing Conservative unity before the election, and he consented to speak in Lancashire.

In the early days of 1924 the first Labour Government took office, and he was among their most formidable opponents in the House of Lords. But his reconciliation with his own party was never complete, and the angers of controversy, which it was not in his nature to allay, and which took on, in his case, a personal colour more familiar in the eighteenth century than in our own, remained with him to the end, and were a perpetual drag upon the exercise of his highest powers. He seemed a paradox of politics, a man whose own view of himself changed continually. Those who remembered his achievements as Lord Chancellor were now and then astonished by his reversions to a less responsible manner, and those who were most ready to blame him for violence, obstinacy, or destructiveness were again and again put out of countenance by an act of mature judgment or by a speech of generous thought and magnificent eloquence.

In his Rectorial address at Glasgow, already referred to, he horrified large numbers of excellent people by telling the students that idealism in national affairs was not merely impracticable but might easily degenerate into a deadly source of national peril. He pointed to the Liberal Party passive under the chloroform of Berlin in the years before the War, and he commended the American people for rejecting the idealism of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In his peroration he said:—

> The strength of different nations, measured in terms of arms, varies from century to century. The world continues to offer glittering prizes to those who have stout hearts and sharp swords. It is therefore extremely improbable that the experience of future ages will differ in any material respect from that which has happened since the twilight of the human race.

Both the Zinovieff letter and the withdrawal of the Campbell prosecution, the twin causes of the fall of the Labour Government in the autumn of 1924, aroused Lord Birkenhead's deepest feelings both as lawyer and as patriot. He threw himself with ardour into the fray, and in speech after speech subjected the pleas of the Ministerialists to a merciless analysis which undoubtedly contributed to the Unionist victory at the polls, as his eloquence also contributed to the victory of Mr. Churchill, "one of my oldest and dearest friends," in the Epping Division.

SECRETARY FOR INDIA

When Mr. Baldwin formed his second Government, Lord Birkenhead became Secretary of State for India, and it must be admitted that in that office he was by no means as successful as he had been on the Woolsack. The utterances of the Secretary of State are closely scrutinized and remembered by politically-minded India, which does not always recognize the discount to be made for hyperbole and caustic humour. Lord Birkenhead took care, however, to write the more important of his Parliamentary utterances on India—his speeches, incidentally, losing much of their attractiveness in delivery in consequence. Moreover, he studied with some thoroughness the brief prepared for him by the permanent officials when he first went to the India Office, and the Viceroy (Lord Reading) came home in the summer of 1925 to confer with him on the situation. He was an amazingly rapid worker. But having once mastered his brief he was little disposed to keep his knowledge up to date by the perusal of files and those personal contacts with both Indian and British visitors from the East which are an important part of the duties of the office.

Though clothed with his spontaneous eloquence, his extra-Parliamentary speeches so reiterated fundamental difficulties in the way of constitutional reform and so belauded the achievements of our rule as to offend Indian political sentiment, which was further alienated by his disinclination, if not to see distinguished Indian visitors, at least to discuss with them in any detail the political outlook. He had many other interests, political, personal, and journalistic, and came to sit rather loosely to his departmental ties. There was, however, steadfast consistency in his condemnation of non-cooperation and his recognition that, if that obstacle were overcome, we must further implement the pledges of 1917 and 1919. His challenge to the politicians to produce a Constitution on which they could agree was the spear-point of the Left Wing collection of "All Parties" to draft in 1928 what became known as the Nehru Constitution.

Meanwhile Lord Birkenhead, declaring that the wise man was not the slave of dates, agreed to the decision, made in response to persistent demands, to antedate by two years the setting up of the Statutory Commission contemplated in the 1919 Act. The failure of authority to prepare the way by prior suggestion and statement for a strictly Parliamentary, and, therefore, non-Indian, *personnel* opened the way for the boycott of Sir John Simon's Commission by large sections of Indian public life, but the unpopularity of the Secretary of State was also a factor in that unfortunate decision. He resigned in October, 1928, not apparently owing to any disagreement with Cabinet colleagues, but in order to become a director of important industrial undertakings.

Although he had strongly supported the appointment of Lord Irwin, and although he had spoken, when Secretary of State, of India's ultimate equality with the Dominions, yet, little more than a year after his resignation, Lord Birkenhead was taking a vehement share in attacks in the House of Lords upon the Viceroy for intimating that the natural goal of the pledge of 1917 was the attainment by India of Dominion status. It must, however, be remembered that he had no real sympathy with the underlying policy, having been the only member of the Coalition Cabinet to oppose definitely the pronouncement of August 20, 1917.

As a writer and designer of books Lord Birkenhead achieved a certain reputation. A marked journalistic instinct drew him to topical subjects—accounts of the Indian Corps in France, of his visits to America, and of contemporary personalities, as well as to stories of famous Judges and famous trials. Of more permanent value are his works on international law and the destruction of merchant ships, and his study of Toryism until 1832. Of *The Times* he was a frequent correspondent, his letters being marked by the controversial vigour, the wit, and the searching logic which characterized the best of his speeches. The most recent example was his correspondence on the subject of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford, in his capacity as High Steward of the University.

Lord Birkenhead was a man who hated boredom and enjoyed life and the success which his brilliant gifts had brought him. He hunted, he yachted, he was celebrated for his motor-cars, he was a diner-out, he understood wine and cigars, and his sociability brought him in touch with circles where other Lord Chancellors would not have been equally welcome.

He was created a viscount in June, 1921, an earl in November, 1922, and G.C.S.I. on quitting the India Office. He received academic honours. He was both High Steward and hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and had been Rector of Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. He was a devoted son of Gray's Inn, where he was three times treasurer. He married in 1901 Margaret Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. H. Furneaux, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and had, with two daughters, one son, Viscount Furneaux, who was born in 1907, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church and entered at Gray's Inn. When the new peer came of age, his father gave a dinner at Gray's Inn at which Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill spoke. Lord Birkenhead's elder daughter, Lady Eleanor Smith, has been a contributor to popular journalism and recently published a novel, "Red Wagon," dealing with gypsies and circus life.

MRS. LYS

An Oxford correspondent writes:—

Mrs. F. J. Lys, the wife of the Provost of Worcester College, who was buried yesterday in Holywell Cemetery, Oxford, will be grievously missed, not only by past and present members of Worcester, but by a large circle of friends both in Oxford and elsewhere. Whether in Worcester Cottage, where she lived for many years, and which owes to her much of its charming look, or later in the Provost's Lodgings, with their beautiful and spacious gardens, she was a delightful hostess, adding distinction to her surroundings. She had a great love of beautiful things, and was in her proper setting among them. To speak of her as a woman of singularly cultivated mind would be inadequate and misleading; for she liked to let nature run wild; and of the charm of her conversation and disposition a large part came from lively starts of whim. While her ingenuities, and an unfailing grace of paradox, were a delight to everyone who talked with her, her friends knew her also as a woman of great kindness of heart and singular depth of feeling. Never strong, she paid heavily in health for her vivid temperament, and her desire to see always about her a quick and bright motion of life. She liked to give pleasure, and to be pleased. She could not bear that things, or people, should be dull; and she had a real talent for redeeming them out of dullness. She died as she would have wished—without being allowed to grow old, and without lingering illness, and within sound of the Cornish sea.

SIR WALTER LEWIS

WORK IN BRITISH HONDURAS

Sir Walter Llewellyn Lewis, formerly Chief Justice of British Honduras, died at his home at Blackheath on Friday in his 82nd year.

The eldest son of the Rev. John Lewis, he was born at Banbury, Oxon, on November 13, 1849, within a few hundred yards of the famous Banbury Cross. Early in 1852 his father and mother settled in County Galway. He had hardly any school education, but at an early age matriculated in the Faculty of Arts in Queen's College, Galway, one of the three colleges forming the old Queen's University, which had its seat in Dublin, where its examinations were held and its degrees conferred. One of his contemporaries at Galway was the late Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Lewis specialized in experimental science for his degree examinations, and in 1869 he took the degree of B.A., and that of M.A. in 1871. At each of these examinations he obtained the only gold medal awarded in his special subjects, together with first-class honours.

In 1867 his father and mother returned to this country, and in 1870 settled at Tenby, in South Wales. Lewis came up to London to study for the Bar, entering as a student of the Middle Temple in 1872, and supporting himself by tutorial and literary work. He acquired his knowledge of the law in the chambers of Sir Robert McCall, K.C., and frequently "devilled" for him; and also for Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., and Mr. Herbert Reed, K.C. In 1878 the late Lord Herschell proposed him for membership of the Northern Circuit, and he became what was known as a "local" at Manchester. But it was not to his liking; he returned to London and joined the South Wales and Chester Circuit under the rule that, within a year of joining, a member of the former circuit may leave and seek election to any other circuit that will have him. He soon obtained much practice on the circuit, and also in the Bankruptcy Court, then presided over by the late Vice-Chancellor Bacon. He was appointed prosecuting counsel at the Old Bailey for the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, which owed its inception to the late Lord Shaftesbury.

In 1883 and 1884 he suffered some failure of health, and at the end of 1884 he accepted from Lord Derby an appointment as stipendiary magistrate in a county district in Trinidad, from which he was ultimately transferred to Port of Spain. He frequently acted as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1893 was confirmed in that appointment. In 1900 he went to British Honduras as Chief Justice, and retired in May, 1906. A knighthood was conferred on him in 1904, and also the Coronation Medal in 1902.

In Trinidad he gave assistance to the Government in several matters outside his judicial duties. He was chairman of the Roads Commission, and also of the Commission on Agricultural Contracts. He undertook, as chairman of the board of directors, the administration of the Trinidad Public Service Widows' and Orphans' Fund, instituted at the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and held this appointment for the 10 years before he left Trinidad. His services in this office were acknowledged by Mr. Chamberlain, and in the actuarial valuations and reports on the fund its solvency was attributed largely to the care with which its funds were administered by the board of directors. The management was afterwards taken over by the Colonial Government.

On his retirement from the Chief Justiceship of British Honduras, Sir Walter lived for some years in Anglesey, removing to Blackheath in 1910. He was an experienced navigator, and did much voyaging in various parts of the world. He was a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. During part of the War he became a volunteer munition worker in Woolwich Arsenal. He frequently contributed letters to *The Times* on subjects of public interest. He married in 1887 Jane Mary, daughter of Mr. J. R. Dealy, of Blackheath. Lady Lewis is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and exhibited for many years at the Royal Academy.

MR. PETT RIDGE

Mr. E. A. H. Jay writes:—

In addition to the many activities already referred to in *The Times*, the late Mr. Pett Ridge was an enthusiastic member of the Propaganda Committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, frequently taking the chair in the absence of Lord Burnham, and showing always the keenest interest in the committee's various schemes. Only a few months ago he acted as "judge" in one of the mock trials ("Cross Examinations") held at the London School of Economics in aid of the Fund, and his pen was always at its disposal whenever he felt that he could be of use. His kindly presence and never-failing humour will be sadly missed by all who were privileged to work with him in the cause he had so much at heart.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ARCHBISHOPS' DOCTRINAL COMMISSION

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Archbishop of York:—

The Archbishops' Doctrinal Commission met in full session at Pembroke College, Cambridge, from September 22 to 27. There were present:—

The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Prof. B. J. Bickmell, the Rev. J. M. Creed, the Ven. J. E. Darbyshire, the Rev. W. R. Inge, the Rev. L. W. Grensted, the Rev. W. E. Matthews, Professor W. Moberly, the Rev. J. K. Mozley, Canon O. C. Quick, the Ven. A. E. J. Rawlinson, the Rev. C. F. Russell, the Rev. E. C. Selwyn, the Rev. G. J. Shebbeare, Canon V. Storr, Mr. W. Spens, Canon B. H. Streeter, Professor A. E. Taylor, the Rev. L. S. Thornton, and Professor C. C. J. Webb.

The subjects discussed were Providence, Original Sin, Christology, and the Resurrection. The Commission continues to find that the unity underlying the various traditions of thought and expression is far closer than can be discerned without such intimate conferences as its meetings facilitate, and it confidently hopes that it may be able to exhibit that unity over a wide field when it has had time to cover the ground. But the work must be slow, and the Commission relies both on the patience and the prayers of the Church.

ORDINATIONS

The following Ordination was held on Monday by the Bishop of Portsmouth in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas:—

Deacon.—Cumpsty, S., B.A., Selwyn Coll., Cambridge, and Westcott House, Cambridge—to St. Thomas, Portsmouth.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. F. C. Dickson, vicar of Weston, Hants.

An Ordination of deaconesses was held on St. Michael and All Saints' Day by the Bishop of Stepney in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The candidates were Margaret Honora Blabey and Mary Louise Gill. They were presented by Dr. Gilbert, Principal of St. John's Hall, Highbury. The Archdeacon of London, Dr. Weitbrecht Stanton, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips also assisted at the service.

On Sunday, in St. Chrysostom's Church, Victoria Park, Manchester, the Bishop of Manchester ordained to the office of deaconess Miss Dale and Miss Harbor, students of St. Hilda's House, Manchester, and Miss Coventry, a student of St. Andrew's House, Portsmouth.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. John Milnes, minister of St. Bede, Nelson-in-Marsden, to the rectory of Killamarsh, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Norton John Raper, M.A.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. Frederick Charles Eddy, vicar of Clareborough with St. Saviour, Retford, to the newly constituted district of St. Mark, Exeter.

The Rev. W. Alexander Dunn, vicar of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Clapham Common, has been appointed vicar of Kingswood, Surrey, to succeed the Rev. A. J. Wethered, who is retiring on October 13, after having been vicar of Kingswood for nearly 30 years.

NOTES

During the Church Congress the Church Missionary Society will hold a conversazione in the Assembly Room of the Town Hall, Newport, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 8, when the Bishop of Sierra Leone will speak. He will also speak at a breakfast at Fearis's Café on Thursday, October 9, at 8.45 a.m. Delegates wishing to attend should apply to the Rev. F. W. Loxton, 39, Stow-hill, Newport, Mon. The Rev. A. B. Lloyd will speak at the Church Congress Exhibition at 4 p.m. on October 9.

The Lincoln Diocesan Conference will meet in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, Lincoln, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 15 and 16. Mr. T. O. Willson, Director of Education, Oxfordshire, will introduce the subject "Church Schools: Our Next Step." Professor E. W. Watson, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, will introduce the subject of "The Bishop as a Constitutional Ruler." Vice-Admiral S. R. Drury-Lowe, of the League of Nations Union, will speak on "Peace and War."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

STOCKBROKER'S LARGE ESTATE

Mr. James Alexander Shirreff, of The Old Parsonage, East Tytherley (near Salisbury), and of Lansdowne-road, Notting Hill, W., stockbroker, of Messrs. J. A. Shirreff and Brooke, who died on August 19, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £609,725, with net personalty £597,543. He left:—

£5,000 to the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund; £2,000 to the Stock Exchange Clerks' Benevolent Fund; £300 to the Gamekeepers' Benevolent Fund; £10,000 to a fund or funds for an institution or institutions for disabled sailors and soldiers who have served in the Great War, 1914-1918, as shall be selected by the executors who are to exercise such selection within 12 months of his death; £500 to the Salisbury Infirmary; £500 to the Winchester Hospital; £200 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Army, the National Trust Society, the Royal Surgical Aid Society, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W., the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, N., the London Lock Hospital, Harrow-road, N.W., the Royal Free Hospital, the London Hospital, the West London Hospital, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, and the Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind; £100 to each of the poor boxes of the Justices' Court at the London Mansion House and the London Guildhall; £100 to the poor boxes at each of the following Metropolitan Police Magistrates' Courts—namely, Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Greenwich, Woolwich, Lambeth, Marlborough-street, Marylebone, North London, Old-street, South Western, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West Ham, and West London; £6,000 to his clerk, Arthur Anthony Holiday (in addition to his share in the residuary estate), if still in the service of his firm and not under notice either given or received; £5,000 similarly (in addition to a share in the residuary estate) to his clerk, Walter Kennedy Nutting; £300 and £100 for each complete year of service since the date of his will (September 27, 1929) to each other clerk in the service of his business at his decease and not under notice; £2,000 and a life annuity of £78 to his chauffeur, Thomas Ekpitch Wraae, if still in his service and not under notice; £500 and an annuity of £78 each to his town housekeeper, Rhoda Gregory, and his housekeeper at East Tytherley, Mary Elizabeth Hatherell, if respectively still in his service and not under notice, either given or received, or should either have left his service with his approval, then to each one a legacy of £250; £250 and an annuity of £26 to Florence Grace Ballard, widow of the keeper of his Winchester lodging, and £25 to her daughter, Agnes; £500 to James Henry Wykes, formerly head keeper of his shooting, and £25 to George Hayter, a keeper on that shooting; £125 to each other household servant in his service at his decease, and not under notice, either given or received, who shall have been in such service for the two years preceding; £25 to his former parlourmaid, Keziah Cameron; to his partner, Arthur Evelyn Brooke (in addition to his share in the residuary estate), £11,000, his residence and household effects, and £5,000 to Laura, wife of his partner, and £1,000 to his daughter, Yvonne; £5,000 to Henry John Philpot, now or late of the Stock Exchange; £1,000 each to George Benjamin Tydd, Arthur Mosdey, and George Haydon, now or late of the Stock Exchange; and £500 to Gerald Quilhampton, now or late of the Stock Exchange. The residue of his property was left to his partners, Arthur Evelyn Brooke and Arthur Brooke, and as to three-tenths each to his clerks, Arthur Anthony Holiday and Walter Kennedy Nutting, if respectively still in the service of his firm.

Mr. William Foster, of Croftlea, Clifton-drive, Ansdell, Blackpool, hosiery manufacturer, who died on February 8, aged 55, left estate of the gross value of £53,776, with net personalty £51,118.

Mr. Charles Cornelius Macoschie, K.C., of Avontown, Linlithgow, lately Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles, a director of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Limited, who died on June 22, left, in addition to real estate, personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £50,310.

Mr. Arthur Drake, of Leylands, Southroad, Morecambe, president of the Heysham Golf Club, died on August 23, aged 54, leaving £52,034, with net personalty £49,656.

Colonel Gawen (or Gavin) William Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Co. Down, who died on April 22, aged 86, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £33,801. He left:—

The contents of his house, 4, Queen's-mansions, Hove, Sussex, and £300 a year to his wife (daughter of the late Sir George Harland Beaumont, Bt., and a descendant in direct line from Louis VIII of France), £250 to his daughter Orfa Mollis Fisher, the gold cup presented to him by his yearly relatives and the gold silver presented to him by members of Brown Mind Club on the occasion of his golden wedding; an annuity as heirlooms with the freehold portions of the estate settled by deed of resettlement dated September 1, 1909, and the residue of the property in trust for his granddaughter Sheila Rowan Hamilton; also to execute a deed of disentailment (similar to the deed of resettlement of September 1, 1909) of the freehold estates within six months of her attaining the age of 21 years or on her marriage before that date.

Mr. William Alfred Corbold Barrett, of Kum Ben, Bois-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks, who died on August 2, left estate of the gross value of £30,738, with net personalty £30,638. He left:—

£100 to W. J. Bloomfield; £25 to Charles Foster; and £50 to Charles Morgan, if in the employ of Johnston and Son at his death.

Mr. George Denhard, of Liddesdale, Singlewell-road, Gravesend, founder of Denhard, Limited, house furnishers, Strood and Rochester, and Grays, Essex, who died on June 30, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £21,665, with net personalty £17,427. He left:—

£100 to his chauffeur, Albert Hearnden, if still in his employ.

Mrs. Ann Foote, of Victoria-avenue, Harrogate, who died on July 22, aged 52, widow of the Rev. L. E. W. Foote, vicar of St. Peter's, Harrogate, left estate of the gross value of £4,509, with net personalty £912. She gives:—

£100 to her maid, Eva Emily Smith; £25 to Gertrude Lee, cook; £20 to Maggie Gamble; and £10 to Walter Kelly.

Colonel Frank Lucas Netlam Giles, late R.E., D.S.O., of Thurlston, Fleet, Hants, who served in South Africa and the Great War, Military Attaché in Belgrade, Athens and Prague, died on July 16, leaving estate of the gross value of £13,324, with net personalty £7,655. He left:—

£2a. a week to his old servt., Sophia Nicholls.

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
De Jastrzebski, Mr. Thaddeus Theodore Skipwyrm, of Kirklees, Kingstonridge, Lewes, formerly Assistant Registrar-General of the United Kingdom (net personalty £2,681) ..	2,779
Dunlop, Mrs. Mary, of Fotwell, Henfield, Sussex, widow of the Rev. H. B. Dunlop, (unsettled) (net personalty £1,050) ..	1,140
Dyer, Major Arthur James Leslie, M.C., late Ba. The Cheshire Regiment (retired 1st), of Dene hurst, Broadstone (net personalty £1,680) ..	2,645
Fox, Mrs. Emily Magdalene (83), of Churchrow, Chislehurst (unsettled) (net personalty £12,705)	12,794
Hewitt, Mrs. Nora Emily (49), of Apley Court, Ryde, Isle of Wight (net personalty £1,634)	1,672
Irvine, the Rev. Thomas, retired Presbyterian Minister, of Lenkoney, Co. Armagh (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	2,287
Lovett, Mr. Harry, of Nether Broughton, Le

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 12, GROCERS'-HALL-COURT, E.C.2
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 3068

CITY NOTES

THE HALF-YEAR'S DEFICIT

STEEL AND TINPLATE COMPANY'S PROFITS

The stringency which prevailed in the short loan market yesterday, though not unexpected, was more severe than many had anticipated, and a very large sum was borrowed from the Bank of England. This stringency, although it had a stiffening effect upon discount rates, will soon give way to easy conditions, since there is no prospect of any material increase in the demand for money. Trade remains depressed, and commodity prices continue to fall—our index number this morning shows a further decline of over 2 per cent. on the past month—which explains but does not altogether justify the wave of pessimism which is sweeping over the business community. To a considerable extent the troubles of this country are due, as in Australia, to years of profligate spending and unsound economic policy, but this can be cured, given the determination to adopt the necessary reforms, however unpleasant they may be. The fall in prices, although it has been proceeding for some years, has scarcely eliminated the abnormal bulge which took place between 1914 and 1920. Further, it cannot be gainsaid that the fall in prices may be productive of two benefits—namely, to check the extravagance, both public and private, which years of high prices undoubtedly fostered, and to provide a sounder basis upon which trade and industry may revive. It will be noted that the German Government's financial programme had a good effect on the Berlin Bourse yesterday when it was disclosed. The policy of that Government, which it is hoped will command the approval of the majority of the new Reichstag, proposes to balance the Budget mainly by economies. Drastic retrenchment is the keynote of the policy and definite provision is made for balancing the Budget for the next few years. A similar policy of retrenchment is no less necessary to the restoration of confidence in this country.

The Revenue Deficit

The revenue returns for the first six months of the current financial year ended yesterday show that taxation has passed sensible and proper limits. The total ordinary revenue amounts to £295,480,911, which, in spite of higher direct taxes, is only £11,423,983 more than in the same period of last year. But this increase is wholly accounted for by the appropriation of £16,000,000 from the rating relief suspense account. But for this appropriation there would have been a decrease of over £4,500,000. For the full year the Chancellor expected to secure additional revenue of £55,256,000, of which he has secured rather less than £11,500,000. Of course, the first half of the financial year is the leaner half, and no confident predictions can be made from its figures regarding the outcome for the year, but the signs are certainly not propitious. The falling off in Stock Exchange activity is reflected in a decrease of £3,680,000 in the yield from stamps. The Customs and Excise duties have yielded £2,777,000 less, although the Chancellor estimated that these would produce an increase of over £5,000,000 during the year. The yield of income-tax and surtax show increases of over £2,000,000 each, which is the more notable in the case of surtax than income-tax. The ordinary expenditure is £353,699,777, or £18,781,473 more than in the first half of last year. This increase would have been £11,931,186 larger but for a saving of this amount on the debt services. The half-year has closed with a deficit of £58,218,866, against £50,861,376 last year.

Floating Debt Increased

Treasury disbursements in the last eight days of September amounted to £15,645,846 and exceeded receipts by £5,054,134. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £31,275,000, and the Treasury reduced by £28,470,000 Ways and Means Advances previously obtained from Public Departments. As the following table shows, the floating debt was increased during the period by £2,805,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Sept. 30, 1930	Sept. 20, 1930	Sept. 30, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Public Departments	10,000	38,470	21,446
Treasury Bills outstanding	680,065	648,790	792,400
Total	690,065	687,260	813,846

Compared with a year ago the Debt shows a reduction of £123,781,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £52,650,000.

The Richard Thomas Position

The circulars which shareholders in Richard Thomas and Co., the well known steel and tinplate manufacturers, will receive this morning contain certain passages which are not without encouragement. It is true that the investigating committee have reached the conclusion, with which the board agrees, that £3,500,000 of the company's share capital of £5,910,906 is at present unrepresented by available assets, but they wisely recommend that no re-organization of the company's capital shall be undertaken at the present time. It must be extraordinarily difficult to put a trustworthy value to-day on collieries and iron and steel works, owing to the abnormal circumstances through which these industries are passing. A capital re-organization scheme now, besides being largely moulded on assumptions, would involve the raising of new money with which to pay off the debts owing to the banks, and in present trade conditions this would be both difficult and expensive. The experiments at Redbourn, which were referred to at the last meeting, have resulted in a saving in the past financial year of £40,000, and it is clear that the company must have achieved quite a satisfactory result, for the indebtedness to the banks has been reduced by about £300,000. Even under existing adverse conditions, the committee state that a net annual profit of £250,000 can be earned after paying all present interest and debenture charges and providing approximately £120,000 per annum for depreciation. This is by no means unsatisfactory, and reflects credit upon the management. The policy of reducing the floating indebtedness is to be continued. Although this policy calls for further patience on the part of shareholders, there is no denying its soundness, from which the shareholders will benefit in the future. That the board is confident of the future may be gathered from the statement that, if the earnings of the past year are no more than maintained, dividends on the Preference shares may be resumed next year on a reduced scale.

Advice to Rubber Growers

The Rubber Growers' Association has issued a circular to its members giving their advice as to what their policy should be during the present crisis in rubber, which, of course, is partly due to the widespread trade depression and partly to the miscalculations made by the rubber industry itself in the past. Clearly the main problem of rubber producers is to limit as much as possible the excess of expenditure over income, and the association suggests that if a suspension of tapping will not increase this excess, producers should at once cease production. This advice is thoroughly sound. In cases where an estate would make a bigger loss by ceasing than continuing to work, production, it is recommended, should be continued, but on a restricted scale so as to keep the total loss as small as possible. That is to say, although the cost per pound of rubber would be reduced if production were carried on at the fullest capacity of an estate, the total loss might be higher than if production were restricted. The object of producers should be to curtail production to limit losses, and to conserve cash resources.

A Uruguayan Railway Story

It is necessary to give an emphatic denial to the rumour crediting the Government of Uruguay with having made arrangements to purchase the railways belonging to the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video as from January, 1931. While the possibility of State expropriation has been discussed from time to time for many years past it may be stated that the matter has never reached the stage of a formal plan and that at the present time there are no active negotiations that would constitute the necessary prelude to any formal offer of purchase by the Republic. The Government of Uruguay is at present the owner of a number of small railway systems, but the great bulk of the railway transport business of the country remains in the hands of the Central Uruguay company—established more than half a century ago—and its various subsidiaries and associates.

First Co-operative Investment Trust

Owing to the depression that has prevailed in the security markets in the past 18 months or so a number of the newer trust companies have had to report a depreciation, more or less serious, in their holdings of investments. The depreciation shown on the investments of the First Co-operative Investment Trust, in the half-yearly accounts made up to July 31, is exceptionally severe, however; it amounts to £431,783 on a book value of £1,980,689, or no less than 21¾ per cent. Against this depreciation the company has reserves amounting to £80,203. It may be recalled that the directors of this trust, which was registered in 1924 under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts for the purpose of applying the investment trust principle to the savings of very small investors, set itself the difficult task of paying from the first a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. Even the best-managed investment trust would find it difficult to pay such a dividend before it had built up adequate reserves, and shareholders were warned in these columns to reckon with the probability that this rate would have to be reduced. In attempting to fulfil its object the trust had necessarily to incur more risk than usual in making its investments. Steps were taken some time ago to reduce the dividend to 5 per cent., and the interim dividend recommended in the present report has been lowered to a rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This policy allows £10,000 to be transferred to general reserve, while the sum carried forward is raised from £4,676 to £8,273. Special general meetings of the First and Second Co-operative Investment Trusts have been convened for October 8, at which a resolution will be proposed giving the directors power to repay Ordinary shares below par at their discretion, subject to certain provisions. The rate at which the shares may be repaid in each case is to be agreed upon between the board and the member. This may mean that different shareholders will be repaid at different prices.

Three Successful Companies

In spite of the prevailing trade depression it is not difficult to find industrial enterprises operating in widely different spheres which are still able to show large and, in some cases, increasing profits. Three companies in this happy position held their general meetings yesterday—namely, the Anglo-Siam Corporation, Cohen Weenen and Company, and G. Gestetner, Limited. At the meeting of the first named, Mr. J. M. Ryrie stated that he did not at present look for any improvement in the current 12 months upon the results of last year. Inasmuch as the company was able to distribute a dividend of 20 per cent. and a bonus of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital for 1929-30 the maintenance of the past year's results would hardly be considered as other than satisfactory. The speech of Mr. Sigmund Gestetner contained much sound comment on the reasons for the success of some enterprises and the failure of others. Even in times of booms, he said, there were firms which failed to improve their figures or even to maintain their past achievements. This failure, he suggested, could often be ascribed to a false sense of security, or to a mistaken expectancy that because they once did well they always would do well. Constant improvements of the company's products and an energetic and enterprising sales organization were, he claimed, the causes of the company's prosperity. Mr. Arthur Donn, chairman of Cohen Weenan and Co., attributed the company's successful year to its very small export trade and the low percentage of profit on its home sales.

Low Prices for Scrap Material

The fall in the prices of metals has been reflected in the quotations for scrap material, which have declined heavily during the last few months. At the beginning of the year there was quite a good demand for scrap material, but the inquiry has since fallen away and the shipments from this country have been few in comparison with those of last year. The prices paid for scrap material govern the bids which the shipbreakers are able to make for old shipping, and the prices for old cargo tonnage in this country are now as low as about 20s. a ton gross. Such prices are not attractive to owners and very little business of the kind has taken place for some time. Substantially higher prices are offered for passenger vessels with all their fittings. The prices for old tonnage in the East are also now on a very low level, and it is reported from Shanghai that only 15s. a ton gross is offered for cargo ships to be broken up, while about 30 ships of between 3,000 and 10,000 tons gross are stated to be laid up for sale at Kobe. There is reported to be no present demand in the Far East for old vessels to be continued in service. Very little buying and selling have been carried out of late in this country. Occasionally a foreign buyer for an old ship has appeared in the market, but there is very little inducement to firms to buy cargo shipping at the present time, even at the current level of prices. Large numbers of highly efficient vessels have been laid up in port for many months, and there seems no likelihood of any adequate return for shipping being earned until there is employment for all these vessels. In some cases new ships have been taken direct from the builders' yards to laying-up berths.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A HEAVY TONE

INDUSTRIALS AND MINES WEAK

Business in the Stock Exchange yesterday was very quiet, and apart from Gilt-edged securities, the tendency remained unsatisfactory. Lower prices for commodities, more especially for rubber and metals, continued to unsettle the Miscellaneous markets, and the depression was deepened by adverse advices from Wall-street and the Continental Bourses. A moderate amount of liquidation was reported in Oil and Mining shares, though the last prices, in a number of instances, were above the lowest.

Among British Government securities the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and Five per Cent. Conversion loans were quoted ¼ easier at 101 and 103¾ respectively. The tendency of the market as a whole was steady, closing prices showing scarcely any change on balance. India loans were dull, the Three-and-a-Half per Cents declining to 63¼. A rally occurred in Australian loans; Commonwealth Five per Cents, 1945-75, rose a point to 83, and gains of ¼ took place in a number of the State loans. In the HOME RAILWAY market buyers came for the Underground stocks. Metropolitan was raised a point to 70½ and Underground shares stiffened to 24s. 1½d. The stocks of the four groups continued to show a downward tendency, though individual movements were small.

In the FOREIGN market a moderate setback took place in German bonds. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Reparations Loan fell to 79 and the Potash Loan to 103¼. The movement in these two cases was ¼ per cent., but falls of a point or more took place in some of the municipal loans. Polish Seven per Cents were easier at 88¼. French bonds were firm, gains of ¼ taking place in the Five per Cent. Rentes and in Seine Seven per Cents. One or two Brazilian bonds were quoted ½ lower. Chilean Six per Cents of 1926 fell to 94½; the offering of these bonds has been due to the relatively cheaper prices quoted for Chilean dollar loans in New York. Peruvian Six per Cents fell two points to 70. Chinese and Japanese bonds remained steady to firm. Among SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY stocks lower prices were quoted for Antofagasta and Bolivia and for Nitrate Railways, following the news of a reduced interim dividend in the former case and of no interim dividend in the latter. Central Argentine Ordinary fell a point, and other Argentine railway stocks were quoted about ½ lower.

The OIL market was affected by selling on American and Continental, as well as domestic account, and although a recovery from the worst took place in the afternoon, prices of all the leading shares showed a further fall. Shell closed 3-32 lower at 4 3-32, after being 4 1-16, and Royal Dutch showed a net fall of ¼ at 27½, the shares having touched 27¼.

The price of Rubber fell to the new low record level of 3 1-16d. per lb. There was little going on in the share market, and the prices showed small movements. Continued strength was displayed by the TEA market, a fair demand being reported for a number of the leading producers.

MOLASSES UNDER PAR

Fresh weakness developed in the MISCELLANEOUS market, the tendency for which was determined partly by the fresh relapse that occurred in Wall-street. The International group fluctuated within narrow limits and lacked any sustained rallying power. Nickel closed at 20½, showing a fall of 1 3-16 on the day, and Brazilian Traction gave way more than a dollar to 34½. United Molasses closed 2s. 3d. down on the day at 19s. 9d., the shares having touched 19s. 6d. British-American Tobacco declined to 5 3-16, but Carreras "A" were firmer at 6 15-16. Lower prices were quoted for Swedish Match, Kreuger and Toll, Turner and Newall, and Unilever. In the Motor group, Dennis, Leyland, and Thornycroft were heavy, the last-named shares falling to 50s. Simms Motor Units were bought, the price improving to 22s. 6d. United Dairies rose to 33s. 3d. Several Brewery shares were quoted 6d. to 1s. lower. Falls of a few pence occurred in the Allied Store group. Sudan Plantations gave way to ½ 15-16, and among Australian companies, Dalgety were easier at 8½, and Goldsbrough, Mort declined 10s. Lautaro shares were offered, the Preferred falling to 3½.

Sales on the part of Paris caused renewed depression in the Kaffir market. Central Mining were particularly depressed, the shares giving way to 13½, and smaller declines took place in Gold Fields, Union Corporation, De Beers, and several others. There was a demand for Nounse, which rose to 11s. 3d. The COPPER group remained very weak; Rio Tinto closed ½ lower to 31½, having been below 31, and shares in the Broken Hill group were all easier. TIN shares continued heavy, though early weakness in the metal was followed by a recovery.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS

TARIFF INQUIRY ON TATA APPLICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30

The Government of India to-night announces that it has received from the Tata Iron and Steel Company an application for an increase in the import duty on galvanized iron and steel sheets, under Item 148 in Part VII. of the Import Tariff, on the ground that sheets are being imported at a price likely to render ineffective the current protective duty. It has decided upon an immediate inquiry by the Tariff Board, with the following terms of reference:—

"To report whether galvanized sheets of British manufacture, not fabricated, are being imported into British India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by the duty imposed by Part VII. of the Second Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, to similar articles manufactured in India, and, if so, to consider:—

"(a) In what form, and for what period, the additional protection required should be given;

"(b) If the grant of a bounty on manufacture is recommended, whether alone or in combination with an increase in duty; subject to what conditions, and in what manner such bounty should be paid; and

"(c) If an increase in duty on galvanized sheet is recommended, what increase may be necessary in the duty on other articles made from galvanized sheet and chargeable with duty under Paragraph VII. of the Second Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for what period; and to make recommendations."

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	—	Sept. 30	Sept. 29
Abitibi ..	16¼	16½	Dom. Glass ..	106	106
Asbestos ..	¾	¾	Dom. Textile ..	80	80¼
Do., Pref. ..	3	3	Fam. Players ..	No bid	42
B.C. Packers ..	4¼	4¼	Fraser Cos. ..	6	6
Bras. Tract. ..	33¾	32½	Hollinger ..	6	6¼
B.C. Pwr. ..	35	36¼*	Int. Nickel ..	20	20
Do., B ..	14¼	14¼	Massey H. ..	14¼	13⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1½	1½	Montreal L't.	107½	108¼
Do., 1st Pf. ..	26	26	Natl. Brew. ..	28¾	29
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4	4	Nat Steel Car ..	44	45
Calgary	160	148½	Ogilvie Flour ..	210	300
Can. Car	20¼	20¼	Port Alfred ..	25	25¼
Do., Pref. ..	25¼	27	Power Corp. ..	59½	62
C. Cement	17	17½	Price Bros. ..	No bid	55½
Do., Pref. ..	93¼	96	Quebec Pwr. ..	52	52¾
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	St Law'ce C. ..	4½	5
Indust. Alcohol, A ..	3	3½	Shawinigan ..	64	64½
Do., B	No bid	No bid	S. Canada ..	27	30
C. Power	9½	9	Steel Co. of Canada ..	42	43
C. Steamships ..	9½	9½	Wpeg Elec. ..	32¾	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	37½	38	Bk. Montreal ..	262	No bid
Corbeil'n Mines ..	15	No bid	Can. Bk.Com. ..	240	240
Cons. Mining ..	106	108	Royal Bank ..	306	307½
Dom. Bridge ..	82½	61½			

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 30.—WHEAT closed steady at 12c. to 3c. advance.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, October delivery ..	7.49	7.38
" November delivery ..	7.48	7.37
" February delivery ..	7.63	7.55
Maize, October delivery ..	5.11	5.00
" November delivery ..	5.32	5.18
" December delivery ..	5.51	5.38
Oats, October delivery ..	5.00	5.00
Linseed, October delivery ..	13.65	13.75
" November delivery ..	13.75	13.75
" February delivery ..	13.05	13.00
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.41	7.30
Maize, November delivery ..	5.20	5.05
Linseed, November delivery ..	13.50	13.55

(Prices in Paper currency per 100 kilos. Delivery Rosario Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HEAVY SELLING

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Heavy selling continued on the Stock Exchange to-day, and new low levels were reached despite the persistence of extensive though quiet accumulation. Sales were returned at 4,488,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady, with trading intensely active. Both necessitous and voluntary outside liquidation soon led to general weakness, the heavy accumulation of overnight selling orders reflecting widespread pessimism owing to the perpendicular decline in stocks through all 1930 resistance levels to within striking distance of the low points of last November, coupled with the recent wild selling of wheat and the corresponding interrelated movements in other commodities, with no indications of stabilization visible against the background. Covering of short commitments, chiefly in specialities, subsequently prompted some "bull" support for Steel Common, American Can and General Electric, but the rally was quickly lost on the resumption of selling drives. Pressure subsided later, the market having the appearance of an oversold position.

Renewed professional selling broke the market again in the afternoon, a further unsettling influence, bringing about more liquidation, being the suspension of the firm of J. A. Sisto and Co. through their inability to meet obligations. Over 200 listed issues reached new low price levels for the year. The market was extremely irregular in the late trading, "bull" support in sections being offset by continued selling elsewhere. There was active buying of American Can following the declaration of an extra dividend of $1.00 in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00. The close was unsettled.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 30	Sept. 29
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅛	4.85½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 31/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 31/32	4.86
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83 29/32	4.83⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85¼
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight ..	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅜	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅜	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.29	40.23½
Oslo, Kables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87	26.86¾
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77¼
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.97
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.79¼	23.80¼
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.94½	13.94¼
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.50	19.40¾	19.40¾
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	10.39	10 48
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.12	14.12½
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.50¾	17.50¾
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.50	1.77⅞	1.77¼
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.34	35.54
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.55	10.50

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Closing Prices	Sept. 30	Sept. 29
Atchison ..	204¼	205½	Int. Amer. ..	—	—
Atl. Coast L. ..	130	135	Kansas'City ..	55*	62
B. & O.	91	92	Louisville ..	115	115
Do., Pref. ..	81½	82	Mo. K.-T. ..	10	12
Brooklyn M. Trn. ..	68¾	70¾	Miss. Pac. ..	50½	53½
Can. Pac. ..	173	168½	Do., Pref. ..	112	116
Cent. N.J. ..	200	216	N.Mex.1 Pf. ..	13¾	14¼
Ches. & O. ..	442¼	448⅜	Do., 2 Pf. ..	8¾	9
Ch. G.W.	7½	8	N.Y. Cent. ..	150¼	150¼
Do., Pref. ..	25¾	29¼	Norfolk	220½	222½
Ch., N.W. ..	52	55½	N. Pacific ..	63*	66¾
Ch.Mil.St.P. ..	10¼	11¼	Pennsylv'a ..	68¼	69
Ch. Rock I. ..	87¾	89	Reading	96	98¼
Del.& Hud. ..	153½	157½	St.L. & I.M. ..	72¼	73¼
Del., Lack. ..	111⅝	112	St.L. & S.W. ..	50¼	50
Erie	38⅛	38	S. Pacific ..	109¼	110
Do., 1 Pf. ..	53	54	Southern	77	77½
G.N., Pref. ..	69	70	Do., Pref. ..	90½	90½
Illinois	108¼	109¼	Un. Pacific ..	205	207
Interborough Rapid Tr.	31¼	32½	Do., Pref. ..	87½	87⅝
			Wabash	22	24½
			Do., Pf. A ..	65	67

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct. ..	115*	108¾	Int. Nickel ..	19¾	20¼
AlliedChem ..	234	241	Int. Paper ..	13⅞	16
Am. Agric. ..	24¼	23⅜	Int. T. & T. ..	31	32¼
Do., Pref. ..	17⅝	18½	Kennecott ..	27½	28
Am. Br. Shoe ..	12½	14⅜	Kresge S.S. ..	27	27⅝
Am. and F. Power ..	53	54¼	K'gas., 5% ..	25¼	25⅝
Am. Can.	117	119⅞	Liggett&M. ..	91	93
Am. Loco. ..	37	37¼	Loew's Wilks	55½	55½
Am. Radiator ..			Mack Trks. ..	49½	49½
Mills	43⅝*	44	Montgom'y W.	28¼	29¼
Am. Smelt. ..	53	51⅞	Nash Mtrs. ..	30¼	30¼
Am.Sug. R. ..	40⅝	45	Nat. Biscuit ..	79½	78¼
Am. Tel.	202½	204	Nat.Cash R. ..	38¼*	39½
Am. Tob.	115½	118	Nat. Dairy ..	47¾	48
Am. Woo'n ..	7	8¼	N. Amer.	92	92½
Anaconda	35½	36⅛	Packard	10¼	10½
Armour Pf. ..	71½	73	Pan A. Pet. ..	50½	51½
As.DryGds. ..	30	30¼	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	86¾	87
Atl'tic Ref. ..	25	26	Pullman	59¼	61
Baldwins	27⅝	27¼	RadioCorp. ..	28⅞	27⅞
Barnsdall A ..	19¼	19⅝	R'm'g'tnRd. ..	24¼	24⅝
Beth. Steel ..	79⅞	80½	Ryl. Dutch ..	44¼	44¼
Celanese	12½	12⅝	Sears R'b'k ..	58¼	58½
Cda Pascoe ..	37½	37⅜	Shell Trans. ..	38	38¼
Chile Copp. ..	32	35	Shell Un. ..	11⅛	11½
Chrysler	19⅞	20⅜	Simms S. Sil. ..	20¼	20¼
Col. Fuel	35	35	Std.Brands ..	16⅜	17⅝
Colum. Gas ..	51	53½	Std. Gas	87*	88
Col. Graph. ..	13⅝	14⅛	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	55	55
Cons. Gas ..	100	100	Do., N.J. ..	57¼	58
Cont. Can. ..	52⅝	54	Do., N.Y. ..	27¼	27
Cont. Oil	14	14¼	Studebaker ..	25½	26
Corn Prod. ..	78	83	Texas Corp. ..	44⅜	44
Crucible	69¼	69	Tex. G. Sul. ..	54	54
Davison Ch. ..	20	21¼	Tidewater ..	10¼	10⅝
Drug. Inc. ..	74½	75	Trans Amer Corp. ..	19¼	19⅞
Du Pont	103	103½	Tr.Cont.Cp ..	9¼	10
Eastman K. ..	195¼	205½	Un.Carbide ..	65½	67
Elec. P & L. ..	61¼	61¼	Un. Corp. ..	25¾	26¼
Elec. Stor. ..	57	59	Un. Fruit ..	77	78¼
Fox Films ..	42¼*	43⅝	United Gas ..	32	32½
Gen. Elec. ..	61	61⅝	U.S. L'ther ..	7	7⅛
Gen. Foods ..	51	52⅜	U.S. Rbr. ..	14½	15¼
Gen.Motors ..	38⅛	38⅝	U.S. Steel ..	135½	136⅜
Gillette	54	51⅞	Do., Pref. ..	156¼	159½
Goodrich	19½	19⅞	W. Un.Tel. ..	153	153
Goodyear	46½	46⅝	Whse. Mg. ..	126½*	128¾
Hou.Oil'Tx. ..	55	55½	Woolworth ..	60	60
Hud. Mtrs. ..	23¼	23½	Wor. Pump ..	91	98½
Ind. Rayon ..	70½	75	Youngst'n Sheet ..	90	—
Int. Harvr. ..	65¼	68			
Int. Match Prf. ..	70¾	74½			

CURB EXCHANGE

Amd.Gas A	30*	30½	Mid. West Utilities	22	24¾
Br.Am.Tob. (Bearer)	24¾	25	Penn. Road	9	9⅜
Elec. Bond	63¾	65¼	Silica Gel.	10	10
Gulf Oil ..	96	101	Std.Oil Ind.	44	45¾
HydroElec.	34½	35½	Swift Int.	30	31
Int. Petln.	16½	17⅛	Vacuum Oil	66¼	66

BONDS

Libty. La. ..			Fin., 6% ..		
3½%	101⅝	101⅞	1945	93½	93¾
Do., 4½% ..	102¹¹/₃₂	102¹⁰/₃₂	Fren.,7½% 1941	125⅜	125⅝
Do. (4th). ..			Fren. 7% ..		
4½%	103¹⁴/₃₂	103¹²/₃₂	1949	120¼	120⅛
U.K.,5½% 1937 ..	105⅜	105¼	Ger., 7% ..		
Do., 4% ..			1949	102½	102⅝
1960-90 ..	88	88	Greek, 7% ..		
Arg., 6% ..			1964	100	100
1959	95½	96¼	Hamb'g 6% ..		
Aust'l 5% ..			6% .. '46	90⅛	90⅛
1957	83⅞	84	Hungary, 7½% ..	100½	99⅞
Aust., 7% ..			Ital., 7% ..		
1945	103⅞	104	1951	96	96
Belg., 6% ..			Japan 6½%		
1955	104	104	1954	105⅜	105¼
Belg., 7% ..			Nord. Ely.,		
1955	113⅛	114	6½% .. '50	106	106
Bordeaux, 6% .. '34	105	105	Norway 6% .. 1952	102¼	102¾
Brazil,7½% 1952 ..	103½	103½	P.L.M.,6% 1958 ..	103⅝	103½
Bulg., 7% ..			Poland,7% ..		
1967	80	80	Do., 8% ..		
Canada,5% 1958 ..	105¼	105¼	1947	82	82
1931	100¼	100¼	Do., 8% ..		
Chile, 7% ..			1950	87	87¼
1942	99	99	Rio d. Sul, 6% .. '46	88⅛	93⅜
Chile, 6% ..			San F., 8% ..		
1960	84	84⅜	Imm.'45 ..	84⅛	86½
Czech.,8% 1951 ..	109½	109¾	Seine, 7% ..		
Denm.'45 ..	105½	105¼	1942	107⅞	107¾
Dutch E.I. 6% .. '62	102	102	Swed.5½% 1954 ..	107	107
Dutch E.I. 5½% .. '53	102¼	102¼	Tokio City, 5½% .. '61	92¼	92½
Est. Rly., 7% .. '54	105¼	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Sept. 30	Sept. 29
Atchison, Pref.	108¼	108¼
Lehigh Valley	55	57½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	29	32
New York, Ontario and Western ..	6	7
Reading, 1st Preid.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	130‡	130‡
National Lead	50½	—

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was firmer, ruling at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial Paper was quoted 2¾ to 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2¾ to 2½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling Exchange was easy, cable transfers falling 3-16c. to 4.85 13-16c.

Silver declined ⅛c. to 35¼c. for foreign bullion.

The Bond Market was fairly active, but also showed irregularity, declines predominating. Sales reached $14,220,000.

Gold to the value of $140,000 has arrived from an undesignated source. Stocks of earmarked gold have decreased $9,000,000.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,380,300 barrels, against 2,421,300 barrels in the previous week and 2,900,400 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

The sale of a Stock Exchange seat has been arranged for $260,000, a decline of $5,000 on the price paid yesterday.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—WHEAT.—Cash market closed steady, ¼c. to 1¼c. up. No. 2 red winter, 93½; No. 2 amber durum, 82½; No. 2 hard winter, 87½; No. 2 Manitoba, 83¾c. MAIZE firm, 1¼c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 96½c. f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ¼c. higher. White clipped, 46½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, 1½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 53¼c. f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 9,656,000 bushels larger on the week at 270,496,000 bushels, which compares with 262,396,000 last year; that of maize is 283,000 bushels smaller at 4,976,000 bushels, against 4,634,000; and that of oats is 776,000 bushels larger on the week at 40,753,000 bushels, compared with 45,320,000 a year ago.

FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,209	1,345	3,779	235,409	244,452
Do., Atlantic ..	141	220	392	46,691	39,574
*Exports, ditto ..	727	80	972	41,466	24,572
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western

MONEY MARKET

HEAVY PRESSURE FOR LOANS

SILVER EXCHANGES WEAK

The expected stringency in the short loan market yesterday proved more severe than many members had anticipated. Most of the large banks called in funds in the morning, but the consequent scarcity of loanable cash was not fully revealed until well after midday, when the market found it necessary to apply to the Bank of England for a large amount for a week at 3½ per cent. Assistance to hard-pressed borrowers was also provided by purchases of early December bills at 2 5-32 per cent., so that in all the market must have obtained a considerable amount of additional cash to make up the deficiency caused in the main by the large payments for end-December Treasury Bills. In the market the charge for fresh accommodation for the night generally ranged from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent., but higher rates were sometimes quoted. Renewals were usually arranged at 2½ per cent. or 2¼ per cent. To-day easier conditions are looked for in view of the distribution of the half-yearly dividend on Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and in the absence of large payments for Treasury Bills. In view of the tightness of money purchases of bills by the market were on a very small scale, and rates were rather firmer, the three months fine bank bill, now a January maturity, being usually quoted at 2¼ per cent. As expected, the bulk of the African gold available in the bullion market was bought for France. Marked weakness was apparent in the China silver exchanges, and the price of the metal itself fell sharply. While the French and German exchanges were more favourable to sterling, the New York and several other exchanges moved against London.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short	90	3	4	6
2—3½	periods. 1¾—2	days. 2¼—2½	months. 2¼	months. 2¼—2⅝	months. 2¼

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3	4	6
%	%	months.	months.	months.
2½—2⅝	2⅝	2¾—3⅛	3⅛—3½	3⅜—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved against sterling, closing at $4.85½, a decline of 3/32c. The premium on forward dollars was 1/32c., one month, and 1c., three months. At $4.85½ the Montreal rate showed a rise of 1c. Sharp declines occurred in the Belgian (34.82½fr.), Italian (92.80l.), Dutch (12.04¼fl.), and Swiss (25.03¼f.) exchanges. On the other hand the French and German exchanges were more favourable to sterling at 123.83¼f. and 20.42½m. respectively. The fall in Spanish currency continued, the Madrid rate closing at 48.70½p., compared with 46.15p. on Monday. Elsewhere a stative was the further sharp fall in the Chinese silver exchanges, the Shanghai rate declining to 1s. 7¼d. and the Hongkong to 1s. 3¾d. Renewed weakness was apparent in the Argentine exchange, which declined 3/16d. to 39¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchge	Sept. 30	Sept. 29
New York	2 to £	4.8666	4.85⅛-85⅛	4.85⅛-4.86
Montreal	2 to £	4.8666	4.85⅞-85⅞	4.85¼-85½
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.81-85½	123.80-123.86
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.80¼-85½	34.84¾-34.89
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.79-92.83	92.78-92.84
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.22	25.03¼-04½	25.04-25.05
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛-375⅛	374⅛-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.29	192⅝-193½	192⅞-193¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	28.2215	48.55-48.80	45.90-46.30
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼-108⅞	108¼-108⅞
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04¼-04¾	12.04¾-05
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.41-42¼	20.40½-41½
Vienna	sch. to £	34.58½	34.41-34.44	34.41-34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.70-27.76	27.70-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2227	163⅛-15/16	163⅛-163⅞
Warsaw	Z. to £	43.47	43.29-43.37	43.27-43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.22-25.27	25.22-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.5	817-819	817-819
Czecho'slov	Pri. to £	116	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	285.2215	274⅛-274⅝	274⅛-274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	49.66	49⅝-49¾	49⅝-49¾
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.6559	668-673	668-672
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.22-18.27	18.22-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18¾-18¼	18.15½-18¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¾-09¼	18.08¾-09¼
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-18.16	18.15½-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅞-97⅝	97⅞-97⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5¹⁵⁄₃₂-15/16	1/5¹⁵⁄₃₂-15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5²⁹⁄₃₂-15/16	1/5²⁹⁄₃₂-15/16
Madras	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5²⁹⁄₃₂-15/16	1/5²⁹⁄₃₂-15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆-1/4	1/3¹⁵⁄₁₆-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.582	2.01¹⁵⁄₃₂-2/01⅛	2/01¹⁵⁄₃₂-2/01⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6⅞-1/7⅛	1/7¼-1/7¹⁵⁄₁₆
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹⁵⁄₁₆-2/4	2/3¹⁵⁄₁₆-2/4
Bangkok	Per tical	12.107	12.04¼-06	12.04¼-06
Manilla	Per dol.	24.5084	2/0⅞	2/0⅞
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.9904	5-5⅞	5-5 11/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	39¹⁵⁄₃₂-11/32	39¹⁵⁄₃₂-15/32
Valp'raiso†	9 to £	40	39.05	39.06
Montev.	Per dol.	51d.	39¹⁵⁄₃₂-39⅝	39¹⁵⁄₃₂-40¼
Lima	Per sol	14.45	14.35	14.45
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.74	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100				
—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	99 12 6	99 2 1	98 11 10	98 10 9
New Zealand	99 12 6	99 2 1	98 11 5	98 10 4
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 5 2	99 1 7	98 17 6

Selling Rate	
—	Cable Transfers
On :—	£ s. d.
Australia	99 17 6
New Zealand	99 15 0
South Africa	99 15 0
Rhodesia	99 10 0

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £17,472 and the purchase of £88 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVERRIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £715,310, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Sept. 23	Nil	Sept. 25— Bar gold .. Sovereigns ..	283,224 4,000
Sept. 26— Sovereigns ..	9,000	Sept. 26— Bar gold .. Sovereigns ..	260,174 4,000
Sept. 27	Nil	Sept. 27— Sovereigns ..	2,000
Sept. 29	Nil	Sept. 29— Bar gold .. Sovereigns ..	148,523 3,000
Sept. 30— Bar gold ..	88	Sept. 30— Bar gold .. Sovereigns ..	17,472 2,000
Net efflux ..	715,310		
Total ..	£724,398	Total ..	£724,398

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,860,607; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £390,000 of African bar gold was available. It was sold at 84s. 11¼d. per oz., a rise of ¼d., France taking £302,000, India £15,000, and the home and Continental trades £72,000. It was also reported that £250,000 of the South African shipment of bar gold due to arrive on October 13 had been bought forward by French buyers.

Early advices from China in the silver market were unfavourable, and the weakness in this direction caused a further decline of ¼d. to 1⅛d. per oz. for spot and forward delivery in the price of the metal. At the lower level the market was described as steady.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from mid-day on September 25 to mid-day on September 29 were £547,071, including £510,741 from South Africa. Exports of gold were £548,851, of which £242,702 went to France. Silver Imports were £40,889 and exports £10,753.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Dividend No. 23 on Class A Stock

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Class A Stock of $1.50 cents per share payable November 1, 1930, in Class A Stock at the rate of 1/40th of one share of Class A Stock for each share held of record at the close of business September 30, 1930.

Scrip for fractional shares will not be delivered, but will be credited to the stockholder's account and, on a full share being accumulated, certificates will be issued.

Payment in stock will be made to all stockholders entitled thereto who do not, on or before October 15, 1930, request payment in cash. This does not apply to those who have heretofore filed permanent dividend orders.

M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.

September 15, 1930.

COMPANY RESULTS

PRINCE LINE REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Antofagasta Rly.	Int. 2	2	Nov. 1	—	—
Hope Brothers, London and Sth.	Int. 2½	2½	Nov. 1	—	—
American In. vestment, United States and Sth. American	Int. 2½	2½	Oct. 15	—	—
Investment	Int. 4½	4½	Oct. 6	—	—

K.M.S. (Malay States) Rubber.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. for the year ended June 30, payable October 29 (against 10 per cent.); to reserve, £2,000 (the same); carry-forward, £11,397 (against £10,343), subject to estates' Stafts commission, &c. Meeting, October 28.

Nitrate Railways.—The directors have decided not to declare an interim dividend in view of the falling off in traffics. An interim of 2 per cent. was paid last year on the Ordinary (unconverted) and Preferred Converted Ordinary shares.

PRINCE LINE

The directors of Prince Line (in which Furness, Withy, and Co. hold a controlling interest) report a net profit for the year ended June 30, less provision for taxation, of £161,490 (against £168,107 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, is to be paid on October 17, making 5 per cent., free of tax, for the year (the same), while the directors propose to increase the allocation to depreciation account from £100,000 last year to £150,000, this involving a reduction in the carry-forward from £54,734 to £6,095. Meeting, October 10.

ANTWERP WATERWORKS

A circular to shareholders of the Antwerp Waterworks Company states that as the company ceased to carry on the business of supplying water to Antwerp on December 31 last the directors do not consider it necessary to make up interim profit and loss accounts for the half-year ended June 30. operations during that period having been confined to collecting such sums as were due and outstanding at December 31, 1929, and liquidating such amounts as were unpaid at that date. Out of the sum of £9,857 11s. 7d. carried forward from the previous account, and the interest, &c., accruing on the purchase price of the undertaking, the directors declare an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (unchanged), payable October 16.

CALEDONIAN (CEYLON) TEA AND RUBBER

The accounts of the Caledonian (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber Estates show a profit for the year to June 30, after writing off £2,500 for depreciation, of £13,212 (against £16,228 for 1928-29), and £3,758 was brought forward. Debenture interest takes £5,000 and Preference dividend £1,050. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year (against 25 per cent.), and to transfer £2,000 (against £1,500) to taxation reserve, leaving £4,509 to be carried forward, subject to the directors' additional remuneration. Last year £3,500 was placed to general reserve. The crops for the year were 657,155lb. of tea (against 668,812lb.) and 221,805lb. of rubber (against 234,373lb.). Meeting, October 8.

SAFFRAGAM RUBBER AND TEA

The report of the Saffragam Rubber and Tea Company of Ceylon states that the tea crop for the year ended June 30, amounted to 516,574lb. (against 574,612lb. for 1928-29), which realised £37,441 net (against 70.0d. cents). The rubber crop amounted to 1,754,270lb. (against 1,459,296lb.), which was produced at an average cost of 25.62 cents per lb., and realised 36.12 cents per lb. (against 45.00 cents). The profit for the year was Rs.190,988 (against Rs.410,901), to which must be added Rs.10,879 brought forward. During the season one interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the old shares, and 3 per cent. on the new shares, was paid, and the directors propose to dispose of the remaining available sum as follows:—Transferring to general reserve, Rs.50,000 (against Rs.150,000); to depreciation account, Rs.25,000 (against Rs.15,000); to furlough reserve, Rs.8,000 (against Rs.15,000); to staff benefit fund, Rs.1,000 (against nil); carrying forward Rs.62,766. Last year a total dividend of 28 per cent. was paid, and Rs.20,000 was transferred to reserve.

MOUNT MORGAN GOLD

The third report of the liquidators of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company states that the receipts for the year ended August 15 last amounted to £10,235, and expenditure to £5,441. The difference is added to the balance of £188,390 brought forward (after distribution to shareholders of £1,000,000, being at the rate of £1 per share), making a total of £193,184. From this is deducted the distribution of 2s. per share made on January 15 last, leaving a balance of £43,084 available for distribution, taxation, and winding-up expenses. The remaining assets are in liquid form and consist of money on deposit bearing interest at call or short notice and Victorian Government bonds at market value (£50,000). Final distribution to shareholders has been delayed pending receipt of clearance certificate from Queensland Taxation Commissioner. This has now been arranged. Liquidators are in terms thereof obliged to pay tax at the rate of 6d. in the £ on all moneys distributed to shareholders over and above 20s. in the £. After providing for this and other taxes and for the winding-up of the company the liquidators propose making a final distribution of 10½d. per share on December 15 next.

MUREX

The accounts of Murex show a profit of £32,276 for the year to June 30 (against £20,982 for 1928-29), to which £1,000 is added, £20,000 brought forward, and £3,820 is provided for depreciation, and income-tax for 1929-30 absorbs £2,150, while £10,000 is reserved for income-tax for 1930-31. An interim dividend of 15 per cent. was paid in May last (absorbing £14,177), and the directors recommend a final dividend of 20 per cent. on the shares entitled to a full year's dividend, absorbing £16,270. The dividend payable on the shares not entitled to a full year's dividend will absorb £682, leaving £50,775 to be carried forward. For 1928 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid. The company has purchased the entire undertaking of the Fremlet Electric Welding Company and over 99 per cent. of the issued share capital of Alloy Welding Processes. These purchases became effective as from January 1, 1930, and July 1, 1930, respectively, and no part of the profits of these companies has been included in the accounts. The sales of both companies to date are stated to show a satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of last year. Meeting, October 9.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY

The net profit of the Barsi Light Railway Company for the year to March 31 was £63,183 (against £65,820 for 1928-29), which, with £12,508 brought forward, and £5,406 interest and dividends on investments, makes an available sum of £80,096. The Preference dividend requires £5,125, and the directors have transferred £750 to staff provident fund as a special bonus. As already announced a final dividend of 3 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 10 per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.), leaving £15,558 to be carried forward. In view of the small increase in the net earnings as compared with the increased amounts required for dividend on the larger number of Ordinary shares (caused by the conversion of Preference shares), and of the uncertainty of the outlook for the current year, the directors do not see their way to recommend a larger final dividend. The amount which the board may borrow without the sanction of a general meeting is limited to £50,000. A resolution will be submitted at the meeting to authorise the borrowing of additional sums not exceeding £50,000. Meeting, Oct. 14.

OLD SILKSTONE COLLIERIES

The profit figures of the Old Silkstone Collieries for the year to March 31 were published in *The Times* of September 29. In their report the directors state that the improvement in the mining industry experienced during the first nine months of 1929 has not been maintained. Towards the end of the year acute depression in the iron and steel, engineering, and textile industries was strongly in evidence, and this, combined with the serious falling off in the demand for coal for export, caused a setback in selling values. The Central Colliery Commercial Association, which the company has supported since its inception, continued to function throughout the year with beneficial results, retarded unfortunately to a certain extent by the operations of a minority of collieries outside the scheme. Part I. of the new Coal Mines Act provides for the compulsory membership of all collieries to approved district schemes covering regulation of production and the fixation of economic selling values. The directors look with confidence to the beneficial operation of this part of the Act without the infliction of injury or hardship on either industrial or domestic interests. The auditors' report states that depreciation has been written off rolling-stock and motor vehicles, but no allowance has been made to depreciation account in respect of other plant. The realisable values of the shares in, and the advances to, subsidiary companies are very substantially less than the figures at which they appear in the balance-sheet (£567,162). No provision has been made for the losses of certain subsidiary companies. Meeting, October 2.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY

The net profit of the Barsi Light Railway Company for the year to March 31 was £63,183 (against £65,820 for 1928-29), which, with £12,508 brought forward, and £5,406 interest and dividends on investments, makes an available sum of £80,096. The Preference dividend requires £5,125, and the directors have transferred £750 to staff provident fund as a special bonus. As already announced a final dividend of 3 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 10 per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.), leaving £15,558 to be carried forward. In view of the small increase in the net earnings as compared with the increased amounts required for dividend on the larger number of Ordinary shares (caused by the conversion of Preference shares), and of the uncertainty of the outlook for the current year, the directors do not see their way to recommend a larger final dividend. The amount which the board may borrow without the sanction of a general meeting is limited to £50,000. A resolution will be submitted at the meeting to authorise the borrowing of additional sums not exceeding £50,000. Meeting, Oct. 14.

OLD SILKSTONE COLLIERIES

The profit figures of the Old Silkstone Collieries for the year to March 31 were published in *The Times* of September 29. In their report the directors state that the improvement in the mining industry experienced during the first nine months of 1929 has not been maintained. Towards the end of the year acute depression in the iron and steel, engineering, and textile industries was strongly in evidence, and this, combined with the serious falling off in the demand for coal for export, caused a setback in selling values. The Central Colliery Commercial Association, which the company has supported since its inception, continued to function throughout the year with beneficial results, retarded unfortunately to a certain extent by the operations of a minority of collieries outside the scheme. Part I. of the new Coal Mines Act provides for the compulsory membership of all collieries to approved district schemes covering regulation of production and the fixation of economic selling values. The directors look with confidence to the beneficial operation of this part of the Act without the infliction of injury or hardship on either industrial or domestic interests. The auditors' report states that depreciation has been written off rolling-stock and motor vehicles, but no allowance has been made to depreciation account in respect of other plant. The realisable values of the shares in, and the advances to, subsidiary companies are very substantially less than the figures at which they appear in the balance-sheet (£567,162). No provision has been made for the losses of certain subsidiary companies. Meeting, October 2.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

BETTER DEMAND FOR WHEAT

ADVANCE IN JUTE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 30.—WHEAT.—In sympathy with the recovery in North and South American overnight advices the market was steadier, and quotations were occasionally 6d. per quarter higher, but there was only a small response from buyers. For the balance of a cargo of South Australian, per Nollamead, B/L, Aug. 1, Liverpool paid 28s. 6d., while late yesterday a part cargo of New South Wales, per West Lynn, ready to load, sold to Hull at 28s. 6d. For prompt shipment Pacific white, Oct./Nov. and a part cargo, Nov., 29s. 6d. was asked, and 29s. for Australian on passage and Oct. Parcels were steadier and rather harder to buy, with a moderate inquiry. Russians, however, were in fair request at lower prices. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), Nov., sold at 32s.; and No. 1 (Vancouver), Nov., to Hull, at a similar price. Of 44 sales paid, 29s. 6d. For South Australian, per City of Bedford, shipping/shipped, and to London and Hull Russian on various samples afloat, sold from 24s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. To Liverpool business was done in No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), Sept.

In the wheat futures market only a small business was completed in Manitoba grade, Nov. at 28s. 9d., and March at 28s. 2d., but with better initial advices from Argentina, closing values marked a rise of 6d. to 7d. as compared with yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Open's values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	28 6	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 3
Jan. ..	27 5	27 8	27 7	27 8½	27 2
March ..	27 5	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 2
		LONDON GRADE			
Sept. ..	28 5	28 8	28 9	28 7	28 2
Dec. ..	27 3	27 6	27 7	27 4	27 0
Feb. ..	27 3	27 6	27 7	27 3	27 0

MAIZE carried over in good demand at the lower level of prices. La Plata, 4,400 tons, per Hesthaug, by Oct. 10, sold at 19s. 6d.; 2,000 tons, Nov. 15-31, at 20s. 3d.; and 6,000 tons, Dec., at 20s. 3d. net. Parcels were in active request and closed 3d. to 6d. per qr. better on the day. La Plata, per Inverbank, afloat, sold at 19s. 7½d. to 20s.; per Bellalba, at 19s. 6d. to 20s.; per Glenfoyle, shipped, at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 1½d. (less ½ per cent.); Oct.-Nov., at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 1½d. (less ½ per cent.); Oct.-Nov., at 19s. 6d. to 19s. 10½d. (less ½ per cent.); Oct.-Nov., at 19s. 6d. to 19s. 10½d.; and Nov.-Dec., at 19s. 10½d. to 20s. 3d. Bristol (Kyriakides), afloat; and also for Oct., and to Hull Oct., made 19s. 6d.

BARLEY was quiet and rather easier. Danubian, Oct., was offered at 15s. 3d., and Nov. at 13s. 6d., while Azof-Black Sea, Oct., was obtainable at 18s. 3d.

OATS were in better demand. La Plata, per Ruperra, shipping-delayed, sold at 10s. 6d.; Oct., at 10s. 7½d.; and Jan.-Feb., at 11s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were steadier owing to increased buying interest. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Oct., was quoted 28s. 10½d.; No. 2, 28s. 3d.; No. 3, 27s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Oct., 26s. 10½d.; No. 3 named durum, Oct., 26s. 3d.; No. 2 hard winter, Oct., 28s. 6d.; No. 2, 28s.; choice white Karachi, Oct. 28s. 3d.; Rosafi, 25½lb., Oct., 26s. 9d.; white Western Pacific, shipping/shipped and Oct., 29s. Business covered No. 2 N. Manitoba, Oct. 15, at 28s.; No. 3, afloat, at 27s. 6d.; and South Australian, nearly 26s.; Oct., at 26s. 6d.; while No. 1 Manchester, No. 1 Northern Manitoba, shipping, made 27s. 6d. Spot parcels were in fair demand at steadier prices. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to 1½d. higher in sympathy with steady American markets. The market continued to rule firm owing to large covering orders and a natural reaction from the previous depression. Firm opening Argentine advices also had a strengthening influence, and the market closed at a net gain of 2d. to 2¼d. per central. Sales were 450 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures						
Per 1601b.	Open's values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	5 10¼	5 11¼	5 10	5 11	5 10¾	5 9¼
Dec. ..	5 9¾	5 11¼	5 9½	5 10	5 11¼	5 9¼
March	5 10¾	6 0¾	5 10½	6 0	6 0¼	5 9¼
May ..	6 0	6 1¾	6 0	6 1	6 1¾	5 11

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels opened 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower, but, with an active trade and higher Argentine advices, closed very firm and 6d. higher on the day. La Plata, per Ruperra, 3d. to 10s. 4½d., per various steamers, according to position. Oct.-Nov., 19s. 6d. to 20s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 19s. 9d. to 20s.; and Dec.-Jan., at 20s. 3d. Sellers of La Plata, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., 20s. 4½d.; and Dec.-Jan., 20s. 7½d.; Jan.-Feb., 20s. 7½d.; Oct.-Nov., 20s. 6d.; No. 3 white fair African, Oct.-Nov., 20s. 4½d.; and No. 6 round yellow African, Nov., 21s. Males on the spot was in moderate demand at easy rates.

FLOUR.—Local grades were very quiet and officially reduced 6d. per sack. Imported was also easier. OATMEAL remained quiet but steady. BEANS and PEAS were slow. WHEATFEED was in moderate demand, with prices favouring buyers.

HITCHIN, Sept. 30.—Wheat was sparingly offered at slightly lower rates, 30s. to 31s. per qr. Oats, 16s. to 17s. per qr. Feeding barley, 20s. to 21s. per qr; malting, 30s. to 45s.

IPSWICH, Sept. 30.—Wheat, about 31s. Barley in demand, especially the best quality, from 40s. to 52s.; medium quality, 30s. to 40s.; others from 20s. Oats, about 15s. Beans and peas, 34s. A small supply all round.

KING'S LYNN, Sept. 30.—Hardly any wheat offering; prices from 29s. to 31s. per 4½ cwt. Little barley; prices from 24s. per to in one case 50s. per 4 cwt. No oats.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Business was very quiet, with no decided tendency. Quotations:—Best sample King Edward, £5 to £6 10s.; second grade ditto, £5 to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Arran Chief, Eclipse, and darkskin King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 0s. per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was quiet, with fairly good supplies on offer. Quotations:—English dessert apples, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 3s. to 6s. per bushel; American apples, 12s. to 15s. per box; Nova Scotian apples, 18s. to 24s. per barrel; English pears, 1s. to 2s. per half-sieve; Californian Beurré Hardy pears, 14s. to 16s. per case; Comice pears, 12s. 6d. to 14s. per half-case; English Muscat grapes, 2s. to 4s. 6d.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; Dutch black grapes, 7d. to 10d. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 15s. to 20s. per barrel; English melons, 2s. to 4s. each; English peaches, 6s. to 9s.; Belgian peaches, 6s. to 15s. per doz.; Monarch plums, 3s. to 5s.; prune plums, 3s. to 5s.; damsons, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per half-sieve; Kent cobnuts, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per 12lb.; Canary bananas, 11s. to 22s. per crate; Porto Rico grape fruit, 21s. to 25s.; South African grape fruit, 14s. to 16s.; South African oranges, 14s. to 16s.; South African pineapples, 12s. 6d. to 18s. per case; Murcia lemons, 22s. to 26s. per case; English tomatoes, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per 12lb.; cauliflowers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; marrows, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per doz.; celery, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per doz. heads; cucumbers, 1s. to 2s. per doz.; beetroot, 1s. 6d. per doz.; turnips, 1s. to 2s. per box; lettuce, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per box; Dutch onions, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bag; cabbage, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per bag; carrots, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; parsips, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per half-bag.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—A fair business was done on the spot market at mostly lower quotations. American declined 5 points. Middling, 5.70d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 5 points easier. Fernam fair, 5.70d.; gd. smooth, 6.05d.; f.g.f. Tanguis, 6.35d. Egyptian was unchanged to 10 points lower; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 9.75d.; f.g.f. Upper, 7.75d. African declined 5 points. Middling West, 5.75d.; f.g.f. East 6.70d. East Indian kept steady at previous rates. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.15d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.70d.

American futures, although opening at a decline of 2 to 4 points, had a steadier undertone with less pressure to sell. Values gradually hardened under bear covering and buying for account of Manchester and Continental interests, showing a rise of 3 to 4 points at midday. The market fell back again in the afternoon on a renewal of liquidation following disappointing opening cables from New York and an increase in hedge selling, the easier tendency being assisted by a crop estimate of 14,718,000 bales by the *Daily News Record*. The close was quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower on the day. Liverpool closing prices :—Oct., 5.47 ; Jan., 5.62 ; March, 5.73 ; May, 5.83. New York, 11 a.m., prices :—Oct., 10.10 ; Jan., 10.41 ; March, 10.57 ; May, 10.77.

Egyptian futures in Sakellaridis contracts opened 9 points lower owing to further discouraging Alexandria advices, but subsequently rallied, the close being steady with prices 6 to 8 points higher on the day. Oct., 6.57 ; Nov., 6.67 ; Dec., 6.68 ; Jan., 6.74 ; Feb. and March, 6.92 ; April and May, 6.98 ; June to Oct., 9.16. Upper contracts closed steady at a fall of 2 to 9 points. Oct., 6.42 ; Nov., 6.52 ; Dec., 6.59 ; Jan., 6.64 ; Feb., 6.71 ; March, 6.76 ; April, 6.87 ; May, 6.89 ; June, 6.94 ; July and Aug., 7.01 ; Sept. and Oct., 7.00. Empire futures finished irregular at 3 points decline to 3 points advance. Oct., 5.35 ; Nov., 5.41 ; Dec., 5.47 ; Jan., 5.51 ; Feb., 5.53 ; March, 5.61 ; April, 5.63 ; May, 5.72 ; June, 5.74 ; July, 5.79 ; Aug. and Sept., 5.82 ; Oct., 5.87.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,750	6,150	100	400	5,772	5,772
Brazilian, &c.	1,000	5,050	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	6,000	100	100	1,984	1,984
African, &c.	450	800	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	250	750	—	—	—	—
E. Indian, &c.	350	1,250	—	—	—	—
Total bales						
This week	6,000	20,000	200	500	7,756	7,756
Last week	7,000	17,000	400	1,000	10,767	23,277

Amer. Futures	To-day	Prev. day
Delivery—	High'st/Low'st Closing	High'st/Low'st Closing
October ..	5.53 5.45 5.47	5.54 5.47 5.49
November ..	5.54 5.47 5.51	5.53 5.52 5.52
December ..	5.61 5.54 5.57	5.62 5.56 5.56
January ..	5.67 5.59 5.62	5.67 5.60 5.61
February ..	— — —	— — 5.67
March	5.77 5.70 5.73	5.77 5.71 5.71
April	— — —	— — 5.77
May	5.87 5.81 5.83	5.87 5.81 5.84
June	5.85 5.85 5.87	— — 5.87
July	5.90 5.89 5.91	5.93 5.89 5.92
August	— — —	5.94 — — 5.95
September ..	— — —	5.96 — — 5.97
October	6.00 6.02 6.03	— — 6.04

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair quality (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Oct. ..	11.44	11.45	11.70
Dec. ..	11.72	11.74	12.00
Sakellaridis, Nov. ..	17.45	17.63	18.14
Jan. ..	17.97	18.16	18.45
March ..	—	18.75	19.06

Receipts to-day, 3,320 bales, against 5,731 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 30.—Cloth inquiry was more active, but confidence in values was lacking, and the turnover showed little improvement. Indian outlets operated rather more freely, but many of the bids for finishing parcels were much too low. Amritsar and Insarkin for printing and dyeing cloths. Business with China was unaffected by the rise in the rate of exchange. South Africa bought a few lines of heavy drills, while minor transactions were reported for the Near East, the Dutch East Indies, and the Continent. Home trade buying was fairly brisk and covered a wide range of cloths. Shipments of American and Egyptian yarns were subjected to much price testing, but actual sales were invariably small and the aggregate turnover was disappointing.

WOOL

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Colonial wool auctions were continued with catalogues jointly representing 11,375 bales. Of this amount 1,505 bales consisted of English wool, comprising a good selection of washed and greasy clothing, on behalf of the Kent and Southern Wool Growers, Limited. These, however, were poorly supported, the bulk being withdrawn ; the few lots sold realised 12d. for washed Pick Southdown ewes and 9d. for similar descriptions of greasy.

The Colonial selection embraced a large assortment of merino and crossbred greasy qualities, which came in for a brisk rate both to home and Continental buyers ; the finest grades of the first-mentioned clips continue to rule well on a par with July currencies, other greasy qualities, together with medium and inferior scoured merinos, still reflecting the late decline of 10 per cent. New Zealand greasy crossbreds are now also quoted fully 10 per cent. below July rates for all grades.

Chief among the large supply of greasy merino from Queensland was the "Co/A A/Corona" clip of 675 bales, which realised 13½d., while some finer grades, included in 200 bales marked "Krungari" from South Australia, realised 16½d.; the best of this class of wool, however, was shown in several bales from the New England district under the mark "E M/S," which reached 18½d. The large assortment of greasy crossbred from New Zealand sold well both to Yorkshire and Continental buyers at prices within the range of 7d. to 11½d., the finest halfbred slips, while, when they were catalogued under the mark "Waitakl/Pukeuri," selling at 11½d. The small supply of Cape wool was withdrawn.

The catalogue of Colonial wool comprised 1,

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION

YEAR'S OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

TRADE DEPRESSION IN THE EAST

PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION IN STOCK VALUES

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

THE FINAL DIVIDEND AND BONUS

MR. J. M. BYRNE ON THE OUTLOOK

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at 5, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.

Mr. J. M. BYRNE (chairman of the corporation) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. M. Wilson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—If I have your consent, I will take the directors' report and the accounts as read. (Agreed.)

At our meeting last year you may remember that, while I said I did not look for any improvement in the results obtained from our general trading, I hoped that, in view of expected satisfactory results from our timber operations, we would be able to maintain the dividend and bonus on the Ordinary shares at 35 per cent. Then, upon that occasion, I think, a shareholder chided me in a friendly way with not being optimistic enough and too cautious in expressing my views as to the outlook for the current year. As events have proved, however, I was not cautious enough, and, so far as our general trading is concerned, I do not remember a more difficult and anxious year than that covered by the accounts before us. It is not only that we have suffered ordinary trade losses as the result of steadily falling prices and the world-wide depression at every branch, but that, as advised in our circular of March, 18 last, we incurred a heavy loss in Bangkok as the result of a fraud on the part of a rice miller who misappropriated stocks of rice for which we had paid, and who disappeared when we took criminal proceedings against him rather than accept a compromise offered by his friends. Then, of course, the increased political unrest in India is responsible for a contraction of our business with that Dependency, while you will understand that the very serious decline in the prices of rubber and tin have added to the depression in British Malaya.

TEAK SALES

The only bright spot in our trading during the past year is the profit obtained from our operations in teak, this being the result of a good floating season and sales at steady prices, teak being the only commodity I can call to mind that has not declined in value, though even from this source the profit is less than in the previous year. But in spite of the difficulties and losses to which I have referred, and though the profit for the year at £62,134 compares unfavourably with that of recent years, I cannot but think that, when the almost universal industrial depression is taken into account, we are comparatively fortunate, particularly as before arriving at this profit we have provided, fully, we believe, for not only some heavy losses but substantial depreciation of our own stocks and those thrown upon our hands by defaulting dealers without touching our reserves.

THE ACCOUNTS

I will now refer briefly to the accounts, and as I have just mentioned the profit for the year I can leave the profit and loss account and turn to the balance-sheet, which, except for the reduced profit and increase in our investments, to which I will refer later, does not differ very much from that of the previous year. In the profit and loss account, however, you will notice that, in accordance with the new Companies Act, the directors' fees are set out separately and that dividends from investments and interest show an increase of £5,252 as compared with the previous year. On the liabilities side of the balance-sheet there is no item calling for remark, unless it is to say that while our various reserve funds stand as before we have not been able to increase these. Of the assets also there is not much for me to say here, particularly as I will refer to the investments in a moment. The small reduction in the figures relating to property in Siam, Singapore, and India is made up chiefly of depreciation written off, while further expenditure on a house for our manager at Singapore is included.

The stocks of timber and stores, which, as usual, stand at cost, show a reduction of £50,562 on the figures at March 31, 1929, but this I may mention is due primarily to the position of the stocks in creeks and rivers, and, I am pleased to say, to some reduction in costs, and not to any falling off in the stocks as measured in logs. The comparatively large reduction of £71,945 in the item sundry debtors is explained by a contraction in our general trading, while the increase in stocks of merchandise indicates a poor demand for the stocks held on our own account. That, I think, is all I need say about the accounts, which, I think you will agree, continue to reflect a strong financial position. (Hear, hear.)

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The directors' report tells you how we recommend the balance of £100,504 available for distribution should be disposed of, and as we propose the payment of a final dividend of 12½ per cent., with a bonus of 7½ per cent., on the Ordinary shares, making 27½ per cent. for the year, I hope you will consider this satisfactory, particularly as to make such payment involves a reduction in the amount carried forward from £55,643 to £53,229, a reduction we hesitated to make. The past year, as I have already indicated, was full of trouble, and like others we have suffered, but as we have been able to provide for all losses out of the profits of the year I think I may claim that we have not done badly, and that, under the circumstances, to find ourselves in a position to propose a reduction of only 7½ per cent. in the dividend and bonus on this occasion is a performance of which we may be proud. (Hear, hear.) You will remember, of course, that when we set up an equalization of dividend fund, I told you this was done expressly for the purpose of maintaining the dividend at 20 per cent. and not for the purpose of avoiding any fluctuation in the bonus, and in any case I feel sure you will appreciate the necessity of conserving our resources in a time like the present. (Hear, hear.)

THE INVESTMENTS

As you will learn from the balance-sheet, our investments have increased from £308,442 to £348,007 during the year, and I am able to say that, after taking into account the investments depreciation fund and excluding any possible loss in respect of the amount owing to us under mortgages by the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, to provide for which we set aside £15,000 last year, there is a satisfactory margin between the book values and the market prices on March 31 last. Including additional mortgage expenses and excluding interest our advances to that company now amount to £50,350, and the £6,700 I mentioned at our last meeting now appears as an addition to our investments, and I am sorry to say that, in the deplorable conditions prevailing in India, any reconstruction of the company or sale of the property has proved impossible. We have also added £10,300 to our investments in the shape of calls upon our shares in the Siam-Malay Rubber Company, with the position of which company I will deal separately. Of the further addition of, say, £23,500 made during the year under review, I need only say this represents the balance of sales and purchases of British Government and Indian railway stocks, and I may mention that since March 31 last we have further increased our investments in Government of India, Australian Commonwealth, Japanese Government, German Government, and Indian railway securities to the extent of £22,000, while we have paid further calls upon our shares in the Siam-Malay Rubber Company amounting to £7,000.

SIAM-MALAY RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

At this time last year I gave you an account of the progress made by the Siam-Malay Rubber Company on what is known as their "Glencoe" Estate, and I will now tell you briefly what has been done in the third year of development. Of the authorised capital of $1,050,000 there was paid up on July 31 last $647,550, of which we had contributed $277,970, leaving $402,450 still to be called up, our share of which is $168,877. As you know the No. 1 Clearing of 630 acres was planted at the end of 1928, and this section is making good progress. Of the No. 2 Clearing, which consists of 1,246 acres, 1,200 acres were clean cleared and planted a year ago, while the No. 3 Clearing of 1,074 acres is now being prepared for planting. The system of silt pits throughout is being extended and the construction of the necessary roads is proceeding. The bungalows for the manager and his assistants are nearing completion and a central water supply, with a pumping engine and storage tanks, has been installed. But I am sure you will understand that, in the present deplorable position of rubber, we have been seriously considering how and to what extent it is possible to meet this situation for, while we cannot believe that rubber can remain at 4d. a lb. for long, it is clear that the cost of production must be reduced to a minimum and below the figure upon which our original calculations were made, if, when the time comes, we can expect to sell our rubber at a profit.

DECISION TO BUDGRAFT

Our manager at Singapore, Mr. Miller, who has considerable experience in rubber planting and in whom we have entire confidence, has been giving close study to this question and, after consulting us, decided to send Mr. Cornwell, the estate manager, to Java to investigate and report upon the result of budgrafting in that island. As the result of this investigation and other inquiries our Singapore manager was strongly in favour of at least budgrafting Nos. 2 and 3 Clearings, and after obtaining the opinion of other independent experts we decided, in consultation with those associated with us, to budgraft Nos. 2 and 3 Clearings and, for the present at any rate, to leave the No. 1 Clearing as it is. By this means and according to the estimates placed before us we hope that the production per acre in Nos. 2 and 3 Clearings will be doubled and, arising from this, the cost of production will be so reduced that, with rubber at say 5d. a lb., we shall see a profit. But I must mention that, as the result of this decision to budgraft, the cost per planted acre will naturally be increased and this, together with the cost of factories and machinery, will necessitate an increase of about $300,000 in the capital of the company, and thus raise the cost per planted acre to about £54 10s. At this figure, however, and assuming the estimates relating to production and cost placed before us prove to be correct, we think we can look forward to the future with confidence, and in any case we shall have an up-to-date and efficient estate capable of meeting competition. As the position stands to-day rubber is to be left to find an economic level and though this will prove a painful process for many companies I have never been able to believe in the ultimate success of any scheme having for its object restriction of output for the purpose of raising the price to a level which is artificial and this is particularly applicable to rubber. (Hear, hear.)

SIAMESE FINANCE

I am again indebted to Sir Edward Cook who, to the regret of many, I am sure, has just retired from the position of Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government, for a copy of his report on the Budget of the Kingdom of Siam for the year 1930-1931, in reference to which some interesting notes appeared in a recent issue of *The Times*. The Budget in question is again drawn up on conservative lines in view of the past two poor rice crops, the effects of which, however, have been mitigated by irrigation and improved communications generally, and yet shows a small surplus, which will no doubt be increased when the actual figures are published, the Budget for 1928-1929 having resulted in a much larger surplus than that estimated. The balance of trade in favour of Siam, however, in 1929-1930, at Ticals 21,000,000, was the lowest for nine years, owing not only to smaller exports of rice but to excessive imports, and which Sir Edward Cook very correctly attributes to reckless trading facilitated by undue credit facilities. The value of exports in 1929-1930 was Ticals 221,000,000, the average for the five years ended 1928-1929 being Ticals 243,000,000, while the corresponding figures relating to imports were Ticals 195,000,000 and Ticals 176,000,000. Including Government remittances, the average balance of trade in favour of Siam during the same period remains at Ticals 33,000,000, or at 1s. 10d. exchange, £3,036,000. In all recent Budgets there has not only been provision for redemption of debt but also for avoidance of debt, the sums provided under the latter heading being spent chiefly upon railway construction and irrigation. Then the debt redemption fund now amounts to £4,000,000, and, with the usual additions during the next few years, it is proposed to apply this sum to the payment of the Seven per Cent. and Six per Cent. Loans of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively when the earliest date for redemption arrives.

STRONG CURRENCY AND FINANCIAL POSITION

At present the National Debt amounts to only £11,000,000, and when the loans I have mentioned are paid off this will be reduced to very little more than £5,000,000, no new borrowing being contemplated in the meantime. In the Budget for 1930-1931 the sum provided for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation is nearly Ticals 7,000,000, and the total expenditure by the State on railway construction in the past nine years is Ticals 187,000,000, of which Ticals 120,000,000 was derived from loans, the balance coming from revenue surpluses or debited direct to revenue in the Budgets. In the past 16 years the expenditure on the principal irrigation projects has amounted to Ticals 30,000,000, and as rice represents the chief source of wealth and 70 per cent. of the exports the importance of stabilizing the crop by irrigation is evident. Then I see that, while on March 31 last the net circulation of notes was Ticals 108,000,000, the reserve held against this liability was no less than Ticals 151,000,000 or, if that part of the reserve held in silver is entirely excluded and we include only that part held in gold exchange, Ticals 99,000,000, which is over 91 per cent. of the currency liability. The currency position is therefore very strong, and the same remark applies to the financial position, while as so much of the reserve is held in gold exchange the Government are certainly in no difficulty at present in the matter of carrying out the liability they have undertaken to maintain the gold value of the Tical under the gold exchange standard they adopted some years ago.

DIRECTORATE AND STAFF

You will remember that, at our last meeting, I told you our valued colleague Mr. Hendrick had consented to pay a visit of inspection to our branches in the East and in due course he started upon his tour, but I am very sorry to say that after a trip to the forests, where he carried out some useful work, and upon his return to Bangkok, his health broke down and he found it necessary to return home and thus abandon the remainder of the tour. This I need hardly say was a misfortune for Mr. Hendrick, in which he has our very sincere sympathy, and a disappointment to us, but we were more than ever disappointed when, owing to the state of his health, he announced his wish to retire from the board as, apart from our invariably pleasant relations with him, we placed a high value upon his advice and assistance. I am sure all present will join me in expressing the hope that Mr. Hendrick will soon be restored to complete health and enjoy his well-earned leisure. (Hear, hear.)

To replace Mr. Hendrick on the board we are fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. J. Mackenzie, who has a wide experience of India and business generally, and who has already proved his value to the corporation by his excellent advice. You will be asked to confirm the election of Mr. Mackenzie as a director in due course. I have already referred to the troubles and difficulties of the past year, and as we have come through these with what I hope you will agree is at least moderate success I think you will share my view that our thanks are due to the managing directors, the secretary, and the staff in London, while, with your permission, I would like to convey to our managers and staff in the East an appreciation of their services during a year which has been full of anxiety for all. Then I wish, particularly, to offer our sympathy to our managers and staff in India as they are not only faced with extraordinary difficulties in protecting the interests of the corporation, but surrounded by almost daily disturbances.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

As there has been no improvement in conditions and prices have continued to fall since April 1 last, I am sure you will not expect me to say anything of a favourable nature as to the probable results of our general trading in the current year. In India it is not only that the political unrest and boycott of British goods continue, but revolutionary outrages are now of common occurrence and at the moment it is difficult to see any daylight. There has therefore been a further contraction in our business with the Dependency, particularly so far as our shipments of cotton goods are concerned, and whether or not we are likely to witness any improvement in conditions as the result of the coming Round-Table Conference remains to be seen. From Malaya we have received advice of further failures, and with rubber and tin at present very low prices we cannot look for any improvement in trade generally. For the seven months of the present year the value of imports was $451,000,000 against $519,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year, while the value of exports at $423,000,000 compares with $541,000,000 in 1929.

Of our general trade in and with Siam also I have nothing encouraging to say, except that our heavy losses of last year are not likely to recur, as Siam is suffering from two poor harvests and over-trading in imports, while until prices are adjusted the serious fall in the value of silver must make her important trade with China difficult, apart from the fact that civil war and chaotic conditions continue in the latter country. But it is not too late for some improvement in our general trading to set in and, speaking of our own business in particular, I would hope to see more activity if confidence in the present low level of prices generally were felt and at the prices ruling to-day for cotton, wool, rubber, and tin, which are below the cost of production, it is fair to look for increased consumption and no further decline.

THE FOREST LEASES

In regard to what is, in these times, our important timber business, I can speak more hopefully as, though much depends upon a good floating season, we have stocks held back last season and with the saw mill working and steady prices the outlook is satisfactory. But bearing in mind what I have said at previous meetings as to forests not lasting for ever, perhaps I ought to mention that, while our existing forest leases have still some years to run, we are naturally desirous of knowing what our good friends the Siamese Government are going to do for us when these leases expire. In view of the important part we have taken for many years in the development of the teak trade of Siam, and indeed Siamese trade generally, we have, I think, every reason to hope that, in due course, we shall at least be granted a lease of the now closed area of one of the forests we are working at present, but before the Siamese Government arrive at any decision they will no doubt wish to know what the area in question contains in the shape of full-sized trees and as time is of importance to us we hope the Forest Department will take a count of such trees at the earliest opportunity. As you know, the working of forests involves not only a considerable lock-up of money but a large organization and, in our case, a new and expensive saw mill at Bangkok, so that it is important for us to know in good time what we are to expect in the future.

CONDITIONS AT HOME

I have now given you some idea of what we may expect this year, and, in spite of the wide field our operations cover, you will understand I do not at present look for any improvement upon the results of last year. But it is the conditions prevailing at home which seem to me the most disturbing, as, amidst the more or less all-round existing depression, the Government is doing nothing to help trade and encourage savings, and taxation, which is higher than ever, is making it impossible for us to compete with other countries. The national expenditure goes on increasing regardless of what the country can afford, and unless a check is imposed upon this it is difficult to see how industry can recover and unemployment decrease. The discrepancy between wholesale and retail prices of commodities, which is largely explained by high taxation and wages, requires adjustment in the interests of manufacturers, who are handicapped by the high wages they have to pay, to say nothing of the trade union restrictions from which they also suffer. The present high standard of living cannot be maintained under present conditions, and until we can produce more at a cost to meet competition the unemployment problem will remain.

TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICY

The Board of Trade figures relating to imports and exports during the first eight months of this year indicate the position plainly, while the burden of national expenditure and taxation is brought out clearly in the figures published recently as the result of the inquiries made by the Finance and Taxation Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and from which it appears that, according to their estimates, taxation per head in this country is no less than £15 1s. 5d., as compared with £5 13s. 6d. in the United States of America and £7 9s. in Germany. There must be a limit to the taxation we can afford to pay, and surely this limit has been reached—(hear, hear)—so that if, as the result of increased expenditure upon so-called social services, we are to escape even higher taxation, it looks as if, for the protection of our manufacturers, the reduction of unemployment, and for revenue purposes, we shall require to abandon free trade and impose a duty upon imports from foreign countries, whether we like it or not. (Cheers.)

The directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, were adopted, and final dividends of 3½ per cent. on the Preference shares and 12½ per cent., together with a bonus of 7½ per cent., on the Ordinary shares were declared, making a total distribution of 27½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year.

Mr. J. M. Byrne and Mr. J. Mackenzie were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. were appointed auditors for the current year.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of The Ottoman Railway from Smyrna to Aidin was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (the president) said:—Gentlemen,—It is not necessary for me to make a long speech to you to-day, first because the position is fully set out in the report, and, secondly, because it is only the six months' report, and we shall go into the whole position to greater advantage at the end of the financial year. It is, moreover, the report of the lean half-year, but, even for a lean half-year, the results are very unsatisfactory. You have not to go far to get the reason, when you consider how serious has been the fall in the prices of the chief commodities which we carry. Compared with June last year, the average price of wheat has fallen from 18 to 10 piastres per oke, barley from 10 to five, cotton seed from 8½ to 3½, and olive oil from 68 to 49. When you consider the losses that those prices mean to the growers, you can understand that the trade of the district must have been adversely affected. Exchange also continues to be adverse. We have mentioned to you in the report what the Government restrictions have been on buying and selling exchange, but with those Government restrictions the rate has kept firm since last December and I think we can hardly doubt that there would have been a much worse fall if it had not been for the action of the Government. Since the issue of the report, however, these restrictions have been abolished so far as this company is concerned. This is a great relief to our position, and we are glad to see that it looks as if the policy of the Turkish Government has been entirely successful.

There is one good point in the position, and that is a reduction in our working costs. There is a reduction of over 5 per cent., and the total expenses, £109,433 for the half-year, are the lowest on record. The decreases are in all departments, and they are a subject on which we ought most heartily to congratulate the management.

I wish I could tell you something cheering for the present half-year, but things of cheer are hard to find. Traffics have been very disappointing up to date. There are considerable stocks of barley up-country, but because of the very low prices they are not being moved, and it is obvious that, taking the whole year of 1930, our profits must be much lower than the profits for the year 1929. All we can do is to sit still, work the railway as economically as we can, and look for better times.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

CITY & INTERNATIONAL TRUST

DIVIDEND OF 6½ PER CENT

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT FIGURES

NEW BOOK YEAR PROSPECTS

EFFECTS OF EASIER MONETARY CONDITIONS

MR. KIEK'S REVIEW OF THE INVESTMENT POSITION

The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of City and International Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. LOUIS H. KIEK (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. H. Beeney) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume it is your desire that we take the report and accounts, which were posted to you about 10 days ago, as read. (Agreed.) I will therefore deal first with the revenue account, which I will briefly summarize:—

Our gross revenue from all sources amounted to £116,621 18s. 6d.

Interest on Five per Cent. Debenture stock required £13,359 2s. 8d., and on bank loans £24,891 18s. 4d., a total of £38,251 1s., leaving a net income of £78,370 17s. 6d.

Management expenses, including directors' fees, rent, staff, &c., absorbed £7,743 2s. 3d.; income-tax (after taking credit for tax deductible from dividend payments), £4,029 0s. 6d.; discount, &c., in respect of debentures issued during the year, £390 4s.; a total of £12,162 6s. 9d., so that we have available £66,208 10s. 9d., as well as the balance brought in from last year, £1,928 5s. 9d., or a total revenue balance of £68,136 16s. 6d.

The dividends on our £800,000 Five per Cent. Preferred stock required £30,000, leaving £38,136 16s. 6d., or slightly over 9½ per cent. on our £400,000 Ordinary stock.

We have already paid on that stock an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., and we now recommend a final 4 per cent., making a total distribution for the year of 6½ per cent., or £26,000, which, if you adopt our recommendation, will leave a sum of £12,136 16s. 6d. to be carried forward to the credit of revenue account for the new year.

NET REVENUE MAINTAINED

Our gross income of about £116,600 shows an increase of close upon £5,000 over the previous book year, in spite of some reductions in dividends on a very few of our numerous investments. This increase, together with a saving of £2,300 in bank interest, has fully compensated us for the heavier debenture interest and income-tax charges which the period under review has had to bear, so that the net revenue we bring into the accounts is almost identical with the amount earned in the previous year. Considering the anxieties and difficulties of the distressful period we have passed through, you will, I think, agree with us in regarding the result as giving cause for moderate satisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

For our new book year we must, of course, be prepared for a possibly less satisfying diet, for we cannot expect to be entirely immune from the consequences of this universal economic crisis. We may, however, as far as our own company is concerned, derive comfort from the fact—and I state it with a full sense of our responsibility—that making ample allowance for probable dividend reductions in certain directions, our net revenue prospects for the current book year, barring some unforeseen calamitous development, appear to us reasonably satisfactory. I will not put it higher than that to-day.

BANK RATE MOVEMENTS

The other items of the revenue account only call for brief comment. We have made a somewhat more liberal and, as the income results show, a profitable use of the ample loan facilities at our disposal, so that our bank loans at the close of our year were higher by some £68,000 than at the corresponding date of last year, but the interest paid was, as already stated, £2,300 lower. When we met here last year we were in the throes of the monetary disturbances caused by the feverish Wall-street speculation and subsequent collapse and by the constant outflow of gold to France. Bank rate was raised to 6½ per cent. on September 26 and for the time being we had to pay a correspondingly high rate of interest for borrowed funds.

It was evident, however—and I ventured to express that view at our meeting on October 1 last year—that the necessity for this credit restriction, however imperative, would not continue for long, and the Bank of England's masterly handling of a difficult situation did indeed prove rapidly effective. Before the end of the year 1929, Bank rate was reduced to 5 per cent., followed at short intervals by decreases of ½ per cent. until May 1, when it was reduced to the present rate of 3 per cent. The plethora of short-term funds in the money market has since become so pronounced that were it not for the still delicate condition of the foreign exchanges, and especially the insatiable French demand for gold, we would probably have seen a closer approximation of Bank rate to the prevailing open market rates.

PROSPECT OF LOWER INTEREST RATES

Subject to unforeseen political or economic complications there appears solid ground for the view that lower interest rates than have prevailed for the last few years will rule for some time to come, and that consequently these easier conditions will gradually and inevitably exercise their effect also on the long-term investment market.

I am, therefore, fairly confident that in our new year we need not apprehend any increased cost in Bank interest charges. Incidentally the investment demand already in evidence for high-class securities will sooner or later also turn to Investment Trust Company Debentures whose remarkable record of security and wide margin of revenue cover have of late been singularly overlooked. With regard to our own Debenture stock we can be quite content to leave our accounts to speak for themselves.

THE INVESTMENTS

I now invite your attention to the balance-sheet. Our investments number 334, and, after deducting £17,284 capital profit on the year's changes in investments, they represent a book value of £1,831,383, or an average of £5,483, as against 320 holdings at an average book value of £5,465 last year. You will of course appreciate that in some cases we hold less than the average, in others more, but these figures will serve as an indication of the wide distribution of your securities.

The diversification of investments, which is the foundation of the Investment Trust idea, takes three principal forms. There is first the division of risks by the spreading of investments over a variety of enterprises; then there is the geographical distribution, and finally there is the proportionate allocation of the combined invested funds among prior and junior securities. In normal times the comparative advantages of the application of one or the other of these three methods in attaining the twofold aim and object—namely, adequate security and stable revenue—are probably about equal, but the best results, as regards both capital and revenue, will in the long run presumably be obtained where all the three rules have been observed and most judiciously applied.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERESTS

In times such as these through which we are now passing the third of these three guiding principles in the investment trust business—namely, the relative proportions of fixed interest-bearing to contingent securities—assumes the greater importance, for it determines to a larger extent the strength or otherwise of the structure itself and its probable revenue capacity in periods of strain and stress. How do we stand in that respect? You will find the answer in the analysis of our investments, in which, in order to make our report more informative, we have indicated in some detail not only the character of the enterprises in which our funds are placed, arranged in a dozen groups, British and foreign being separated, with the amounts invested in each group, but also how we stand in this matter of "structural" distribution of holdings.

You will not have failed to observe from this table that about 48 per cent. of our securities are of the fixed interest bearing type, about half of these being Government and corporation loans, the other half Debentures or bonds. Next in point of security come 13.6 per cent. in Preference shares, the remainder—namely, 38.5 per cent.—being in Ordinary stocks or shares. But whereas out of the total of our British investments about 13 per cent. are in Debentures or other prior securities, the average proportion of these in the case of our foreign holdings is no less than 66 per cent. and in certain countries the ratio is much higher. In Germany it is 83 per cent., in other parts of Europe as high as 100 per cent. I give you these statistical details in order to show you, at the risk of wearying you, that, if in our search for a somewhat higher return on our capital than we can expect at home we have invested a substantial portion of our funds abroad, we have in the selection of these investments been primarily guided by the dictates of prudence. Let me also remind you that quite a number of these foreign holdings are securities of British companies operating abroad.

DEPRECIATION AND LONG VIEWS

In the light of our revenue position I trust you will concede that we may look with comparative equanimity upon the depreciation which our investments show at this time of prolonged and altogether abnormal depression. As we are not a finance company the results of which from year to year depend to a large extent upon successful trading in securities, but permanent investors, who, while, I trust, alert to changing conditions, are pledged to, and trained to, long views, we can only say that, though disappointed at the turn which events in the security markets have taken, we are by no means discouraged, far less disheartened.

The proportion of Ordinary shares to our total investments may in the light of existing conditions appear somewhat high, but on full consideration of their quality and prospective value we do not regard it as other than a reasonable one. Here again the test of revenue-producing capacity may be usefully applied. Although a number of our Ordinary stocks and shares were acquired for their high infrinsic merit rather than for immediate high yield, you will be interested to know that for the year under review the funds we have invested in Ordinary stocks and shares yielded us in dividends well over 5 per cent. on present book value.

COMPARISON WITH 1890 CRISIS

It may be useful while on this subject to recall the expurience and attitude of some of our leading investment trust companies now justly regarded as in the front rank and in the soundest financial condition. Several of these companies were formed here in the period from about 1885 to 1889, and like many of the more recently established of our post-War investment trusts, they were shortly after their formation faced by a prolonged depression and severe fall in values following upon the financial crisis of 1890, which produced a situation not unlike the present one in its symptoms though far more violent in its intensity. None of these companies had in the early years of their existence been able to accumulate substantial reserves, and the storm, when it broke, found them in that respect in a very vulnerable condition. With your permission I will briefly quote from *The Times* reports of the meetings of three of these companies, when the accounts for the years 1890 and 1891—exactly 40 years ago—were submitted.

The then chairman of the Guardian Investment Trust Company in February, 1891, said that they did not regard the depreciation seriously by any means, and he would observe that these trust companies had been formed with a view of equalizing transactions and of investing money in such a way that if there should be a depreciation there need be no alarm, as the investments could be held in the full hope that the time might not be far distant when appreciation might occur and the balance be restored.

In February, 1892, the Chairman of the Mercantile Investment and General Trust remarked "the depression has operated far more disastrously for individual investors than for the large trust companies, which have been able to spread their risks and wait patiently for the revival in prices which is certain to occur and perhaps more speedily than some people anticipate."

At the meeting in April, 1892, of the Industrial and General Trust, the Chairman drew a distinction between finance companies and investment trusts. He regretted that these two classes were so often mixed, as their company was one of the latter and people were apt to attribute to it the business of speculation which belonged to the former. He went on to say that the business of a trust company, if judiciously handled by the directors, must be free from many of the fluctuations and losses of the finance companies, and that in his opinion the real test of the success of a trust company is the revenue account.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS JUSTIFIED

Thus history repeats itself, and I refrain from comment, except to remind you that in spite of the many disasters and calamities to which these and other companies have since been exposed, they have more than successfully weathered all storms and have amply justified and richly rewarded the patience and the confidence of their stockholders. To be sure, these and other companies of that period would never have attained to their present strength and prosperity if they had not during the subsequent years of recovery and increasing revenue patiently and consistently built up strong reserves. Their experience and example is not likely to be lost upon the newer investment trusts.

I have already indicated, for what little they may be worth, my views on the monetary outlook and the probable effect on the investment situation, which touches us so closely.

THE FUTURE

Easier money conditions, although partly arising from the very malaise which has caused the partial paralysis and dislocation of the world's economic life, will surely, though probably slowly, help to restore its suspended animation. At home monetary ease is already producing a welcome and appreciable economy in the cost of carrying the nation's floating debt. It will soon, we may assume, prove a suitable opportunity for another important step in the gradual conversion to a lower interest basis of our huge War indebtedness. In our financial history the larger conversion operations have necessarily been carried out in periods of pronounced monetary ease following upon some grave economic crisis. Thus do the very diseases of the body politic bring forth some alleviation of the distress. Yet it is obvious that such benefits as might thus be secured to the Exchequer would prove but "Dead Sea fruit" if not accompanied by the urgent if tardy recognition of the grave condition of our finances and by a determination to effect drastic economies in public expenditure.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION

The most crying need to-day is relief from the burden of excessive taxation, which is now levying direct tribute on our industrial and commercial working capital, and is thus crippling enterprise and increasing unemployment. The immediate outlook at home and abroad remains obscure and overshadowed by the dark clouds of unemployment, by the continued fall in commodity values, with its serious effect on the material well-being of large sections of the world's population, by the troubles in India, the disorders in China, the financial straits of Australia, and by the political and economic isolation of Russia. Facile optimism or shallow platitudes stand reproved and refuted by the dismal accumulation of these and other difficulties and preoccupations of the present world situation.

Yet, ladies and gentlemen, in my humble opinion, there is an even greater danger in the unreasoning pessimism which will see no hope of improvement or recovery. Personally, I am convinced that some of the worst of the difficulties which now beset us are already working out their own cure, although it will take time before the evidence is demonstrable, and with common sense, determination, and, above all, with the courage which has never yet failed us in adversity, we shall successfully emerge from this protracted ordeal. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTION

I now move: "That the report of the directors and the accounts to August 31, 1930, as now submitted, be and the same are hereby received, approved, and adopted, and that a

(Continued at foot of next column)

COHEN, WEENEN AND CO., LIMITED

SATISFACTORY INCREASE IN PROFITS

SUCCESS OF "PRIVATE SEAL" CIGARETTES

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Cohen, Weenen and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 52, Commercial-road, London, E.

Mr. ARTHUR DIXON (chairman and managing director) presided.

Mr. HAROLD B. CROSS (director and secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—If you will, as is usual, permit me to take the directors' report and accounts as read, I will proceed to give you my explanations and comments on the profit and loss account and balance-sheet.

The results for the year ended June 28, 1930, are, I think you will agree, satisfactory, as we can report a useful increase of profits of over £8,000. The actual figure for the year is £110,046, compared to £101,989 for the preceding year.

I attribute this good result to several causes, but to two in particular, namely:—

(1) Our very small export trade, and

(2) The low percentage of profit we make on our home sales.

Now at first glance that would appear to be a paradox, but I will explain my meaning.

The tobacco industry in general has not escaped the prevailing world depression. On the contrary, it has had to support more burdens than most trades.

Export trade has suffered heavily owing to the boycott in India and increased tariffs in Australia. Business with China is unremunerative owing to the fall in the price of silver.

It is therefore fortunate for us that we have never had to depend on any export trade to show good results in the past.

BENEFITS FOR CONSUMERS OF AFRIKANDER

Turning now to our home trade policy of giving the consumer the full benefit of the preferential duty and relying on big sales and small profits, we find it is appreciated more than ever in these hard times.

For example, our famous Afrikander brands of tobacco are sold at only 7½d. an ounce. We use the finest tobaccos grown within the Empire, and if these same tobaccos had been grown in a foreign country the duty would be 1½d. an ounce more and the consumer would have to pay at least 9d. an ounce. We, however, give this 1½d. to the actual smoker, and added to this our huge sales permit us to work on the smallest possible percentage of profit.

The balance-sheet now before you, gentlemen, shows our policy was a right one. I do not think you want me to go through the various items set out therein. Perhaps it will suffice if I refer to the two most important ones—namely, goodwill, patents, formulæ, registered brands and trade-marks £287,500; and stock-in-trade £384,700.

As you know, earnings have been on an ascending scale since the formation of the company, and the figure of £287,500 is, I consider, a reasonable one for a business of this kind, and represents less than three years' purchase of the net profits for the past financial year.

Stock-in-trade at £384,700 is considerably up on last year's figure. This is because we took advantage of the temporary fall some months ago in the price of raw material. It would cost us a good deal more to-day to buy these same stocks.

FULL YEAR'S PREFERENCE DIVIDEND IN HAND

Assuming the directors' dividend recommendation is adopted, we shall start our new year with a balance of £35,664 to the credit of our profit and loss account—i.e., more than sufficient to cover the fixed Preference dividend (after deducting income-tax) for the current year. (Hear, hear.)

Mention of this brings me back to the goodwill item. The goodwill stood at the same figure when the company was formed. We had then an item of about £76,000 for preliminary expenses and, of course, nothing on the right side of the profit and loss account. To-day the goodwill item is at the same figure, whereas the item for preliminary expenses has been eliminated, the profit and loss account shows a credit of nearly £36,000, and, more important still, the profits have increased.

That, gentlemen, concludes my remarks on the profit and loss account and balance-sheet, and I would like now to say a few words on the future.

It would need a bolder man than I am to make any sort of prophecy these days, but I feel I can say I am optimistic.

"PRIVATE SEAL" CIGARETTES

Hitherto we have practically confined our efforts to the tobacco side of the trade, but we recently extended them by arrangement with one of our associates to the cigarette side by the introduction of "Private Seal" cigarettes. They are as good as any cigarette on the market sold at 20 for 1s., but, in pursuance of our policy of giving the actual smoker something more than our competitors, we enclose six full-value coupons in every 1s. packet and three in every 6d. packet. No other cigarette manufacturer does as much as this, so we ought to be successful with it. These coupons are exchangeable for really first-quality and useful gifts, and they are also accepted for admittance by nearly one-third of the cinemas in this country. The coupons from only four packets of 20 will admit "Private Seal" smokers to a 6d. seat at any performance at any of these cinemas, coupons from eight packets to a 1s. seat, and so on. Our sales are very gratifying and are growing all the time.

"CLASSIC CURLY CUT"

We are also putting on the market in a few days a new brand of tobacco, known as "Classic Curly Cut," to be retailed at 10d. an ounce. Pipe smokers, I believe, will welcome being able to obtain this style and class of tobacco, which is cut in curious round discs, at the price of only 10d. an ounce. Furthermore, there will be a welcome additional surprise in every packet.

In passing, gentlemen, I would like to mention a very interesting fact about your business, and that is, in proportion, we are doing more than any other manufacturer, group, or combine in this country to assist British farmers in our Colonies: we are rather proud of that.

It would be unfair to conclude before paying a tribute to our splendid outdoor and indoor staffs. (Hear, hear.)

We are a very happy team, all pulling together for the good of the business.

I desire to place on record my sincere thanks to all for doing their jobs so thoroughly and loyally.

If you have any questions to put to me, I shall be glad to answer them. (Cheers.)

No questions having been asked the CHAIRMAN moved the following resolution:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts as at June 28 last now submitted to you be and they are hereby received and adopted and that the following dividends be and they are hereby declared payable:—

(a) On the Preference shares a dividend of 5 per cent. for the six months ended June 28, 1930;

(b) On the Ordinary shares a dividend of 35 per cent. for the year ended June 28, 1930."

Mr. W. M. KIRKPATRICK seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick and Mr. P. A. Godfrey Phillips, were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were reappointed, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SAN PAULO COFFEE ESTATES CO.

RESULT OF THE YEAR'S WORKING

POSITION OF BRAZIL'S LEADING INDUSTRY

MR. FRANK TIARKS ON THE REALIZATION SCHEME

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of San Paulo Coffee Estates Company, Limited, was held

D. GESTETNER, LTD.

WORLD-WIDE INTERESTS

ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR

AN ACTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE POLICY

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of D. Gestetner, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, Aldwych House, London, W.C.

Mr. SIGMUND GESTETNER (the chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Churton) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The accounts, directors' report, and proposals for dividends and allocations have all been in your hands now for some time, and so, with your consent, I am going to take them as read.

The figure of profit represents a record of prosperity for the business since its commencement by Mr. D. Gestetner 49 years ago, and I think you will all agree that unhappily these are not generally times of prosperity. Indeed, I shall not be accused of exaggeration if I say that an unparalleled economic crisis is taking place, not only in this country but throughout the world.

THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTS AND SERVICE

In this business we confidently believe that the products which we manufacture are easily first of their kind and that the constant improvements which emanate from Mr. D. Gestetner and our research staff, coupled with the energy and enterprise of our sales organisation, enable us to maintain prosperity even when prosperity is hard to come by.

It is unnecessary for me to remind you that, even in times of booms, there are firms which fail to improve their figures or even to maintain their past achievements. To my mind, this failure on their part can often be ascribed to a false sense of security or to a mistaken expectancy that, because they once did well, they always will do well.

I mention this because I want you to realise that, while we are proud and even sure of our position, we are still more sure that, unless we constantly keep before us the necessity for self-examination, improvement, and the consequent betterment of the articles and the service we have to offer, we too must be caught in the vortex of economic crises and lose our dominating position in an industry. It is the old story of "Get on or get out."

High hedges at roadside corners are cut down to clear the vision, and so the toll of accidents is reduced. The high hedge of the manufacturer is the false feeling that because superiority once existed, or now exists, that superiority is bound to remain. Of course we are human, and so not even my own extreme confidence in our products and in the work which is going on with them will allow me to say more than that we have no false pride, because we realize that it, too, would be a high hedge obscuring our vision and lurking dangers.

GREATER EFFORTS IS HARD TIMES

Realisation of one's troubles and difficulties—provided one is prepared to give the necessary assiduity to their elimination—is the chief part of the battle. I think it is because we all in this business, from top to bottom, realise that though times are hard the problem of doing better and still better business must nevertheless be solved, that we have been able to place before you accounts which, if they do not show the progress that might have been, yet certainly do not represent a retrograde movement.

I have diverted a little from my subject because I started off by talking of the bad times through which world trade is passing. We have known of the existence of those bad times, just the same as every other business, and we have suffered because of them. Perhaps we have suffered in the amount of the profit which we show. I am sure of one thing—that we suffered, or rather should I say, since I am speaking of the spirit which reigns in the house of Gestetner, exulted because of the extra effort which it called for and because of the extra spur to our ambition to do better in spite of the most baffling circumstances outside.

As you are all aware, our business is not confined to this country—in fact, we do a very large business with all the countries of the world. In some parts of the world we have subsidiary companies, in others we have companies in which we are only partly interested, in yet others we have concessionaires.

Unfortunately, commercial and financial troubles have not been confined to this country alone, and so, while our interests are world-wide and as widely spread as possible, our associates overseas and in foreign countries have had to find and employ that same skill, imagination, courage, and energy as our people in this country.

TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDER OF THE BUSINESS

In 1931 we shall be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the firm by Mr. D. Gestetner, who is with us here to-day and who, in his energy and vision—to those of us who know him—certainly does not seem as old as the business which he created. The business was started from nothing and has grown to be a world-wide organisation. Inventive genius, courage, and determination have brought it where it is. Those same qualities, even though they have been used for half a century, have not been exhausted, and they will not be lacking in the future. Let us hope (as I am confident) that they will meet with their due reward in the shape of the further success and progress of the business.

Having dealt with the spirit which animates us in our work, and having made an attempt to show you that we believe troubles—whether they be world-wide, economic, financial, or anything else you like to call them—must be cured by each industry and each individual business if the trade of the country and of the world is to improve, I now turn to the balance-sheet.

THE AMERICAN SUBSIDIARY

The main item of change is an increase of just over £1,000 in the figure of our subsidiary companies, debtors, loans and investments. This figure is again almost entirely represented by an increase in our interest in our American subsidiary, the Gestetner Duplicator Corporation of New Jersey. Although our investment in that company is of such magnitude there is really very little I can add to what you have already read in the directors' report. The Gestetner Duplicator Corporation have branches in New York, Buffalo, Newark (N.J.), Philadelphia, Washington (D.C.), Chicago, Baltimore, and Boston, and the process of engaging and training salesmen is proceeding normally and as rapidly as possible. To break into a new market is at no time easy, and, although it has not been made easier by coinciding with the slump in America, I can assure you that your directors never for a moment thought that we should as a matter of right meet immediately with the same success in the United States as we have already achieved in the rest of the world, but rather we entered the American market knowing full well that the Gestetner machine and products would find a definite and increasingly remunerative outlet once the necessary spade-work had been done and the necessary organization formed and trained to obtain the business. That is the process that is going on now. It perhaps seems slow to some of you, and it is slower than we should like, but please do not misunderstand me here because, as you may perhaps have judged from my earlier remarks, we always have a healthy dissatisfaction with any rate of progress.

The Gestetner Duplicator Corporation is not yet a money-maker for us, but we feel as confident as any body of sound business men can that the day will come when the investment will prove not merely worth while, but really lucrative; but, since we intend to continue our conservative financial policy in respect of our investment in the United States as well as everywhere else, I would not have you think other than that, when the American company is past the development stage, we shall still not encourage it to do anything else but build up reserves before venturing on a dividend-paying policy.

Stock-in-trade, &c., is a few thousand pounds higher, but the increase is normal and such as is only to be expected in a business of growing turnover and widening interests.

EXTENSIONS AT THE TOTTENHAM FACTORY

The other fixed assets are higher, but this is chiefly accounted for by an increase in buildings, plant and machinery, being in respect of extensions and improvements at our Tottenham factory, where, as I told you last year, we are always on the look-out for better ways of making our machines and accessories, and, of course, those better ways generally involve expenditure at the beginning, for one cannot make profits without a capital expense first.

I have touched very broadly on the spirit that animates the whole of the organization, and I have told you that the results which we are laying before you to-day are the result of their efforts, but I should like to take this specific opportunity of expressing your thanks and my thanks to them for their efforts and my confidence that those efforts will be continued and will attain the results they deserve.

I now move: "That the accounts, reports, and proposed dividends and allocations as therein summarised shall be accepted by this meeting," and I will ask Mr. H. L. Nathan to second my resolution.

Mr. H. L. NATHAN, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The retiring director (Mr. H. L. Nathan, M.P.) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were appointed.

Mr. H. E. CLARK, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that much which he had said in the course of his speech endorsed the report of the directors and showed that the company was in good hands. On behalf of the shareholders he expressed the hope that they would see the chairman's father, Mr. David Gestetner, with them again at the next meeting.

Mr. W. W. BIRRELL seconded the motion, which was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting terminated.

At an Extraordinary Meeting subsequently held, a resolution to alter the Articles of Association was unanimously appoved.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Monday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—Under Lia. (4½% 1945-75) 1 to 86-93. FALL.—Treasury Bds. (4½% 1931) 1 to 100-½; Exch. 100-½.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—London County (3% Db. Stk., 1927-57) 1 to 74-78, Bath (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 96-98, Bristol (3½% 1925) 1 to 95-97, Cardiff (3½% 1935) 1 to 94-96, Eastbourne (5% 1932-62) 1 to 100-105, Great Yarmouth (5% 1945-55) 1 to 99-101, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (4½% Cons. Stk., 1946-63) 1 to 96-98, Norwich (4½% 1946-63) 1 to 96-98, Oxford (3% 1931) 1 to 76-78, Poole (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 95-97, Southampton (3½% 1915-45) 1 to 78-80, Swansea (5½% 1935-45) 1 to 102-106, Do. (5% 1945-52) 1 to 99-101, Wakefield (4½% 1945) 1 to 94-96, West Hartlepool (5% 1943-53) 1 to 99-101, Wolverhampton (5% 1946-56) 1 to 103-105. PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—P.L.A. (5% Ins. Stk., 1950-70) 1 to 103-105, Do. (5% Ins. Stk., May Issue) 1 to 103-105.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—New South Wales (4½%, 1930-50) 1 to 94-96, South Australian (5% 1925-45) 1 to 93-97, Victoria (5% 1925-42) 1 to 96-97, Do. (4½% 1940-60) 1 to 79-83. FALL.—Australia (4½% 1940-60) 1 to 79-83.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—FALL.—Melbourne Met. Bd. of Wks. (5% Ins. Stk., 1934) 2½ to 80-83.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Rosario (4% Stg. Conv. Lo.) 1 to 52-55. FALL.—Mexico (5% Assented, 1/7/22) 2 to 15-20, Saarbrucken (6% 1929) 2 to 84-86, Valparaiso (5½% Wthd. Ln., 1912) 1 to 94-98.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Iceland (7% 1911) 1 to 104-108, Japan (4% 1910) ½ to 71½-73½. FALL.—Chilean (6% 1926 and 1928) 1 to 91-93, Colombia (5% Reorg., 1918, Ins. in France) ½ to 42½-44½, Danzig (6½% Bds.) 1½ to 84-88.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Grand Trunk W. (1st 4% Gtd. Bds., 1950) 1 to 80-82.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Norfolk and W. (4% N.-C. Adjust. Prefd.) 2 to 90-92.

FOREIGN RAILS.—FALL.—Cent. Argentine (Defd.) ½ to 59½-61½, Cent. Urug. Ranta. Extn. ½ to 10⅞-11⅛, Cordoba C. (2nd Deb.) ½ to 45-47, G.W. of Brazil (N.-C. Prefd.) ½ to 41½-44½, Nitrate (Prefd. Conv. Ord.) ¼ to 2⅛-2, Paraguay Cent. (6½% "D" Inc. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 20½-21½.

BANKS.—FALL.—Anglo-S. Amer. ("B") 3d. to 24/9-25/9, Ionian ½ to 4⅛-4½.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Buchanan-Dewar (7½% 2nd Pref.) 6d. to 25/0-26/0, Guinness, Arthur (6% Pref.) 2½ to 118-118, Showells (4½% Deb.) 1 to 73-76, Tamplin (7½% "B" Pref.) 6d. to 21/6-23/6, ditto (4% "A" and "B" Deb. Stk.) 1 to 67-70, Truman, Hanbury, Buxton (6% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 89-92, Walker (Peter) Warrington and Brix. (5% Pref.) ¼ to 77⅞-77½, ditto (7½% "B" Pref.) 6d. to 25/6-26/6, ditto (4% 1st Debs.) 1 to 70-73, Watney, Combe, Reid (4% Pref. Ord.) 1 to 66-68.

CANALS.—FALL.—Suez 2 to 133-143.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Assoc. Port. Cement (5% Red. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 96-99, Berger, Lewis (7% Pref.) ½ to 11½-11⅞, British American Tobacco (5% Pref.) 3d. to 20/3-21/3, British Oversea Stores (7½% Pref.) ½ to 7⅜-11⅛, Burt, Boulton and Haywood ½ to 7-9, Canadian Western Lumber, 9d. to 3/04/9, Courtaulds (5% Pref.) 3d. to 19/3-20/0, Newfoundland Pwr. and Paper (5½% "B" Deb.) 2 to 104-106, Tyre Invest. Trust (7% Pref.) ¼ to 9-9⅜, Provincial Theatres ("B" Pref.) 3d. to 18/3-19/3, ditto (6% 1st Deb.) 2 to 89-92. FALL.—African and Eastern Trade (6% "B" Pref.) ⅛ to 11⅛-11⅞, Assoc. Newspps. (Defd.) ½ to 1-1⅛, Automatic Telephone ½ to 19⅛-19⅝, Beecham (5% Pref.) ⅛ to 9⅞-10, Bovril (7% Pref.) ⅛ to 31⅛-11⅝, Borax Consld. (4½% 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 62-67, Bucknall, Henry, ½ to 11½-11¾, Chloride Elect. Storage ("A" and "B" Ord.) ½ to 2½-3, Dickinson, John, ⅛ to 15⅞-15¾, Elvin ("A" Ord.) ½ to 7½-8, Imperial Chemical Industries (7% Pref.) 9d. to 22/3-23/3, Kreuger and Toll (Pig. Debs.) ½ to 56-57, Lever and Christmas (Ord. and 6% Pref.) ½ to 1½-1⅝, Maple and Garton ⅛ to 17⅛-2, Scottn 5 to 105-125, ditto (Frostel. Certs. to Bearer) ½ to 2⅛-2⅜, United Molasses (6% Pref.) ⅛ to 15⅝-15¾, Venables Gramophone ⅛ to 17⅛-19⅛.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Charing Cross (4% Deb.) 1 to 79-81, ditto (4½% Deb.) 1 to 90-93, Kens. and Knightsbridge (6% Deb.) 1 to 99-99, Midland Counties (5% Deb.) 1 to 94-99, Victoria Falls and Trans. Pwr. (5% 1st Debs.) ½ to 110-112.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—Covent Garden Props. (7% Pref.) ½ to 1-1¼. FALL.—Borneo ½ to 7-7½, Dominion Tomba's Ests. (6% Debs.) 4½ to 85-88, Hungarian Ld. Mt. Inv. (7½% Bds.) 1½ to 93½-94½, Stock Exchange 1 to 180-185.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Thomas (Richard) (6½% Pref.) 4½d. to 8/0-9/0. FALL.—Consett (6% Deb.) 1 to 84-87, Sth. Durham Steel ("B" Ord.) ½ to 9½-11½.

MINES.—FALL.—Tharsis Sulphur and Copper (Bearer) ½ to 3⅞-3¾.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Lautaro (7% Prefd. Bearer) ⅛ to 3⅛-3⅜, ditto (Regd. Nos. 340001 to 420000) ½ to 3⅞-3¾, ditto (Bearer Nos. 500001 to 1312000) ½ to 3⅛-3⅜.

OIL.—FALL.—Burmah (6% Pref.) 3d. to 37/6-38/6, Canadian Eagle (Pfg. Pref.) 9d. to 9/3-9/9, Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 6d. to 8/9-9/3. "Shell" Transpt. (Ord., Bearer) ⅛ to 4⅛-4⅜, ditto (7% 2nd Pref.) 6d. to 22/6-24/6.

RUBBER.—FALL.—Ayer Kuning ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞, Batu Rata ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞, Bukit Rajah ⅛ to 1⅞-2⅛, Kempine ⅛ to 1⅜-2, Langkat (Sumatra) ⅛ to 1⅜-2, Malakoff ⅛ to 1⅜-2, Sumatra Anglo-Dutch Ests. (6% Deb.) ½ to 80-90, Tebrau ⅛ to 2⅜-2⅝, United Pahang ⅛ to 1⅞-2⅛.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—White Star Line (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 6/03/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Amal. Tea Ests. (5% Pref.) ⅛ to 7⅞-8⅛, Assam Cons. ⅛ to ⅛-½, Bengal United ⅛ to ⅛-1⅛, Cachar and Doomra 1⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜, Cons. Estates ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅜, East India and Ceylon ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜, Eds. and Agency ⅛ to 1⅞-1⅞, Kanan Devan Hills ½ to 36⅛-38⅛, ditto (6% Pref.) ½ to 9⅛-10⅛, Rajawella Prod. ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜, Sumatra Tea ⅛ to 2⅜-2⅝.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—FALL.—American Tele. and Telegraph 2 to 208-213, Gt. Northern (Denmark) ½ to 29-31, Int. Tele. and Telegraph 2 to 36-37.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—RISE.—Montreal Trams. (7% 30-yr. Bds., Series "A") 7½ to 96-100. Northern Gen. Transpt. ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜, Portland Rly. Light and Pwr. (5% 30-yr. Bds., Series "A") 9 to 102-107. FALL.—Mexico Trams. (6% 50-yr. Bds.) 3 to 58-63.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Southend (5% Pref.) 1 to 91-94.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the Black Sea was again unrepresented and rates were purely nominal on the basis of 11s. 9d. for November shipment to the Continent. The River Plate, however, was better in tone, business reached a moderate expansion with up to 14s. paid for large steamers from ports above San Lorenzo to U.K. Continent, 12s. 6d. from Rosario to Antwerp or Rotterdam, and 12s. for a handy steamer from Santa Fé to Antwerp or Rotterdam, all for early loadings, with the closing tone decidedly more favourable to owners. Other trades were slow, but Montreal showed a little interest and paid the higher rate of 10 cents per 100lb. for October-November shipment to the Havre-Hamburg range. Odin was nominal, and for further grain chartering it is reported from Australia to the Far East, though steppers were open to repeat 30s. 6d. basis Calcutta.

Fixtures included:—Santa Fé,—Clan Chattan, 5,600 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam 12s. prompt. San Lorenzo,—Hazelbank, 6,300 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent 14s. prompt. Rosario,—Ben Carrol, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam 12s. 6d., prompt. Montreal,—Greenmount, 26,000qr., 10 per cent., Havre-Hamburg range 10 cents, with option of Oct.-Nov. Alexandria,—Cairo, 7,000 quarters fast, Hull 10s. per 60 q.s. and Clan Buchanan,—Stranraer, 7,600 tons min., Clyde Varzin & Co. 6d. prompt.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Nov. 4
Pay-day ..	Oct. 9	Oct. 23	Nov. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1930	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅜ 55⅞	..
89⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88⅝ 89⅛	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	104⅜ 104⅞	..
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	100⅝ 100⅞	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90⅝ 90⅞	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅛ 95⅜	..
90½ 90	Do., 4% Bds. ..	95⅛ 95⅜	..
80¼ 76⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	78⅛ 78½	..
100 93	Do., 3½% ..	84 84⅛	..
	Do., 3% ..	100⅝ 101⅛	-⅛
101⅞ 97¼	Do., 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅝	-⅛
100 96½	Treas. 5% '39-69	103⅛ 103⅝	..
98⅛ 94⅝	Do., 4½% '30-50	101⅛ 101½	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-60	100⅝ 100⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	59 60	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	64 65	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64 65	..
94¼ 80	Tyrkish, 1% ..	95 95⅛	..
266 239	Bank of England	256 258	-⅛
82⅞ 77½	Egyptian, 5% ..	85 85	..
71¾ 60	Do., 4% ..	63 64	-¼
61¾ 50½	Do., 3½% ..	54 55	..
51⅞ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅞ 96	Do., 5½% ..	.. ..	..
92⅜ 85¾	Do., 4% '50-55	86 87	..
109 103⅞	Funding, 4% ..	106 109	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. City, 3% ..	64 65	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	73 75½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103½ 104½	..
104½ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water "B" ..	66½ 67½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	88½ 89½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Ft. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
	Do., "A" ..	.. ..	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	85½ 85½	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4% ..	98 99	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust. 5% '31-61	94½	95½	+1
99⅛	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	84½	85½	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	92½	93	..
93⅝	85¾	Do., 3½% '30-50	85½	86	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95½	96	..
82⅝	78⅛	Do., 3½% '29-49	84	84½	..
81⅛	78¼	Do., 3% ..	84	84½	..
111⅝	106⅜	G.Col., 6% '45-70	109½	110	..
104⅛	99	Kenya, 5% '45-58	102¾	103¼	..
85½	81⅜	N.Z., 5% '45-75	87	87½	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 4% '29-49	78¼	78¾	..
88	83¼	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	87⅝	88¼	..
77	69¾	Do., 3½% '30-50	63¼	64⅛	..
94¾	90⅜	Do., 4% 1933	93¼	93¾	..
99¾	93⅝	Do., 3½% '45-65	82	83	..
102	92	Do., 3% '47-67	85½	86½	+½
104	98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '45-65	108½	109½	..
97⅜	91⅞	Do., 4% '40-60	91	92	+¼
89⅝	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	84¾	85¼	..
89⅝	84¾	Do., 3½% '40-60	77½	78½	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% '49-69	68	68½	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5½% '45-57	101½	102	..
100	89	Q'ld, 5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
94	73¾	Do., 4% '40-60	81⅜	82	+½
104¼	96⅜	Do., 4% '40-60	68	69	..
90	81⅜	S. Aus., 5% '45-75	101¼	101⅝	+¼
99⅜	89	Do., 4% '43-63	87¼	87¾	..
102¾	97⅛	S.A.G., 5% '45-75	85½	85¾	+⅛
98⅞	79½	S. Rd., 5% '34-49	100¾	101¼	..
97⅛	89	Tas., 5% '40-60	80	81	..
99½	92	Vict., 5% '45-75	82½	83½	+⅛
79⅛	70	Do., 3½% '23-49	63½	64½	+⅛
99⅜	91	W. Aus., 5% '45-75	82½	83½	+⅛
90½	86	Do., 3½% '46-66	67	67½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	65½	66½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Sept. 22	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86¼	Arg., 4% Recision..	86 87	..
81½	Do., 4% 1900 ..	81 82	..
93⅛	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	95¼ 94¼	..
104	Austrian, 4% ..	103 104	..
111½	Belgian, 4% ..	110½ 111½	..
82	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	82 83	-1
50	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	50¾ 51⅛	-⅛
57½	Do., 4% Recission ..	56 57	..
65	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60½ 61½	..
75½	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	74¾ 75¾	..
80	Do., 6% 1927 ..	81 82	..
56½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58	..
78	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76 77	..
95¼	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	94 95	-⅛
88	Do., 5% 1911 ..	87½ 88½	..
106	Do., 5% 1922 ..	105 107	..
100¾	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	100½ 101½	..
83¼	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	83½ 84½	..
38	Do., 5% 1912 ..	40 42	..
62	Do., 5% 1913 ..	64 65	..
54	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	55 56	..
19	Do., Tientsin-P., 5% ..	18 23	..
24	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	18 23	..
114½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	113½ 114½	..
77¾	Egyptian Unified ..	73 75	..
23	French, 5% ..	20⅜ 21¼	+⅛
20¾	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 21	..
104½	Do., 4% ..	100¾ 101	..
103¾	Midi, 6% ..	103½ 104⅜	..
103¾	Nord, 6% ..	103½ 104⅛	..
104¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103⅜ 104⅝	..
104¾	Paris, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
111¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110⅜ 111¾	+¼
102	German, 7% ..	102 104	..
	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	78½ 79¼	-½
	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	65 66	..
	Do., 5% 1914 ..	77 79	..
	Do., 6% 1915 ..	104 105	+½
	Do., 6% Stabilisation ..	90½ 91½	..
	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100 101	..
	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18	..
	Do., Cdt. Consorti., "B"	100⅜ 101⅜	..
	Japan, 4½ 1899 ..	76½ 77½	+½
	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90⅝ 91⅜	..
	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101½ 102⅜	..
	Tokyo (City of), 5½% ..	94½ 95½	..
	Mexican, 4% ..	24 25	..
	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	68 72	-2
	Polish, 7% ..	88 89	..
	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43 44	..
	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	44½ 45½	..
	Russian, 5% 1889 ..	1 2	..
	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 2	..
	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	85 86	..
	Do., 7% ..	92½ 93½	..
	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	105½ 106½	..
	Spanish, 4% Unified ..	94½ 95½	..
	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63 64	..
	Do., 4½% ..	.. ..	..
	Peruvian Corp. ..	5 6	..
	Do., Prof. ..	35½ 36½	..
	German Potash, 7% ..	102 103	-½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

72⅛		Great Western ..	70½	71½	-¼
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	82½	83½	+¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¼	99¼	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	97¾	98¾	..
55		L. Mid. and Scottish	53¼	54¼	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½	80½	..
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	74¼	75¼	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	59½	60½	-¼
6⅞		L. and N. East., Def.	5¾	6¾	-⅛
19		Do., Prefd. ..	17	17¾	-¼
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	56½	57¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¼	71¼	+¼
—		Do., 4% 2nd Gtd. ..	54	55	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	38½	40⅛	..
70		Metropolitan ..	70	71	+1
75		Met. Dist. ..	75	76	..
23¾		Southern, Defd. ..	22⅝	23⅛	..
65¾		Do., Prefd. ..	64	65½	..
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	81¼	82¼	+¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½	98	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	85½	86½	..
23/10½		Underground, £1 ..	23/10	24/4½	+1½d
104		Do., Income ..	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

67		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	64½	66½	-½
—		Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½	76½	..
—		Argentine N. Eastn. ..	27	29	..
85		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	83	85	-½
85		B.A. and Pacific ..	81	83	-½
65		B.A. Western ..	63½	65½	-½
189		Canadian Pacific ..	174½	175½	-2
77½		Central Argentine ..	69½	71	..
76½		Central Uruguay ..	74	76	+½
18½		Cordoba Central ..	17	19	..
26		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24	26	-1
30½		Costa Rica ..	30	32	..
78½		Entre Rios ..	77½	79½	..
—		Int. Colon. America ..	15	19	..
30		Leopoldina ..	28	30	+½
8½		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	9½	-½
3½		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3	3¼	-⅛
169		San Paulo ..	162	165*	-½
6		United of Havana ..	5½	6½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7 ..	..	Lloyds, A ..	63/9 ..	..
Alexanders ..	66/0 ..	-3d	Martins ..	71/3 ..	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	5⅛ ..	-1/16	Mercs. Ind. C.	12 ..	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	10¾ ..	..	Midland, £1	75/0 ..	..
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	8⅛ ..	-1/16	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	9 ..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	66 ..	..	National ..	2⅜ ..	-1/16
Bk.of N.S.W. ..	81 ..	..	Nat. Dist. R.	10⅛ ..	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	52/0 ..	-1/0	Nat. Prov., £4	13¼ ..	..
Barclays, A ..	8 ..	..	Nat. Bnkg. ..	7⅞ ..	..
Do., B ..	56/3 ..	-1½d	Nat. Provl., £4	13¼ ..	..
Do., D.C.O. ..	26/9 ..	..	Ryl. of Can. ..	6⅝ ..	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼ ..	..	Ryl. of Scot. ..	345 ..	..
Can. Com., P. ..	50 ..	..	Stand. N.A. ..	14¾ ..	..
Char. India ..	17/16 ..	..	Un. of Aust. ..	8 ..	..
District ..	62/6 ..	..	Un. Discount ..	9⅜ ..	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	4⅛ ..	-1/16	Westminster ..	77/6 ..	..
Hambros ..	8¾ ..	..	Do., £1 ..	52/3 ..	..
Hong-kong ..	106⅛ ..	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19¼ ..	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅛ ..	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜ ..	..	Prudential ..	23⅝ ..	..
Britannic ..	53 ..	..	Do., "B" ..	38/0 ..	..
Com. Un. ..	23½ ..	..	Royal ..	7⅞ ..	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝* ..	..	R. Exchange ..	7⅜ ..	..
Empr'rs Liab.	68/6 ..	-6d	Scottish "A" ..	15⅜ ..	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14⅝ ..	..	Sea	68/9 ..	..
Guardian ..	10⅝ ..	..	Sun Insur. ..	.. ..	..
Ldn. and L. ..	26¼ ..	..	£1 (Ex. pd.)	74/0 ..	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9⅜ ..	..	Sun Life ..	51⅞ ..	..
N. Brit. & M.	32¼ ..	+¼	Y'sh'e (50/-) ..	6¼ ..	..
Ntha. Assur. ..	15¾ ..	-¼			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal.Cotton ..	7½d ..	..	Engl. Cotton ..	1⅝ ..	..
Bleachers ..	17/0 ..	..	Fine Spinners	19/3 ..	..
Borax, Def. ..	⅞ ..	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/9 ..	..
Brad. Dyers ..	19/6 ..	..	Insul.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 21

Imp. Tobacco Ord. (1.R. and I.) 16/3½ -1/6½ -3/6½ -3/6½ -6/6½ -6/6½ -7/6½ -8/6½ -9/6½ -10/6½ -11/6½ -12/6½ -13/6½ -14/6½ -15/6½ -16/6½ -17/6½ -18/6½ -19/6½ -20/6½ -21/6½ -22/6½ -23/6½ -24/6½ -25/6½ -26/6½ -27/6½ -28/6½ -29/6½ -30/6½ -31/6½ -32/6½ -33/6½ -34/6½ -35/6½ -36/6½ -37/6½ -38/6½ -39/6½ -40/6½ -41/6½ -42/6½ -43/6½ -44/6½ -45/6½ -46/6½ -47/6½ -48/6½ -49/6½ -50/6½ -51/6½ -52/6½ -53/6½ -54/6½ -55/6½ -56/6½ -57/6½ -58/6½ -59/6½ -60/6½ -61/6½ -62/6½ -63/6½ -64/6½ -65/6½ -66/6½ -67/6½ -68/6½ -69/6½ -70/6½ -71/6½ -72/6½ -73/6½ -74/6½ -75/6½ -76/6½ -77/6½ -78/6½ -79/6½ -80/6½ -81/6½ -82/6½ -83/6½ -84/6½ -85/6½ -86/6½ -87/6½ -88/6½ -89/6½ -90/6½ -91/6½ -92/6½ -93/6½ -94/6½ -95/6½ -96/6½ -97/6½ -98/6½ -99/6½ -100/6½ -101/6½ -102/6½ -103/6½ -104/6½ -105/6½ -106/6½ -107/6½ -108/6½ -109/6½ -110/6½ -111/6½ -112/6½ -113/6½ -114/6½ -115/6½ -116/6½ -117/6½ -118/6½ -119/6½ -120/6½ -121/6½ -122/6½ -123/6½ -124/6½ -125/6½ -126/6½ -127/6½ -128/6½ -129/6½ -130/6½ -131/6½ -132/6½ -133/6½ -134/6½ -135/6½ -136/6½ -137/6½ -138/6½ -139/6½ -140/6½ -141/6½ -142/6½ -143/6½ -144/6½ -145/6½ -146/6½ -147/6½ -148/6½ -149/6½ -150/6½ -151/6½ -152/6½ -153/6½ -154/6½ -155/6½ -156/6½ -157/6½ -158/6½ -159/6½ -160/6½ -161/6½ -162/6½ -163/6½ -164/6½ -165/6½ -166/6½ -167/6½ -168/6½ -169/6½ -170/6½ -171/6½ -172/6½ -173/6½ -174/6½ -175/6½ -176/6½ -177/6½ -178/6½ -179/6½ -180/6½ -181/6½ -182/6½ -183/6½ -184/6½ -185/6½ -186/6½ -187/6½ -188/6½ -189/6½ -190/6½ -191/6½ -192/6½ -193/6½ -194/6½ -195/6½ -196/6½ -197/6½ -198/6½ -199/6½ -200/6½ -201/6½ -202/6½ -203/6½ -204/6½ -205/6½ -206/6½ -207/6½ -208/6½ -209/6½ -210/6½ -211/6½ -212/6½ -213/6½ -214/6½ -215/6½ -216/6½ -217/6½ -218/6½ -219/6½ -220/6½ -221/6½ -222/6½ -223/6½ -224/6½ -225/6½ -226/6½ -227/6½ -228/6½ -229/6½ -230/6½ -231/6½ -232/6½ -233/6½ -234/6½ -235/6½ -236/6½ -237/6½ -238/6½ -239/6½ -240/6½ -241/6½ -242/6½ -243/6½ -244/6½ -245/6½ -246/6½ -247/6½ -248/6½ -249/6½ -250/6½ -251/6½ -252/6½ -253/6½ -254/6½ -255/6½ -256/6½ -257/6½ -258/6½ -259/6½ -260/6½ -261/6½ -262/6½ -263/6½ -264/6½ -265/6½ -266/6½ -267/6½ -268/6½ -269/6½ -270/6½ -271/6½ -272/6½ -273/6½ -274/6½ -275/6½ -276/6½ -277/6½ -278/6½ -279/6½ -280/6½ -281/6½ -282/6½ -283/6½ -284/6½ -285/6½ -286/6½ -287/6½ -288/6½ -289/6½ -290/6½ -291/6½ -292/6½ -293/6½ -294/6½ -295/6½ -296/6½ -297/6½ -298/6½ -299/6½ -300/6½ -301/6½ -302/6½ -303/6½ -304/6½ -305/6½ -306/6½ -307/6½ -308/6½ -309/6½ -310/6½ -311/6½ -312/6½ -313/6½ -314/6½ -315/6½ -316/6½ -317/6½ -318/6½ -319/6½ -320/6½ -321/6½ -322/6½ -323/6½ -324/6½ -325/6½ -326/6½ -327/6½ -328/6½ -329/6½ -330/6½ -331/6½ -332/6½ -333/6½ -334/6½ -335/6½ -336/6½ -337/6½ -338/6½ -339/6½ -340/6½ -341/6½ -342/6½ -343/6½ -344/6½ -345/6½ -346/6½ -347/6½ -348/6½ -349/6½ -350/6½ -351/6½ -352/6½ -353/6½ -354/6½ -355/6½ -356/6½ -357/6½ -358/6½ -359/6½ -360/6½ -361/6½ -362/6½ -363/6½ -364/6½ -365/6½ -366/6½ -367/6½ -368/6½ -369/6½ -370/6½ -371/6½ -372/6½ -373/6½ -374/6½ -375/6½ -376/6½ -377/6½ -378/6½ -379/6½ -380/6½ -381/6½ -382/6½ -383/6½ -384/6½ -385/6½ -386/6½ -387/6½ -388/6½ -389/6½ -390/6½ -391/6½ -392/6½ -393/6½ -394/6½ -395/6½ -396/6½ -397/6½ -398/6½ -399/6½ -400/6½ -401/6½ -402/6½ -403/6½ -404/6½ -405/6½ -406/6½ -407/6½ -408/6½ -409/6½ -410/6½ -411/6½ -412/6½ -413/6½ -414/6½ -415/6½ -416/6½ -417/6½ -418/6½ -419/6½ -420/6½ -421/6½ -422/6½ -423/6½ -424/6½ -425/6½ -426/6½ -427/6½ -428/6½ -429/6½ -430/6½ -431/6½ -432/6½ -433/6½ -434/6½ -435/6½ -436/6½ -437/6½ -438/6½ -439/6½ -440/6½ -441/6½ -442/6½ -443/6½ -444/6½ -445/6½ -446/6½ -447/6½ -448/6½ -449/6½ -450/6½ -451/6½ -452/6½ -453/6½ -454/6½ -455/6½ -456/6½ -457/6½ -458/6½ -459/6½ -460/6½ -461/6½ -462/6½ -463/6½ -464/6½ -465/6½ -466/6½ -467/6½ -468/6½ -469/6½ -470/6½ -471/6½ -472/6½ -473/6½ -474/6½ -475/6½ -476/6½ -477/6½ -478/6½ -479/6½ -480/6½ -481/6½ -482/6½ -483/6½ -484/6½ -485/6½ -486/6½ -487/6½ -488/6½ -489/6½ -490/6½ -491/6½ -492/6½ -493/6½ -494/6½ -495/6½ -496/6½ -497/6½ -498/6½ -499/6½ -500/6½ -501/6½ -502/6½ -503/6½ -504/6½ -505/6½ -506/6½ -507/6½ -508/6½ -509/6½ -510/6½ -511/6½ -512/6½ -513/6½ -514/6½ -515/6½ -516/6½ -517/6½ -518/6½ -519/6½ -520/6½ -521/6½ -522/6½ -523/6½ -524/6½ -525/6½ -526/6½ -527/6½ -528/6½ -529/6½ -530/6½ -531/6½ -532/6½ -533/6½ -534/6½ -535/6½ -536/6½ -537/6½ -538/6½ -539/6½ -540/6½ -541/6½ -542/6½ -543/6½ -544/6½ -545/6½ -546/6½ -547/6½ -548/6½ -549/6½ -550/6½ -551/6½ -552/6½ -553/6½ -554/6½ -555/6½ -556/6½ -557/6½ -558/6½ -559/6½ -560/6½ -561/6½ -562/6½ -563/6½ -564/6½ -565/6½ -566/6½ -567/6½ -568/6½ -569/6½ -570/6½ -571/6½ -572/6½ -573/6½ -574/6½ -575/6½ -576/6½ -577/6½ -578/6½ -579/6½ -580/6½ -581/6½ -582/6½ -583/6½ -584/6½ -585/6½ -586/6½ -587/6½ -588/6½ -589/6½ -590/6½ -591/6½ -592/6½ -593/6½ -594/6½ -595/6½ -596/6½ -597/6½ -598/6½ -599/6½ -600/6½ -601/6½ -602/6½ -603/6½ -604/6½ -605/6½ -606/6½ -607/6½ -608/6½ -609/6½ -610/6½ -611/6½ -612/6½ -613/6½ -614/6½ -615/6½ -616/6½ -617/6½ -618/6½ -619/6½ -620/6½ -621/6½ -622/6½ -623/6½ -624/6½ -625/6½ -626/6½ -627/6½ -628/6½ -629/6½ -630/6½ -631/6½ -632/6½ -633/6½ -634/6½ -635/6½ -636/6½ -637/6½ -638/6½ -639/6½ -640/6½ -641/6½ -642/6½ -643/6½ -644/6½ -645/6½ -646/6½ -647/6½ -648/6½ -649/6½ -650/6½ -651/6½ -652/6½ -653/6½ -654/6½ -655/6½ -656/6½ -657/6½ -658/6½ -659/6½ -660/6½ -661/6½ -662/6½ -663/6½ -664/6½ -665/6½ -666/6½ -667/6½ -668/6½ -669/6½ -670/6½ -671/6½ -672/6½ -673/6½ -674/6½ -675/6½ -676/6½ -677/6½ -678/6½ -679/6½ -680/6½ -681/6½ -682/6½ -683/6½ -684/6½ -685/6½ -686/6½ -687/6½ -688/6½ -689/6½ -690/6½ -691/6½ -692/6½ -693/6½ -694/6½ -695/6½ -696/6½ -697/6½ -698/6½ -699/6½ -700/6½ -701/6½ -702/6½ -703/6½ -704/6½ -705/6½ -706/6½ -707/6½ -708/6½ -709/6½ -710/6½ -711/6½ -712/6½ -713/6½ -714/6½ -715/6½ -716/6½ -717/6½ -718/6½ -719/6½ -720/6½ -721/6½ -722/6½ -723/6½ -724/6½ -725/6½ -726/6½ -727/6½ -728/6½ -729/6½ -730/6½ -731/6½ -732/6½ -733/6½ -734/6½ -735/6½ -736/6½ -737/6½ -738/6½ -739/6½ -740/6½ -741/6½ -742/6½ -743/6½ -744/6½ -745/6½ -746/6½ -747/6½ -748/6½ -749/6½ -750/6½ -751/6½ -752/6½ -753/6½ -754/6½ -755/6½ -756/6½ -757/6½ -758/6½ -759/6½ -760/6½ -761/6½ -762/6½ -763/6½ -764/6½ -765/6½ -766/6½ -767/6½ -768/6½ -769/6½ -770/6½ -771/6½ -772/6½ -773/6½ -774/6½ -775/6½ -776/6½ -777/6½ -778/6½ -779/6½ -780/6½ -781/6½ -782/6½ -783/6½ -784/6½ -785/6½ -786/6½ -787/6½ -788/6½ -789/6½ -790/6½ -791/6½ -792/6½ -793/6½ -794/6½ -795/6½ -796/6½ -797/6½ -798/6½ -799/6½ -800/6½ -801/6½ -802/6½ -803/6½ -804/6½ -805/6½ -806/6½ -807/6½ -808/6½ -809/6½ -810/6½ -811/6½ -812/6½ -813/6½ -814/6½ -815/6½ -816/6½ -817/6½ -818/6½ -819/6½ -820/6½ -821/6½ -822/6½ -823/6½ -824/6½ -825/6½ -826/6½ -827/6½ -828/6½ -829/6½ -830/6½ -831/6½ -832/6½ -833/6½ -834/6½ -835/6½ -836/6½ -837/6½ -838/6½ -839/6½ -840/6½ -841/6½ -842/6½ -843/6½ -844/6½ -845/6½ -846/6½ -847/6½ -848/6½ -849/6½ -850/6½ -851/6½ -852/6½ -853/6½ -854/6½ -855/6½ -856/6½ -857/6½ -858/6½ -859/6½ -860/6½ -861/6½ -862/6½ -863/6½ -864/6½ -865/6½ -866/6½ -867/6½ -868/6½ -869/6½ -870/6½ -871/6½ -872/6½ -873/6½ -874/6½ -875/6½ -876/6½ -877/6½ -878/6½ -879/6½ -880/6½ -881/6½ -882/6½ -883/6½ -884/6½ -885/6½ -886/6½ -887/6½ -888/6½ -889/6½ -890/6½ -891/6½ -892/6½ -893/6½ -894/6½ -895/6½ -896/6½ -897/6½ -898/6½ -899/6½ -900/6½ -901/6½ -902/6½ -903/6½ -904/6½ -905/6½ -906/6½ -907/6½ -908/6½ -909/6½ -910/6½ -911/6½ -912/6½ -913/6½ -914/6½ -915/6½ -916/6½ -917/6½ -918/6½ -919/6½ -920/6½ -921/6½ -922/6½ -923/6½ -924/6½ -925/6½ -926/6½ -927/6½ -928/6½ -929/6½ -930/6½ -931/6½ -932/6½ -933/6½ -934/6½ -935/6½ -936/6½ -937/6½ -938/6½ -939/6½ -940/6½ -941/6½ -942/6½ -943/6½ -944/6½ -945/6½ -946/6½ -947/6½ -948/6½ -949/6½ -950/6½ -951/6½ -952/6½ -953/6½ -954/6½ -955/6½ -956/6½ -957/6½ -958/6½ -959/6½ -960/6½ -961/6½ -962/6½ -963/6½ -964/6½ -965/6½ -966/6½ -967/6½ -968/6½ -969/6½ -970/6½ -971/6½ -972/6½ -973/6½ -974/6½ -975/6½ -976/6½ -977/6½ -978/6½ -979/6½ -980/6½ -981/6½ -982/6½ -983/6½ -984/6½ -985/6½ -986/6½ -987/6½ -988/6½ -989/6½ -990/6½ -991/6½ -992/6½ -993/6½ -994/6½ -995/6½ -996/6½ -997/6½ -998/6½ -999/6½ -1000/6½

Do. 6% Pref., 22/6 -/6
Do. 6% Pref., 22/6 -/6
Do. 10% Pref., 22/6†† -/6
Imp. Income Properties, Deb., 21/6 -/6
Imperial Airways, 5% Pref., 21/6 3/9
Imperial Chemical, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Imperial Continental Gas Assn., 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Imperial Smelting Corporation, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Imperial Tobacco of Canada, 6% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Imperial Tobacco of Great Britain and Ireland, 6% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Incandescent Gas Light Co., 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Income Tax Reserve Certificates, 21/6 -/6
Indestructible Paper, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
India and General Investment Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Indian Iron and Steel, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Indian Mining and Industrial Investment Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Indian Peninsular Railway, 4% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Indian Tea Association, 5% Deb., 21/6 -/6
Indo-China Steam Navigation, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Industrial and General Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Industrial Finance, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Industrial Investment Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Industrial Mortgage and Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Industrial Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
Inns of Court Hotel, 5% Deb., 21/6 -/6
Insurance Corporation of Ireland, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
International Combustion, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
International Investment Trust, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
International Nickel Co. of Canada, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
International Paper, 5% Pref., 21/6 -/6
International Power Securities, 7% Pref., 21/6 -/6
International Tea Stores, 10/6 -/6 12/- -/6 -/6 -/6 12/- 12/- -/6 -/6 -/6

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MR. MACDONALD ON THE CONFERENCE

The first of a series of Wednesday evening talks on the Imperial Conference will be broadcast to-night by Mr. MacDonald from all B.B.C. stations at 9.55. Listeners to the National programme will also hear to-night the first half of the Promenade Concert, which will be devoted to Brahms. It will include his two Minuets from the Serenade in D, the Double Concerto for Violin and 'Cello, and the First Symphony.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, October 1, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (1,148.4m.) (261.3m.) (1936.4m.) (1,554.4m. only).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.45:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.48:—Current Events, by Mrs. Stocks. 11:—(1,554.4m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—Gramophone Records. 1:—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. 2:—Mabel Ferguson (soprano); Robert Poole (baritone). 2.45:—For the Schools: Biology and Hygiene for Senior Schools: Your Body Every Day, 2—How the Body is Built Up, by Professor Winifred Cullis. 3.15 (1,554.4m. only):—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3-3.25:—Children in Books, 2—A Whole Family Adrift (The Swiss Family Robinson), by Mr. J. C. Stobart and Miss Mary Somerville. 3.30:—The Altra String Quartet (Leader, Mary Mellis); Winifred Locken (violin); Winifred Stiles (viola); Ruth Tanner (violoncello); Sibyl Cropper (contralto). 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5:—Children: Xylophone and Vibraphone Solos, played by Rudy Starita. The Story of The Stealer, from Tails-up Ranch (Derek McCulloch). Various Folk Songs sung by Frederick Grisewood. Up in the Morning Early (Maud Morin). 6:—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Bach's Choral Preludes for Organ played by Edward D'Evry. 7-7.20:—Aspects of our Trade with Australia, by Mr. H. L. Mitchell (Department of Overseas Trade Talk). 7.25:—Industry Looks Ahead, 1—The Science of Industrial Relations, by Dr. Sargent Florence. 7.45:—Roy Henderson (baritone).

8:—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood: Olga Haley (mezzo-soprano); Arthur Catterall (solo violin); Lauri Kennedy (solo violoncello). 9.40:—Weather; News. 9.55:—The Imperial Conference, by Mr. MacDonald. 10.10:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports, Shipping Forecast, and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 10.20:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis: Garda Hall (soprano). 11-12 (1,554.4m. only):—Band from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Organ Recital by Walter Vale, from All Saints', Margaret-street: Bruce Flegg (tenor). 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Muriel Sothan (contralto); Hardy Williamson (tenor). 8:—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.20:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 9:—Weather; News: Regional News. 9.20:—Red Tabs, a play produced by Val Gielgud, with Clifton Gibbs, Alban Blakelock, Malcolm Graeme, V. C. Clinton Baddeley, John Perry, Lionel Millard, Carleton Hobbs, Philip Wade, Harman Grisewood, H. G. Stoker, Douglas Burbidge, Lindsell Stuart, Eric Stanley, Peter Hannen, Hermione Hegold, Herbert Lugg, and Wellington Briggs. 10.5:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.30-12:—Band from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Wireless Nonet, directed by Frank Cantell; Horace Priestley (tenor); Cyril Cope (violoncello). 5.15:—Children's Hour: A Canadian Prairie School: a talk by Robert Martyn; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone); the Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Farrer; Eda Kersey (violin). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Wireless Nonet, directed by Frank Cantell; Gertrude Entwistle (contralto); W. A. Clarke (humorist). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Violin Recital by Eda Kersey, Margaret Ablethorpe at the piano. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Midland News. 9.20-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Octet, played from Edinburgh: Bessie Gibson (soprano); J. R. Gibson (baritone); from Aberdeen. 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6:—Mr. George E. Greenhalgh: Agriculture. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—News. 10.25-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1-2:—The Radio Sextet; William Martin (baritone). 2.30:—National programme. 4.30:—Talk by Miss Dorothy Gibb (soprano); 4.50:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children's programme. 7.45:—Outdoors and Indoors, musical comedy, with Jean Bennett (soprano), David Wilson (baritone), Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway. 9:—Dance Music. 9.40:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.30-11:—Music (Julie Dawson (violin); Muriel Childe (contralto); Albert Taylor (baritone); Harry Dyson (flute).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30-11:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12.15:—Organ Recital by Walter Vale, from All Saints', Margaret-street: Bruce Flegg (tenor). 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Muriel Sothan (contralto); Hardy Williamson (tenor). 8:—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.20:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 9:—Weather; News: Regional News. 9.20:—Red Tabs, a play produced by Val Gielgud, with Clifton Gibbs, Alban Blakelock, Malcolm Graeme, V. C. Clinton Baddeley, John Perry, Lionel Millard, Carleton Hobbs, Philip Wade, Harman Grisewood, H. G. Stoker, Douglas Burbidge, Lindsell Stuart, Eric Stanley, Peter Hannen, Hermione Hegold, Herbert Lugg, and Wellington Briggs. 10.5:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.30-12:—Band from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Wireless Nonet, directed by Frank Cantell; Horace Priestley (tenor); Cyril Cope (violoncello). 5.15:—Children's Hour: A Canadian Prairie School: a talk by Robert Martyn; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone); the Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Farrer; Eda Kersey (violin). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Wireless Nonet, directed by Frank Cantell; Gertrude Entwistle (contralto); W. A. Clarke (humorist). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Violin Recital by Eda Kersey, Margaret Ablethorpe at the piano. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Midland News. 9.20-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Octet, played from Edinburgh: Bessie Gibson (soprano); J. R. Gibson (baritone); from Aberdeen. 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6:—Mr. George E. Greenhalgh: Agriculture. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—News. 10.25-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1-2:—The Radio Sextet; William Martin (baritone). 2.30:—National programme. 4.30:—Talk by Miss Dorothy Gibb (soprano); 4.50:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children's programme. 7.45:—Outdoors and Indoors, musical comedy, with Jean Bennett (soprano), David Wilson (baritone), Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway. 9:—Dance Music. 9.40:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.30-11:—Music (Julie Dawson (violin); Muriel Childe (contralto); Albert Taylor (baritone); Harry Dyson (flute).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30-11:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12.15:—Organ Recital by Walter Vale, from All Saints', Margaret-street: Bruce Flegg (tenor). 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Muriel Sothan (contralto); Hardy Williamson (tenor). 8:—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.20:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 9:—Weather; News: Regional News. 9.20:—Red Tabs, a play produced by Val Gielgud, with Clifton Gibbs, Alban Blakelock, Malcolm Graeme, V. C. Clinton Baddeley, John Perry, Lionel Millard, Carleton Hobbs, Philip Wade, Harman Grisewood, H. G. Stoker, Douglas Burbidge, Lindsell Stuart, Eric Stanley, Peter Hannen, Hermione Hegold, Herbert Lugg, and Wellington Briggs. 10.5:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.30-12:—Band from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Wireless Nonet, directed by Frank Cantell; Horace Priestley (tenor); Cyril Cope (violoncello). 5.15:—Children's Hour: A Canadian Prairie School: a talk by Robert Martyn; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone); the Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Farrer; Eda Kersey (violin). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Wireless Nonet, directed by Frank Cantell; Gertrude Entwistle (contralto); W. A. Clarke (humorist). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Violin Recital by Eda Kersey, Margaret Ablethorpe at the piano. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Midland News. 9.20-11:—London Regional programme.

When your battery needs renewal fit an Exide

THE LONG LIFE BATTERY FOR WIRELESS

Hours: 1st Fairy Stories, from Edinburgh. 2:—Music. 2.15:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 3:—Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 3.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 4:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 4.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 5:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 5.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 6:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 6.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 7:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 7.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 8:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 8.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 9:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 9.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 10:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 10.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 11:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 11.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 12:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 12.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 1:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 1.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 2:—Talk: Man the Inventor: Talk by Mr. Ernest Benn. 2.30:—Talk: Aspects of Advanced Physiology: Professor A. D. Pearcey: Chemistry Discoveries in Science. 3:—Talk:

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 23)

A VERY HIGH-CLASS SERVICE FLAT.
PALL MALL.—To be LET, unfurnished, in a quadrangle of residential chambers close to St. James's Palace; large reception room, bed room, bath and hall; fitted basins; hot water; lift; porter; telephone; service, £450 per annum.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ST. JAMES'S.
A BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT, comprising a bed room, tiled bath, sitting room, and hall; constant hot water; long residential building; excellent valeting and hall attendance; only £175 per annum; no premium; porter's charge, 1s. per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£500 PER ANNUM.—A delightful, spacious, first-floor MAISONETTE FLAT, occupying a commanding situation in the West End, but on the north side of Oxford-street; five bed rooms, bath, two reception, hall, and kitchen; hot water by independent contrivances.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
NO PREMIUM.

THE FINEST BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT IN ST. JAMES'S.
TO be LET, unfurnished, on very favourable terms; no premium (or fittings to take); bed room, sitting room, bath room, and hall; delightful situation, facing South, close to the Palace and all modern conveniences, such as telephone, central heating, constant hot water, &c.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Owner compelled to leave Town after only a few weeks' occupation.
WESTMINSTER.
IN PERFECT ORDER.
ATTRACTIVE MAISONETTE FLAT for DISPOSAL, non-repairing lease; seven-14 years. £300 required as part reimbursement for delightful decorations just completed.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
£240 P.A. INCLUSIVE.
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE
SERVICE FLAT
IN ST. JAMES'S.
Central heating, electric passenger lift, bath room, floors, and every convenience.
Entrance hall, excellent reception room overlooking St. James's and Piccadilly, bed room, and tiled bath; good cooking range; constant hot water; inclusive service, £450 per annum.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WARMINGTON & Co.,
19, BERKELEY-STREET, W.
Mayfair 3533-4.

BERKELEY HOUSE," HAY-HILL.—Attractive BACHELOR SERVICE SUITE to be LET, unfurnished, high up and very light, comprising sitting room, bed room, new bath room; newly decorated; constant hot water; passenger lift; rent £245; service £30 per annum.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (first floor).—An opportunity to acquire a really attractive unfurnished FLAT in a modern building; a very fine rental is accepted; the three-four-bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, lavatory; alterations to be made by tenant; central heating; constant hot water; resident staff in uniformed porters. Rent £450 rising to £550 per annum inclusive.

MAYFAIR.—A charming little SERVICE FLAT to be LET, unfurnished, comprising bed room, sitting room, bath room; constant hot water. Rent, including full service, £260 per annum.
For further particulars apply WARMINGTON and Co., as above.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.
HIGH-CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE.
THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, BATH ROOM, SQUARE HALL.
CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER.
PARQUET FLOOR, LIFTS, TELEPHONES, &c.
Fully FURNISHED, with silver, plate, linen, &c.—Write Box F.119, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT, double and single rooms, reception room; constant hot water; bath, &c.; catering as required; 21gns. weekly.—56, Hogarth-road, Kensington. 'Phone, Frobisher 3762.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT. Modern conveniences. Bath, bed, sitting and dining rooms; single, bedding service, valeting; light.—204, Hornsey-road, Queen's-gate. 'Phone, North 5078.

A GENTLEMAN wishes another SHARE FLAT, BRUTON-STREET; constant hot water; exceptional cooking; furnished; 7gns. inclusive.—Write Box R.1390, The Times, E.C.4.

ALEXANDRA COURT, 171/5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—FLATS, Unfurnished; every convenience; light, quiet situation; four and five bed rooms, &c., &c.; from £400 per annum.—Apply Office.

WELL FURNISHED self-contained FLAT, third floor; bed room, two beds, reception, kitchen, bath; gas fires, telephone, constant hot water; 3½gns. with attendance, 4½gns. inclusive light.—37, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

ASHLEY GARDENS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, very attractive FLAT, containing four bed-rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, hot box, &c.; servant, plate and linen could be left; moderate rental to careful tenant.—Apply Sole Agents, WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED FLAT, HEART of THEATRELAND, to be LET FURNISHED; two bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath; ranged floors; lift; very modern, with CO2 refrigerator. Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 2807.

BACHELOR FLAT, FURNISHED; two rooms and bath room; morning attendance only; 3½gns. weekly. 34, Park-street, W.1.

BALCONY FLAT, first floor, central, quiet position, fine view on Kensington Gardens; central heating, constant hot water; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, &c.; thoroughly well furnished and newly decorated throughout; six months or longer; careful tenants only. 4 Mar Two Unfurnished Self-two Flats, same aspect, same conveniences, to be let on lease without premium, £175 and £350 per annum.—Western 2134.

BARONS COURT MANSIONS, GLEDSTANES-ROAD.—This attractive block of MANSION FLATS, overlooking the Queen's Club, is now ready for occupation; passenger lifts and all modern improvements.—Apply Caretaker, Ch. 10, to 1 p.m., daily, or Messrs. TYLER and Co., Estate Agents, 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1. (Holborn 6477.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES. Large airy rooms from 7½gns. Lounge Bed Sitting rooms from 5gns. The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

BELGRAVIA (best part).—Large, beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM with bath room, contained, quiet, exclusive, service; meals optional.—Write Box 7510, The Times, 42, Wine-street, W.1.

BIRCHAMS HUNTLY AGENCY, WEST.—A BRIGHT and airy MAISONNETTE close to Gloucester-road Station to be LET Unfurnished at £263 inclusive; moderate sum for good term and improvements; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen, &c.—HOWELLS, 58A and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

BUCKLAND & SONS,
Auctioneers and Surveyors,
4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

BURY COURT.
SERVICE FLATS.
55, JERMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.
Furnished and Unfurnished. Self-contained. High-class catering at moderate charges. Night and day porters.

COLEHERNE-COURT, S.W.5.—ONE of the best of those attractive FLATS for DISPOSAL or to be LET FURNISHED for six to 12 months; beautifully clean and well furnished; contains four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; lift; constant hot water; rent £265 per annum.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7800.
RENT 265 P.A. OR 8GNS. P.W.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.—£350 per annum.—A bright and quiet UNFURNISHED FLAT in this excellent position to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; South aspect. Good lease. Nominal premium only.—Recommended by Owner's Agents, WARD and KING, 13, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tele. No., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Magnificent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, having three large reception rooms, large lounge, parquet floors, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices. Rent only £650 per annum, or would be sold on lease of 14 years, at £4,000. Wonderful opportunity.—Agents, GORDON THOMAS and Co., 23, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near), in exclusive Mansions (having spacious richly carpeted entrance); flat containing vestibule, three reception, bath room, W.C., dining, drawing, and four bed rooms; constant hot water and part central heating; rent £650; good lease; no premium if would sell handsome furniture if required; rare opportunity.—Agents, HERON and HERON, 135, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

IN A QUIET MANSION BUILDING OFF
BAKER-STREET.
COMPACT MANSION FLAT; three [illegible] rooms, two reception rooms, hall, bath, kitchen, two w.c.'s; premium for lease, fixtures, &c., £180 P.A.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

CLOSE TO
GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
EXCEPTIONAL self-contained MAISONNETTE with private entrance; two reception rooms, two bath rooms, two bed rooms, kitchen, &c.; well fitted; excellent repair. The 11 years' lease at an inclusive rental of £225 per annum for disposal at a moderate price.
Strongly recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1 (Grosvenor 1400-1401).

FLAT, Unfurnished; entrance floor; two large, light, lofty reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath; situated at PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS (Block 2), Palace Court, W.2. £275 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, and bath; 17 and 21gns. Bed-sitting room, 2½gns.—28, Wimpole-street, W.1. Welbeck 1780.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET; one or two beds, sitting; bath; from 3½gns. to 6gns. per week inclusive.—Apply Secretary, Westminster Palace-gardens, S.W.1. 'Phone, Vic. 1919.

HAMPSTEAD (overlooking gardens).—First-floor MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath. Rent £225 per annum inclusive. Unexpired lease seven years' Lease. No Premium.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 9, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4504.

HAMPSTEAD COMMANDING POSITION.—Attractive FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Redecorated. Rent only £140 per annum inclusive.—Keys with
ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,
WEST HAMPSTEAD (MET.) STATION, N.W.6.
(Maida Vale 8101/2.)

HAMPSTEAD (Tube, Met. Station).—A charming self-contained second-floor FLAT to be LET; four bed rooms, three sitting rooms, bath room, &c.; £185 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—Attractive modern MANSION FLAT, of three bed rooms, reception, kitchen, bath, constant hot water, luxuriously appointed; 3½gns. per week.—Apply H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Cunningham 2292.

HANE-PLACE (adjoining).—ONE of the BEST FLATS in this neighbourhood to be LET for the Winter; three bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, excellent offices; constant hot water, possession at once; particularly well furnished and up-to-date in every way; strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, WARD and KING, 13, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tele. No., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

A BARGAIN.
TO be LET, FURNISHED, for six months, in Hyde Park; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; rent £4 4s. per week. Apply Caretaker, 3, Connaught-square, W.2, or Hall Porter, 21, Hyde Park-street, W.2. Paddington 5414.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER
For all the Best Flats
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Regent 8222 (10 lines).

SERVICE FLAT
Unfurnished; reception room, double bed room, and bath room; ready for occupation; £460 per annum, including service of complete staff (heating, lighting, &c.); rent £250 per annum.—Apply Gidehouse Mayfair 8822 (Extn. 1) for appointment.
11, PARK-LANE, W.1.

NOW READY,
SERVICE FLATS in Hanover-square. Furnished or Unfurnished; rentals from 5 to 15 guineas furnished, £150 to £475 unfurnished; ranging from small bachelor flats to flats with five bed rooms; two bath rooms, and reception rooms.—Martair 8822 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (near).
NEW, BUILDING with central heating and every modern improvement; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, hall, and domestic offices. Rentals from £350 per annum.—Plans 64 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8822 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

MAIDA VALE & ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED FLATS. Large selection. Apply for lists.—Principal Agents, SNELL & CO., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. 'Phone, Cunningham 1184 (4 lines).

MANSION FLAT, occupying convenient position, within 10 minutes of Marble Arch; lift; constant hot water; very good order throughout; four bed rooms, two reception, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £225 per annum. No premium.—Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Cunningham 1184 (four lines).

MANSION FLAT, just off main road. Excellent quiet position; lift; constant hot water; four bed rooms, two reception, bath room, kitchen. Rent £225 per annum inclusive.—Very strongly recommended by SNELL and Co., as above.

UPPER MAISONNETTE, close to Warwick-avenue Tube; just redecorated; independent hot water boiler; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, and kitchen. Rent £165 per annum.—Recommended by SNELL and Co., as above.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).—A newly decorated well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT with constant hot water supply; large reception room with divan, dining room, double bed room, kitchen, and bath room; piano, plate and linen. Rent £4 4s. per week.—CLYMO and Co., 10, Baker-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET (close).—Attractive newly decorated MANSION FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. NO PREMIUM.—CLYMO and Co., 10, Baker-street, W.1.

HANOVER-SQUARE, W.—Most attractive CORNER SERVICE FLAT on 5th floor, large and bright sitting room, good bed room, and bath room; fifth floor; lift, hot water. £300 per annum inclusive, three years' Lease.
HARRODS, Ltd., S.W.1. Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Capital UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen and bath room; constant hot water. £185 per annum; no premium.—GOODWIN and SON, 183, New Bond-st., W.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; only 5 gns.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; two large reception, four bed rooms, bath, kitchen (garage by arrangement).—Tele., 2701 Paveman, Goldie, 122, Beaufort-st., S. Kensington.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Unfurnished FLAT on first floor; balcony, three rooms; self-contained, quiet house; 2 gns. weekly or offers; food as required.—Write Box M.50, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—A newly decorated and well Furnished Second-floor FLAT to be LET for six months or longer. Four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; electric light; boiler for hot water.—Recommended by STORY and Co., 40, Kensington High-street, W.8.
RENT 5½ GNS. P.W.

KENSINGTON.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONETTE, ground floor and basement; six rooms, bathroom, bath, &c., and two w.c.'s; near Tube and Underground routes; redecorated, new floors throughout.—Caretaker, 35, Charlbert-gardens, W.2.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED.
KENSINGTON, CAMPDEN-HILL.—An excellent UPPER MAISONETTE FLAT to be LET Unfurnished without premium, comprising two bed rooms, bath, two reception, &c.; all modern conveniences. Strongly recommended by STORY and Co., 40, Kensington High-street, W.8.
£175 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY.
KENSINGTON COURT.—Unfurnished.—The eight years' LEASE of a well-arranged FLAT at the pre-War rent to be assessed for the nominal premium of £1,250. Contains bed rooms, hall, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.—Sole Agents, H. PRITCHARD and Co., 13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)
RENT £220 P.A.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Bargain, MANSION FLAT; five bed rooms, £450 per annum. No premium.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

LARGE Unfurnished ROOMS for gentlepeople from 1½ gns.; including constant hot water, light, and service. Primrose 6116.

MARBLE ARCH (best position, by Tube).—Self-contained BED-SITTING ROOM, kitchen, bath (gas); 12 per week.—HOWARD TUTT, 111, Edgware-road, W. Paddington 7183.

£170 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. MAISONNETTE, between Sloane-square and Victoria; three bed, bath, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c.; very convenient; well-fitted throughout; £115 per annum.—Apply Owner, 23, York-street, W.1.

PENNINGTON-GARDENS, S.W.7.
AT LESS THAN UNFURNISHED RENT.
WELL-FURNISHED FLAT, comprising six bed rooms, bath room, two good reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; parquet floors; constant hot water, lift, porter, &c. Owing to exceptional circumstances the low rent of 12gns. per week will be accepted for long let.—Sole Agents, ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

WESTMINSTER.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, five bed rooms, &c.; lift, phone. Agent very moderate rent careful tenant.—Keys with CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Breiningham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4268.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1.—Shortly becoming available for any period; double bed room, large sitting room, and bath room; very comfortably furnished and appointed.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Victoria 3160.

3, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE.
BALCONY FLAT, Unfurnished; large, light; two sitting, three bed rooms, bath, kitchen. £285, rent.—Ken. 1751.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
with real character and efficiency.
QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—Compact SUITES of tastefully appointed rooms; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

Five bed rooms, two reception, bath, &c.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive FLAT, with good-sized rooms. Lease and excellent fittings £100.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (Opposite Station).

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
£215 PER ANNUM.—Modern MANSION FLAT in almost perfect order; constant hot water, central heating; two bed rooms, bath, one reception room, kitchen, &c.; electric lifts and power; fittings £35.—Sole Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£200.—LANCASTER-GATE.—Entire UPPER PART, Unfurnished; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; close Kensington-gardens.—Wm. Morgan, 14, Craven-terrace, W.2.

£125 PER ANNUM.—SELF-CONTAINED EN-TRESOL FLAT, (first floor) SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT (four rooms, bath and kitchen); on view.—29, Hogarth-road (minute Earl's Court Tube). Smith. Park 3561.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—QUIET FLAT.
8½ GNS. per week.—Very nicely furnished, and available shortly for three to six months; two bed, bath, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c.; plate, linen, and daily maid left if desired.—B. W. and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7660.

3-GNS.—Close Buckingham Palace.—Exclusive MANSION FLAT, Furnished for one, six months; service obtainable; liveried porters.—1, Morpeth-terrace, Vic. 2481.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

GLORIOUS DEVON.—To lease, magnificent FLATS, overlooking Torbay; from £135 inclusive; central heating; garage.—Bayfort, Warren-road, Torquay.

WANTED

A. B. CHESNEY, Ltd., Flat Agents, 28, Eastcastle-street, Oxford-circus. (Museum 4603).
URGENTLY REQUIRE FURNISHED FLATS in W.1 or S.W.1 Districts; two bed rooms, reception, &c. Rent 4 to 7 gns. per week.

FLAT WANTED, WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, three bed rooms, two reception, beginning November; three months' option fourth; five guineas weekly.—Write Box F.409, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT, SOUTH KENSINGTON or Knightsbridge District. Three bed rooms; Autumn and Winter months.—Corns, 240, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FURNISHED FLATS in HAMPTON COURT, close to Kensington Gardens and District Station, with three to four bed rooms, up to 10gns. per week, for about six months; please send particulars to SAUNDERS, 46, Gloucester-road, Bognor Regis. Western 6611/2.

REQUIRED, FURNISHED FLAT with four or five rooms, W.1, Baker-street, or Knightsbridge district. Rent according to position. No Agents.—'Phone WARD and DAVIS, Langham 3387.

URGENTLY REQUIRED.—FURNISHED FLATS in South Kensington and district, available for coming Season; genuine applicants waiting.—Please send particulars to
KNIGHT & CO.,
14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Facing South Kensington Station. Western 3424 (3 lines).

WANTED, SLOANE-SQUARE or CHELSEA, for UNFURNISHED MAISONETTE or FLAT with three-four bed, two sitting, from immediately until April or longer. Rent up to 6gns. will be paid. Please send particulars to F. W. GAPP and Co., Ltd., 94, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Sloane 0245-6-7.)

WANTED in LONDON, a FURNISHED FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, usual offices; for two to four months; rent up to 10gns. WITH POSSESSION as soon as possible.—Write Flat, care of Abbotts, 32, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LOVELY MILL HILL.—Detached HOUSE within five minutes of station, shops, comprising two good reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, scullery; brick-built garage; nice garden; every modern convenience. FREEHOLD £1,450.—Apply Colby, as above.

LOVELY MILL HILL.—Pre-War built HOUSE, within few minutes of station and shops; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, usual domestic offices. Leasehold £650 or near offer. Owner leaving. Low ground-rent.—Apply Colby, as above.

6, KIDBROOK PARK-ROAD, BLACKHEATH.
A Commodious double-fronted FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three spacious reception rooms, morning room, and offices; garage; 1/3 acre; freeholder leaving district.
DETACHED GARAGE WITH ROOMS OVER.
KIDBROOK-GROVE, BLACKHEATH,
communicating, and in rear of the above.
WITH POSSESSION.
DYER, SON and CREASEY will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, October 29th.
Particulars of the Auctioneers, 24, Budge-row, E.C., and Blackheath and Sidcup.

FOREST HILL.—FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE; six bed, full-size billiard, two reception, usual offices; central heating; garage; lovely garden; two floors; large cellars; 1/3 acre. Price £2,500 or offer. £45 at low price.—Write Box F.1371, The Times, E.C.4.

GRANGE PARK.—A few two to three bedroom HOUSES still left; select neighbourhood.—Write Gilbey, 27, Ridings-avenue, N.21. Enfield 1274.

OGDENS of WIMBLEDON have many Unfurnished HOUSES to be LET at low rentals just off bus route.—Call at their Offices, facing the Station.

PURLEY.—In the best part, on high ground, close to three golf courses, station, and bus route.—A really charming FREEHOLD HOUSE, beautifully situated built on labour saving lines, unique interior, all principal rooms face south; oak staircase, large well-fitted bath room; central heating; electric light and power; telephone, &c.; extra large garage, centrally heated; well-stocked and laid-out garden, and full-size tennis court.—For fuller particulars apply to Owner, with Sketch Plans, Stanmore Cars and Company, Limited, 57, Mortimer-street, London, W.1.

WIMBLEDON WEST.—FREEHOLD £1,300.—Charming, distinctively designed, detached, labour-saving HOUSE; select situation, high ground, enjoying beautiful open views; four beds, two reception, breakfast room, tiled bath and offices; delightful garden; garage space.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BICKLEY PARK, near Chislehurst Station and Golf.—To be LET for winter months at a moderate rent, well-equipped RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath, three good reception rooms; electric light, gas, radiators, telephone, independent boiler, main drainage; charming garden and good surroundings; garage with separate entrance. Early possession.—DAVID and CHARLES and SONS, Chislehurst.

KINGSTON HILL.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for some months, HOUSE opening on to golf links; five bed rooms, one dressing, bath room, two sitting rooms; garage and chauffeur's room; telephone; electric light, gas.—Write Box 0680, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

Under 25 minutes from Town.
PURLEY.
TO BE LET FURNISHED
for about a year, a very comfortable MODERN HOUSE, containing large hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, large lounge, well-fitted bath room, kitchen and offices; electric light and gas, telephone; very attractive gardens of 1¼ ACRES with full-size tennis court and kitchen garden; garage for large car; high and healthy position.
Moderate rent from good tenant.
Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.43105.)

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Beautiful HOUSE with garden to be LET, FURNISHED, for six months (Nov.-April); three large reception and lounge hall, 11 bed rooms, two baths; complete staff; double garage and chauffeur's rooms above; 20 guineas weekly or reasonable offer.—Apply Box 2A, George Kelly and Co., 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE in SURREY with the amenities of a larger place without cost of upkeep. Modern residence, well-matured grounds of nearly TWO ACRES. There are eight bed, bath, and a handsome suite of reception rooms, stabling, garage, and small farmery. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,750.—WATKIN and WATKIN, Belgrave and East Grinstead.

A MERSHAM (West End 35 minutes).—Bargain rental at £130 per annum.—Superb SMALL RESIDENCE; nine rooms; grand views; park-like grounds; all services; garage. 'Phone 279.—Feverill, The Beech Wood.

UNSPOILT POSITION BETWEEN
HORSHAM & GUILDFORD.
A 20 ACRES. £3,900. LOVELY GARDEN.
REALLY FASCINATING OLD-WORLD PLACE in perfect order and right out of building element and traffic routes. Hall, three good sitting rooms, all with oak floors, and dressing, bath room; electric light, central heating; garage for two or three cars; outbuildings. Beautiful tennis and other lawns with old trees, &c.—WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W. Welbeck 4383.

BEACONSFIELD, A. C. FROST.
Opposite Station. Householder Free. 'Phone 600.
BERKS (EAST), between READING and MAIDENHEAD.—For SALE, attractive COUNTY HOUSE with 20 acres of grass. Electric light (own plant). Accommodation consists of hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, and offices. Rent only 8 guineas per week.
The above two Plots are very sturdy recommended by the Sole Agents, KING and KING, 15, Hanover-square, W.1. Tele. No., Mayfair 3771 (three lines).
PRICE £1,950, of which £1,200 can remain on mortgage.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

BOARS HILL.—OXFORD four miles; 500 feet up; picked position.—Detached RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; own electric light; main drainage; garage; 1½ acres. COTTAGE if required. FREEHOLD.—Plans and particulars of BROOKS and SON, Estate Agents, Oxford.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

E. WATSON & SONS,
Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents.
HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX (Telephone 11), and at WADHURST.

BY AUCTION OR PRIVATELY.

BURWASH, in excellent residential neighbourhood.—Tottenham, on high ground with good views, small MODERN RESIDENCE (pre-War); two reception, five beds, one dressing, bath; co.'s water; very pretty and well-timbered grounds; tennis. VACANT POSSESSION. AUCTION Oct. 8th or privately.

HEATHFIELD, nice position on outskirts of village.—Gentleman's MODERN RESIDENCE (pre-War), in own grounds and in excellent order; three reception, good offices, five bed rooms, bath; all services; good garage and stabling; grounds of 3 ACRES, inc. tennis lawn. Recommended from personal knowledge. £2,500, or offer.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
£250 PER ANNUM.—EAST SUSSEX.—Delightfully placed on private estate between Tunbridge Wells and the Coast.—Well-appointed RESIDENCE, in perfect order, for immediate occupation; lounge and inner halls, three reception, 13 bed and dressing, three baths, complete offices; inexpensive grounds; two cottages, garage; or would Sell.—Illustrated brochure from E. WATSON and SONS, Sole Agents, as above.

£65 PER ANNUM.—HEATHFIELD, quiet position, close to old Church.—Gentleman's COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three receptions, three beds, bath; tennis, garden, and orchard.—Sole Agents, as above.

For full particulars of these and other East Sussex properties apply to E. WATSON and SONS, Heathfield, Sussex.

SURREY, near LEITH HILL and adjoining a Golf Course.—Delightful RESIDENCE containing six bed, bath, three reception rooms, garage; company's water; farmery; gas and main drainage available; pretty grounds; small well-timbered park, in all 12 ACRES. Price reduced to £4,500.—For full particulars apply GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, W.1.

MIDDLESEX.—Charming 16th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, ample offices; central heating, electric light; modern drainage; grand old barn; garage, stabling; charming grounds, tennis lawn, orchard. FREEHOLD £2,800.—Apply GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—FREEHOLD detached CORNER RESIDENCE standing on two sites, facing sea and South, splendidly built on two floors only; three reception, six bed rooms, box rooms, superior domestic offices; garage; tennis court; entirely redecorated; immediate occupation. PRICE £2,850.—Owner, "Ridgegate," Marine-road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE, attractive detached HOUSE in TALBOT WOODS; every convenience; near Links; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage.—Price and full particulars from REBBECK BROS., Agents, The Square, Bournemouth.

CENTRE OLD BERKS HUNT.—Picturesque COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 100 years old; good repair; four reception, five bed, bath; central heating, electric light, water supply; two garages, pleasure ground, hard tennis court, lily pond, &c.; nearly THREE ACRES.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

CHARMING eight-roomed COTTAGE in Berkshire village four of Downs to be LET, Unfurnished, till March, 1931; or lease; Didcot four miles.—Harvey, Boarstall, Brill, Thame.

CHIDDINGFOLD, SURREY.—Unfurnished Detached HOUSE to be LET; two sitting, five bed rooms; garage; newly decorated; main water, gas; beautiful mature garden.—Write Box F.421, The Times, E.C.4.

EASY DRIVE SUFFOLK COAST AND NORFOLK.—DELIGHTFUL ELIZABETHAN HOUSE and FARM. Three beautiful reception, seven bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); pretty gardens; good outbuildings; 122 Acres pasture and arable. FREEHOLD, £2,600. Open to offer.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

£100 PER ANNUM UNFURNISHED.
DETACHED RESIDENCE; 30 minutes London; two reception, bath, five bed rooms; electricity; gas; ONE ACRE.—RICHARDS, Cookham. 'Phone, 22 Bourne End.

THE RIVIERA OF SUSSEX.
THE BAY ESTATE, ALNWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.
DETACHED HOUSE, with attractive elevation commanding sheltered direct sea views. The House has been very thoughtfully planned and contains such features as: central heating throughout; hall, four rooms and two reception rooms, lavatory basins in bed rooms. The accommodation is four bed rooms, two reception rooms, cloak room, domestic quarters; garage. All the rooms are a good size and have been sited for sunshine. Charming garden. PRICE £1,750 FREEHOLD. Substantial mortgage if desired.—Write for interesting illustrated particulars (Local Bognor Agents, or ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick, West Bognor, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

TO-DAY'S BARGAIN.
DOUBLE-FRONTED detached RESIDENCE; brick-built, hollow walls, bearded, felted and tiled roof; oak panelling to hall, staircase, and dining room; central heating; wired for wireless; "Karri" (hardwood) or oak flooring; electric power plugs; leaded steel sashes in wood frames.
Entrance hall, cloaks, living room, dining room, kitchen, scullery, usual domestic offices, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, and large heated linen cupboard; a spacious roof, where additional bed rooms could be added.
PRICE £2,200.
Full details from
A. J. HOWARD, F.A.I. Estate Office.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY
(Main Line King's Cross).

EASTBOURNE (facing South).—Attractive MODERN Detached HOUSE, adjoining, and overlooking golf links and with fine sea views; two reception, three bed rooms, bath, and usual offices. Freehold. For SALE with VACANT POSSESSION.—KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

TO GOLFERS.
EXCEPTIONALLY well built, detached, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, eight minutes' bus ride from Bournemouth Square and 10 minutes' walk to golf links (Sunday play) and hard tennis courts; four bed rooms, box room, two reception rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, and usual offices; electric light, &c.; secluded garden. £1,575 FREEHOLD.—JAMES and SONS, Auctioneers, Parkstone. Full list of properties near golf links post free.

FACING Common, five minutes Station.—Soundly built BUNGALOW; three beds, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; electric light, gas, &c.; ¼ acre matured well kept gardens; 20 road charges. Only £1,150. FREEHOLD. Photo.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.
Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD.,
89, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone: 68 and 9017.

FOR PROPERTIES for SALE in the favourite CROWBOROUGH or ASHDOWN FOREST Districts apply Messrs. C. J. PARRIS, Estate Agents, Crowborough and Tunbridge Wells.

FOR SALE, ideal for School or other Institution, PRICE £2,750 or offer, a roomy COUNTRY HOUSE, in good order, two miles market town in SHROPSHIRE; 15 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four-five good reception rooms; electric light; central heating; 10 acres grounds; land available.—Write Box W.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

ALDEBURGH GOLF LINKS SIX MILES, SEA SEVEN.
GENTLEMAN'S charming Old RESIDENCE, with Pleasure and Profit Farm, 71 ACRES, mostly fine pasture. Beautiful rooms with much old oak; charming gardens, tennis lawn, shady walks. Excellent sporting and sea society. FREEHOLD, £2,850, or offer.—Photos, &c., WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
HANTS.—Old-world MANOR HOUSE; four reception, six bed rooms; four acres; two cottages; beautiful old-world garden.—(No. 1712), B. S. ALLEN, Estate Agents, Andover.

BETWEEN RICKMANSWORTH AND CHORLEY WOOD.
DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.
Accommodation on two floors only.
HERTS, near BUCKS BORDERS.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, a very charming COUNTRY HOUSE, in splendid order, occupying a particularly rural position in beautifully timbered grounds.
Lounge hall opening to South verandah, drawing and dining rooms, fine music or billiard room with wood-block flooring, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and usual offices. Well-built garage, and various outbuildings, including a playroom.
Electric light. Central heating. Company's water and main drainage. Telephone. Independent water supply.
EXCEPTIONALLY PRET

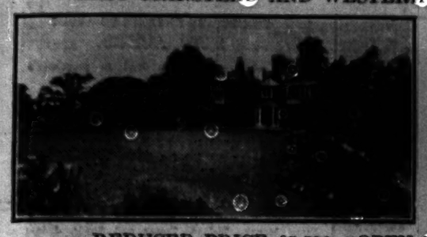
PROPERTIES IN KENT

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

A REALLY CHEAP PROPERTY.
EAST GRINSTEAD AND WESTERHAM (between).



FREEHOLD Georgian-style RESIDENCE, in the heart of beautiful country. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, excellent offices; electric light, company's water, modern drainage; phone; central heating, useful outbuildings; garages, stabling, lodge, two cottages, and model farmery. BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, together with several good meadows and pretty winding stream, in all about

39½ ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION.

REDUCED PRICE £5,500. OPEN TO OFFER.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

KENTISH WEALD.
Wonderful situation. Fine open views over three Counties.

FREEHOLD CHARACTER HOUSE, fitted with every conceivable comfort and labour-saving appliance; South aspect; lounge hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, three bath-dressing rooms, maids' bath room, and six W.C.'s.

Garage with four rooms over for chauffeur.

Delightful Gardens and Grounds of about

2½ ACRES.

FOR SALE.
AT MODERATE PRICE.

Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. CRONK, High-street, Sevenoaks, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENT HIGHLANDS
(ABOUT 700FT. UP).

Wonderfully healthy neighbourhood, convenient Wrotham Heath and Wildernesse Golf Courses.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, approached by drive with lodge.

Hall, three reception, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, attic with seven rooms suitable for nurseries, box rooms, completely cut off if not wanted.

Electric light, modern drainage, Co.'s water, Garage, two cottages, farmery.

Well-established pleasure gardens with tennis and other lawns, specimen trees and shrubs, orchards, parkland, in all

ABOUT 49 ACRES.

VERY LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BRACING KENT.

Only about seven miles from the Coast, surrounded by beautiful country.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,

Designed on two floors, easy to run.

Hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Modern drainage, electric light, central heating, excellent water supply, telephone.

Bungalow, garage, conservatory.

Charming pleasure GARDENS and lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadowland, and picturesque woodland, in all nearly

30 ACRES.

A GREAT BARGAIN AT £2,900.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF H. G. KITHER, ESQ.
THE SPINNEYS, SEVENOAKS,
HALF-A-MILE FROM SEVENOAKS STATION.

With about 4 or 6 acres.

Occupying a carefully selected site high up, with South aspect, and absolutely safe from development. Erected by present owner for own occupation without regard to cost; fine sensible construction and fittings; lounge hall 20ft. by 12ft., drawing room 21ft. 6in. by 16ft., dining room 18ft. by 14ft., five principal bed rooms (marble lavatory basins), beautifully fitted bath rooms, large double room for servants, electric light, gas, main water, central heating, &c.

Excellent modern cottage and garage.

The grounds are a feature, and comprise a series of broad terraces, tennis lawn. There are over 1,000 roses, and 2,000 specimen trees and shrubs.

For SALE privately at far below cost with about 4 or 6 acres, or by AUCTION in October. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1, or F. D. IBBETT and Co., Sevenoaks, Kent.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.
Bargain to immediate purchaser.

KENT,
LOVELY HAWKHURST.

South aspect, glorious views. Attractive stone-built TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, four reception, and billiard rooms, winter garden; Co.'s electric light and water, telephone; garages.

Beautifully timbered grounds, tennis courts, &c.

11 ACRES.

FREEHOLD only £3,250.

POSSESSION.

GEERING & COLYER, HAWKHURST, KENT.

KENT.
About seven miles from Canterbury.
Half-mile from Selling Station.

An old-fashioned Residence, Modernized and on gravel soil. Four reception, eight bed rooms, three baths.

Electric light and central heating.

NICE OLD GROUNDS, with tennis courts and walled kitchen and fruit gardens, in all 5½ ACRES.

Stabling, Garage, and Cottage.

FREEHOLD £3,800 (offers submitted).

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.29521.)

KENT.
Two miles from main line station, with express trains, and nine miles from Canterbury.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

A fine old country house, containing two halls, four reception rooms, fine oak staircase, 18 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms; together with stabling, garage and accommodation for chauffeur and gardeners. Electric light, central heating. Beautiful grounds, walled kitchen garden, range of glass-houses.

SHOOTING. HUNTING. GOLF.

Rent very moderate.

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1.

KENT.
In the midst of very pretty country and has two stations serving two main line Stations with first-class service to Town. 23 miles distant.

THE CHARMING BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, standing in about one acre of garden and grounds, containing two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room (h. and c.), excellent domestic offices. Ample room for Garage.

PRICE FREEHOLD £1,250. Close immediate cash offer would be considered.

Full particulars of Messrs. TILLEY and TALBOT, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents,

163, WINDMILL-STREET, GRAVESEND. Phone 590.

PHILIP CHAMPION & SONS,
Land and Estate Agents, Auctioneers,
14, STATION-ROAD, SWANLEY JUNCTION; and at Dartford and Maidstone.

EAST MALLING.—"BLACKLANDS."—To be LET, gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, billiard, 8 bed and dressing rooms, usual offices; double garage; central heating, electric light; beautiful garden, three tennis courts, mill stream and ornamental waterfall; gardener's cottage.

EYNSFORD.—"THE WHITE HOUSE."—For SALE; 25 minutes London; with views of the wonderful Darenth Valley; three reception halls, 7 bed, bath, usual offices; garden to 2¼ ACRES or to suit. £2,750.

DITTON.—"DITTON PLACE."—For SALE, 3½ miles Maidstone, MANSION; three reception, 13 bed baths, spacious offices; splendid condition; garden 2½ ACRES. Bargain at £3,000.

Messrs. DANN & LUCAS,
LAND AGENTS,
23, Budge-row, E.C.4; and DARTFORD, Kent. 'Phones: Central 9216 and Dartford 329.

KENT—22 MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE LET.

A RESIDENCE, mainly of the 17th Century, with modern conveniences in good repair; electric light, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath, reception hall and three reception rooms; double garage, chauffeur's quarters; beautiful but inexpensive gardens; meadows 15 ACRES. Rent £150.—Particulars of Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, as above.

KENT, 30 minutes from City and West End.—Old-world RESIDENCE, with four acres bounded by quiet stream; six bed rooms, large hall and three reception rooms; large garage with pit; electric light and gas. Price £2,250.—Particulars of Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, as above.

A Rural RESIDENCE, 1½ mile from Electric Railway Station, Dartford; well-built; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, good domestic offices, and usual services; electricity available. FREEHOLD POSSESSION. £1,600.—Particulars of Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, as above.

CHISLEHURST STATION, five minutes.—Beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE, nearly half-timbered, five bed, two bath, three large reception rooms, usual offices; garage for two cars; one acre; FREEHOLD, £3,650.—DANN, 14, Dunstan-road, Beckenham.

On high ground with extensive views.

CANTERBURY.

A quaintly-attractive RESIDENCE, "QUERNS," ST. MARTIN'S-HILL, reconstructed from an old windmill and mill house. Three reception, five-six bed rooms, cabin back-out-garage and outbuildings; pleasant garden; electric light and power; hot water, &c. Close to golf course, 10 minutes from Cathedral.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, £80 PER ANNUM.
GODDEN and SON, Auctioneers, CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.—Well-built detached RESIDENCE, with three reception, five bed rooms; modern conveniences; electric light and power; garage; pleasant walled garden; well planned for easy working; close to station, good bus services; excellent golf course; hunting, fishing; seaside. For Sale, Freehold, £1,700. Possession.—GODDEN and SON, Auctioneers, CANTERBURY.

CONVENIENT FOR GOLF AND HUNTING.
KENT.
About a mile from Rolvenden, 2 miles from a Station, and 10 miles from Rye.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of brick; comprising hall, two or three reception rooms, six or seven bed rooms, and two attics, bath room, and domestic offices; garage and stable; electric light, company's water, telephone, &c. About 6½ ACRES, including pleasure gardens, with lake, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., and two paddocks.

For further information and particulars apply to Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 130, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

JUST ON THE MARKET.
A BARGAIN FOR A QUICK SALE.
BROADSTAIRS.
Close to the Sea and Downtown Golf, and within easy reach of the Town and Station.

A Delightful well-built brick and tiled HOUSE, containing four bed rooms, bath, and w.c., entrance hall, two reception rooms, pantry, scullery, capital offices; excellent garage and pleasure enclosure.

Tastefully laid-out garden with crazy paving and lawn; several first-class golf courses within easy reach. INSPECTED and RECOMMENDED.—Apply:—

CHILDS & SMITH,
Chartered Surveyors,
STATION CATER, BROADSTAIRS, sole Agents.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,

BROMLEY, BECKENHAM & ORPINGTON, KENT, AND 14, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TELEPHONE: RAVENSBOURNE 0221 AND 0222. LONDON: GERRARD 0816 AND 0817.

In an ideal situation, on high ground, sandy soil.

BETWEEN BICKLEY AND CHISLEHURST.

Five minutes from Chislehurst Station.

ONE of the BEST MODERN HOUSES of MEDIUM SIZE in this most favoured residential area; vestibule, lounge hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, six bed rooms (four fitted lavatory basins), dressing room, two beautifully fitted bath rooms, excellent offices; every modern convenience; double garage.

Delightful garden of ¼ ACRE with terrace and tennis lawn.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Between BLACKHEATH & CHISLEHURST.

Only 10 minutes from station, on high ground, with good views.

ULVIK, 47, WINN-ROAD.

An artistic modern detached House. Architect built and planned on two floors only. Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, &c. Garage. Good garden with tennis court, &c. Crown lease (99 years unexpired).

For SALE Privately or by Auction, at the Mart, E.C., on October 22nd, by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Solicitors: Messrs. Minet and Co., 6a, Bedford-square, W.C.

Near the Common, one mile from Station.

CHISLEHURST, KENT.
"ARNSIDE," MEAD-ROAD.

A choice MODERN FREEHOLD HOUSE, designed by the late Mr. Ernest Newton; hall, three reception, and seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices; well-matured garden; ample garage space.

For SALE Privately or by Auction, at the Mart, E.C., on 22nd October, by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER.

Solicitors: Messrs. Watkins and Co., 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

PHILLIPPINES, IDE HILL, KENT.

The house from the air.

Amidst some of the most glorious country in the Home Counties, near the highest point in Kent, about 700ft. up, with beautiful views.

A CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Magnificent oak-panelled hall, with gallery, landing, six reception, and 14 bed rooms, studio; electric light; central heating; passenger lift; garage for seven cars, stabling and outbuildings; gardener's cottage; nine-roomed bungalow; entrance lodge; charming garden and grounds, paddock, and woodlands of about

57¼ ACRES IN ALL.

For SALE, privately, or by Auction, at the Mart on October 22nd, by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Latter and Willett, Bromley, Kent.

CHISLEHURST COMMON.

Facing the Common opposite the Cricket Ground. Best position in Chislehurst.

A perfectly equipped HOUSE in excellent order throughout. Five minutes' walk from station and three from golf course; three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, four bath rooms; tiled verandah; central heating and all modern conveniences; large garage; cottage. THREE ACRES of beautiful grounds, hard tennis court.

FREEHOLD £8,000.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

At a ridiculously low rent.

HAYES, KENT.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

½ *mile from Station, overlooking the Common.*

A charming GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in a typical old-world garden of about 3½ ACRES (two tennis courts); two reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage for three cars. Winter rent £5 5s. per week, including gardener's wages; from October for six to 10 months.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

KESTON PARK, KENT.

Amidst beautiful country, 400ft. up, close to bus route to Bromley South Station.

A perfect detached RESIDENCE in the Early English style, fitted throughout with all modern conveniences; oak-panelled hall with cloak room, two fine reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating, electric light and power; detached garage; picturesque woodland garden. HALF-an-ACRE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,450.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Within five minutes' walk of Station.

BECKENHAM, KENT.

176, KINGSHALL-ROAD.

A modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; good garage and pretty garden.

For SALE Privately or by Auction, at the Mart, E.C., on 22nd October, by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER.

Solicitors: Messrs. Attenboroughs, 15 and 16, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.

MESSRS. CRONK.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS,
SEVENOAKS,
LONDON AND ROCHESTER.

EAST KENT.

15min. by car from a good main line Station.

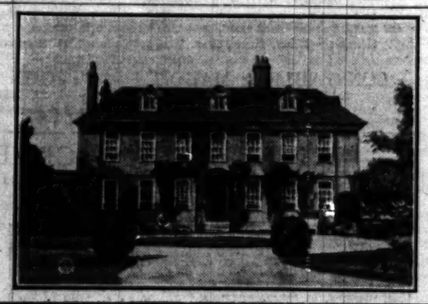
Within easy reach Folkestone, Canterbury, &c.

GENUINE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

Ten bed and dressing, three baths, four reception; electric light, independent hot water, attractive pleasure grounds, two grass tennis courts, ornamental water; cottage, chauffeur's rooms, garage.

In excellent order throughout.

To be LET for 11 year with option of further 10 years. Messrs. CRONK, Sole Agents.



SEVENOAKS.

KIPPINGTON.—EXCELLENT FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Pleasant situation, one mile from main line station; nine beds, three baths, three reception; all main services; in excellent order throughout; three garages, cottage. 8½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.—Messrs. CRONK, Sole Agents.

CONVENIENTLY PLANNED RESIDENCE.

Delightful situation, close to main line station, one mile from golf course; eight beds, three baths, three reception, billiard room; beautiful condition throughout; all main services; garage, stabling; 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.

Quiet secluded situation, in private road.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

Ten minutes walk from main line station; eight principal beds, two baths, three reception; all main services; garage; TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD.

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);
HAWKHURST, KENT (Tele. 19); and RYE, Sussex (Tele. 35).

KENT, nicely situated on outskirts of well-known market town, 1¼hr. London.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception; all main supplies, telephone and h.& c. water service; garage; outbuildings, man's rooms; delightful gardens and grounds of ONE ACRE. "Silverhill House," Willesborough. AUCTION at Ashford, October 21st, or privately.

MAIDSTONE (near), on the road to Tenterden, easy reach good school.—Genuine old JACOBEAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak beams and timbers; five bed, bath, two reception; company's water; garage, gardens, and matured orchard. TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,350. POSSESSION.

KENT, ASHFORD-TENTERDEN (between), pleasant rural position.—Attractive modern COUNTRY RESIDENCE, "Lyndhurst," High Halden; six bed, bath, three reception; company's water; electric light probably available shortly; nice gardens, bungalow, outbuildings, and productive wood and grassland, 20 ACRES. POSSESSION. AUCTION, October 21st, or privately.

A.D. 1606.

KENT, one mile old-world town.—Genuine TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with wealth of magnificent old oak; five bed, bath (hot and cold); three good reception, study; company's electric light and water; garage; outbuildings; gardens, orchard and paddock, FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD only £5,000. POSSESSION.

TO GOLFERS AND FRUIT FARMERS.

KENT, 1½ mile Sandwich, and famous Golf Course.—Exceptionally good FRUIT FARM, in delightful situation, 10 acres; all thriving matured fruit plantations, with gentleman's superior brick-built modern residence; four bed, bath, three reception; delightful gardens; garage; ample buildings; whole in perfect order. "Fetterland," Statenborough, near Sandwich. AUCTION, at Canterbury, October 18th.

KENT, on outskirts of old-world Village, one mile main line station, delightful position, commanding extensive views.—Gentleman's charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE (South aspect); eight bed, bath, three reception; company's water; electric light; detached studio and billiard room; garages; excellent buildings; two cottages; really beautiful old-world grounds, on southern slope, orchard and meadowland, 15½ ACRES. FREEHOLD only £4,000. POSSESSION. Or with 86 ACRES £5,500.

KENT, LYMPNE, near Hythe, pretty situation, high and healthy with land and sea views.—For SALE by AUCTION on October 21st, or privately, "LYMPNE MANOR," Old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, three attics and three reception; nice old-world gardens; paddock; TWO ACRES; with or without grass farm 80 ACRES, with cottage and range of buildings adjoining. Detailed illustrated particulars.

KENT, lovely district, one hour Town, 250ft. up, good views, S.E. aspect.—Exceptionally charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in beautiful timbered grounds, meadowland, with large lake, 17 ACRES; eight bed, three bath, lounge hall and three reception; all modern conveniences, including electricity; garages; stabling; outbuildings; two cottages; glasshouses, &c. Moderate price to immediate purchaser. With POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, AS ABOVE.

MAIDSTONE.
BUSINESS PREMISES IN A PROMINENT CENTRAL POSITION.

Messrs. Wm. DAY, SON & WHITE

are instructed by His Majesty's Postmaster-General to SELL, by AUCTION, at the Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone, on Thursday, 23rd October, 1930, at Three o'clock, that

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
THE OLD POST OFFICE,
No. 58, HIGH-STREET,

possessing a frontage of about 32ft., with a depth of about 27ft., comprising a sound brick building with stone front of good design, three floors, readily convertible into shops with offices above, together with a well-lighted hall, 104ft. by 27ft., with offices and lavatories, well suited for a factory, club, concert or billiard hall, with a 10ft. approach road.

To be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars can be obtained of the Solicitor, General Post Office, London, E.C.1, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Wm. DAY, SON and WHITE, 18, Middle-row, High-street, Maidstone.

By Order of Executors.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE POST-WAR BUNGALOW RESIDENCE
of superior character in FOUR ACRES of apple orchard and gardens, on the London-Folkestone road, from which it is well screened.

PERITON COURT, BEARSTED, two miles from Maidstone; two sitting rooms (oak panelled, parquet floor), four bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices and outbuildings; detached artist's studio, 25ft. by 20ft.; golf 1 mile; bus route; electric light available. SALE by AUCTION at Maidstone, 23rd October, 1930, by

Messrs. Wm. DAY, SON & WHITE.

FURNISHED HISTORICAL MANSION
TO BE LET INDEFINITELY
IN PARK NEAR MAIDSTONE.

17 bed rooms, five reception rooms. Rent 25-30 guineas, according to term, including outside wages.—Agents, Wm. DAY, SON & WHITE.

ON OUTSKIRTS OF
MAIDSTONE.

A very complete pre-War RESIDENCE, exceptionally well designed and finished; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms (one panelled with inglenook fireplace). Price £3,500, with possession. A most attractive proposition; every convenience.—Agents,

Wm. DAY, SON & WHITE.

Beautiful country district between Sevenoaks and Maidstone.

KENT,

occupying a secluded position *on the outskirts of a quiet Village, yet conventient for the Station.*

AN exceptionally attractive, old-fashioned RESIDENCE, having modern conveniences, including electric light, central heating, company's water, water softening plant; modern drainage. The accommodation is well planned, and includes: Drawing room, dining room, study, cloak room, usual offices, and maids' sitting room; seven bed rooms (two having fitted basins hot and cold), bath room, w.c.

Garage, Stables, and loft over.

Attractive old-world gardens of about three Acres; en-tout-cas tennis court, flower and rock gardens, orchard, &c.

PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD.

To include all fixtures, gardening tools, &c.—Further details of the Owner's Agents:—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

MESSRS. LANGRIDGE & FREEMAN,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

By direction of the Executors of the late H. S. Whitmore, Esquire.

IN A MAGNIFICENT POSITION (NEARLY 600 FEET UP)
ON SURREY AND KENT BORDERS.
TENCHLEYS PARK, LIMPSFIELD,

COMMANDING SOME OF THE MOST GLORIOUS AND EXTENSIVE VIEWS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND. A delightful RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, adjoining the beautiful Common and Golf Course, within about 30 miles of Town (40 minutes by rail).

Lounge Hall, three good Reception Rooms, excellent Offices, 12 Bed Rooms, three well-fitted Bath Rooms. Old-world Gardens and Grounds of exceptional charm, spacious Lawns, Terrace Walks, Sunken Rose Garden; Stabling for six, large garage, Chauffeur's Flat, Entrance Lodge, two Cottages,

AND WELL-TIMBERED PARK LANDS, 23½ ACRES.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Company's Water, Telephone, Dry Subsoil, Southern Aspect, Good Hunting. The Estate is freehold, and particularly attractive, enjoys complete rural surroundings, and is a most comfortable and dignified home. For SALE by AUCTION next Spring (unless disposed of in meantime).

PARTICULARS, PLAN, &c., OF THE SOLE AGENTS,

MESSRS. LANGRIDGE & FREEMAN, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

By direction of Frank Burton, Esq.

In a delightful Residential district with views over the surrounding heavily wooded country.

"ROUGHETTS," HILDENBOROUGH, KENT.

A Most Attractive Medium-sized RESIDENCE in exceptional order, replete with modern conveniences.

Approached by a private road, within easy reach of Tonbridge, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge Wells, and 40 minutes by rail from Town.

Three good reception rooms, winter garden, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

BEAUTIFULLY MATURED GROUNDS,

containing an exceptional collection of choice flowering shrubs, roses and herbaceous plants. Natural dell and lily pools; large garage and outbuildings, chauffeur's flat, entrance lodge; paddock and ornamental Woodland, in all about 18 ACRES

The Property is one of character and the house and grounds can be maintained with a small Staff.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Particulars of the Sole Agents,

LANGRIDGE & FREEMAN, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Times
WILL PUBLISH
A SPECIAL PAGE
OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF
PROPERTIES IN
BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
AND
OXFORDSHIRE
ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8th.

Further particulars and rates may be obtained from
THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
"THE TIMES," PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CARTER, LAW & LEECH.
ESTATE AGENTS.
CHISLEHURST, Bromley, and Shortlands, Kent.

CHISLEHURST, KENT.—Detached MODERN RESIDENCE; unique position on fringe of commons; four beds, bath, two reception rooms; garage; no road charges; good order; gravel soil. £1,425 FREEHOLD.—Apply CARTER, LAW and LEECH, Chislehurst.

CHISLEHURST, KENT.—Well-built Modern Semi-Detached RESIDENCE, superior type, delightfully countrified position, 10 minutes from station (25mins. City), near common, schools, golf courses, shops, &c.; three beds, bath, two reception rooms; all services; pretty garden. £1,225 FREEHOLD; mortgage if desired.—Apply CARTER, LAW and LEECH, Chislehurst.

ORPINGTON, KENT.—City man's Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE near Station; four beds, bath, two reception rooms; garage; electric light and plugs, telephone; gravel soil, main drainage; high, sunny, and healthy; large garden. Moderate price for early Sale. Substantial mortgage if desired.—Apply CARTER, LAW and LEECH, Chislehurst.

CHISLEHURST.—Detached well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four beds, bath, two reception rooms; ½ Acre of attractive grounds; garage; 15 minutes station (fine electrified London to hour); on edge of Common.—Apply CARTER, LAW and LEECH, Chislehurst.

KEMP & THOMAS,
11a, LONDON-ROAD, SEVENOAKS.
Telephone, Sevenoaks 916.

SEVENOAKS. HIGH GROUND.

Five minutes station, 30 minutes City.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE of pre-War construction, occupying a central position, and consisting two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; electric light, constant hot water, &c.; very pretty garden. PRICE £1,200 FREEHOLD. A bargain.—KEMP and THOMAS, as above.

SEVENOAKS.
ADJOINING KNOLE PARK.

A Charming and perfectly appointed Detached RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, occupying a unique situation amidst rural surroundings, being approached by a long carriage drive; charming lounge, three receptions, eight bed rooms and dressing room, three bath rooms, excellent offices; electric light, central heating; garage for two cars and stabling; two cottages; delightful and well-maintained pleasure grounds of about FOUR ACRES. Rent £300 per annum or purchase. No premium.—For further particulars and photograph apply KEMP and THOMAS, as above.

FOLKESTONE-CANTERBURY (between).—Delightful small place to be LET FURNISHED for any period, 500ft. up, in sheltered position; eight or nine bed rooms, four sitting, two bath; central heating; company's water; complete lighting; tennis court; garage for three cars; shooting over 200 acres.—Apply Lady Anne Crewe, Shurlo, Lyminge, Kent.

PHONE: SEVENOAKS 147.

F. D. IBBETT & CO.,

AND AT OXTED, SURREY.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.

HALF MILE FROM STATION.
"DARENTH TOWER," WESTERHAM, KENT.

A really charming creeper-clad HOUSE in old walled gardens of about

1½ ACRES.

Accommodation on two floors only: Eight bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, good domestic offices.

Garages, stabling, and man's room.

Full-size tennis court. Co.'s water and gas. Electric light available.

For SALE PRIVATELY, or AUCTION (if unsold) in OCTOBER.

Auctioneers: F. D. IBBETT and Co., SEVENOAKS.

WESTERHAM, KENT.

The Picturesque QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,
"SQUERRYES LODGE."

Fine old oak panelled hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, seven principal and five secondary bed rooms, bath.

Company's electricity, Gas and water.

Part central heating.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with lake.

Tennis court; kitchen garden and two paddocks.

IN ALL 8 ACRES.

Garages, stabling, and cottage.

For SALE PRIVATELY, or AUCTION (if unsold) in OCTOBER.

Auctioneers: F. D. IBBETT and Co., SEVENOAKS.

BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND OXTED.

Near several good Golf Courses.

Picturesque FREEHOLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

Quiet and secluded gardens, with tennis courts, large fruit and vegetable garden, useful paddock.

Nine bed rooms, bath, delightful lounge, drawing and dining rooms, compact kitchen offices.

FOUR EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

Company's water and gas. Electric light available.

By AUCTION in OCTOBER (if not sold privately beforehand).

Auctioneers: F. D. IBBETT and Co., SEVENOAKS.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.
£3,000.

Delightful situation, hidden away in 2½ acres of old-fashioned gardens.

Main Line Station ¼-mile.

The House is in perfect order and with all up-to-date appointments, contains six beds, bath, two reception rooms, servants' sitting room.

Garage. Full-size Tennis Lawn.

Electric Light, Water, and Gas.

Apply F. D. IBBETT and Co., SEVENOAKS. (Tel. 147).

RAMSGATE
FOR HEALTH.
LARGE DETACHED FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Near St. Lawrence Golf Links and two minutes from sea front.

Eminently suitable for convalescent, nursing, or holiday home, small institution, school or conversion into Flats.

12 bed rooms, three reception, bath room, &c. Large room 33ft. by 20ft., with side entrance; garage, large walled-in grounds. ¾ths acre.

Nearly half an acre. Frontages to three roads.

PRICE, £2,500.

Apply HINDS & SON, ESTATE AGENTS, RAMSGATE.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON MAIN ROAD
MARGATE to SANDWICH.

Two-three miles from Ramsgate or Margate.

Five bed, bath, three reception rooms, usual offices. Garages and outhouses.

Company's water, modern drainage.

Enclosed grounds of ONE ACRE

Laid out as lawn, paddock, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens.

PRICE, £1,200.

Apply HINDS & SON, ESTATE AGENTS, RAMSGATE.

KENT.
TENTERDEN.

A delightful Detached RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY standing in about

SIX ACRES

of beautiful garden and grounds.

Eight bed and dressing rooms, bath (hot and cold), three reception rooms; all modern conveniences.

RENT

£250 P.A.

APPLY MESSRS.
W. BURNELL TUBBS & SON,
68, ALDERSGATE-STREET, E.C.1.
Telephone: National 2012.

TO BE LET
UNFURNISHED.

COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

HERNE BAY.
Overlooking the Sea.
Best position.

WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE, comprising:—

Six bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms.

Billiard room. Tennis court.

Garage buildings with flat over.

Very attractive gardens, orchard, and small meadow.

Electric light and power.

FREEHOLD £3,500.

HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.
IGGULDEN and SON, 123, High-street, Herne Bay.

ALFRED J. BURROWS,
F.S.I., P.P.A.I.,
AMALGAMATED WITH MESSRS.
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
ASHFORD, KENT, AND 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

"The Kentish Estates Journal" free on application.

HYTHE (near), two miles from the coast.—A JACOBEAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with massive beams, old fireplaces, &c.; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; company's water; modern conveniences; garage; matured gardens, ¾ ACRE. FREEHOLD, £1,650. (7,352.)

CANTERBURY AND FOLKESTONE (between), on high ground, half-mile from station.—Delightful QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, lounge, two receptions, six bed rooms, bath room and offices; electric light; company's water; up-to-date sanitation; superior servants' quarters; garage and outhouses; most attractive gardens of ¾ ACRE. FREEHOLD, £2,300. (7,856.)

BEAUTIFUL CRANBROOK DISTRICT, close old-world village, extensive views.—Perfectly appointed MODERN RESIDENCE, four bed rooms, two receptions, bath room, and offices; company's water; modern sanitation; large garage; well laid-out gardens and grounds, 1¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,500. (7,847.)

BETWEEN ASHFORD AND THE COAST, seven miles from the sea.—Attractive small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; Modern HOUSE, with every convenience; three receptions, five beds, bath room; electric light; central heating and hot water service; cottage, garage and outhouses; gardens, pasture and woodland, 23 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,800. (7,598.)

Further particulars of
ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I.,
ASHFORD, KENT.

SUNDRIDGE PARK, KENT.

20 minutes to City and West End.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE; six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three reception rooms, hall or billiard room, good domestic offices; two garages; gardener's and chauffeur's cottages; gardens about One Acre.—Particulars and terms of

MATTHEWS & GOODMAN,
35, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

"LARKFIELD HALL," KENT.

One and a quarter hour of Town. Golf and hunting.

TO BE SOLD.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, replete with modern conveniences, approached by drive and entrance lodge.

Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; central heating to all rooms, halls, and landing; excellent domestic offices.

Electric Light Plant. Company's Water.

Garage with dwelling room, gardener's cottage, stabling, and loose boxes.

Ninety timbered old-world pleasure grounds and garden, tennis and croquet lawns, in all about

10 ACRES.

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD.

FOR QUICK SALE.

(Additional 24 Acres may be had if desired.)

Agents: WHITE, SON & PILL,
NEW BARNET,
and 19 and 15, High-street, Barnet. Tels., Barnet 0088.

SHORTLANDS, KENT, 20 mins. from City.—Modern detached HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, usual offices; garage; charming garden, excellent order; central heating. £2,650 FREEHOLD.—PLANT, CLIFFORD and Co., 61, Watling-street, Bromley, Kent. Ravensbourne 0308.

MUST SELL.—Detached FREEHOLD Modern-style HOUSE; just built, by owner; two reception, five bed rooms; garage; convenient position; £1,650.—Owner, 5, Grosvenor-road, Orpington.

Kent 1400. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

UNDER TWO HOURS FROM TOWN.

Amid pretty country in a good centre.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and FARMING PROPERTY, in one of the best farming districts, covering about

157 ACRES,

intersected by *streams and in good heart.*

Attractive RESIDENCE in excellent order; lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing, bath room, complete offices. *Central heating, telephone, gas, and co.'s water. Electric light available.* GOOD GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. Charmingly arranged grounds, croquet lawn, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock, in all about

ONE ACRE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,250.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ADJOINING AN

EXTENSIVE SURREY COMMON.

Absolutely unspoilt position, enjoying splendid views; electric service of trains to Town in just over half-an-hour.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light, central heating, and all modern conveniences; two garages; entrance lodge; various outbuildings.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS, hard tennis court, grass lawn, putting course, formal garden, orchard, productive kitchen garden.

IN ALL 5 ACRES.

The Residence is luxuriously fitted throughout, a considerable sum of money having been recently spent upon it.

CONVENIENT SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.

FOR SALE BARGAIN PRICE.

Strongly recommended and inspected by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLEET AND BASINGSTOKE.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY. LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

DELIGHTFUL PRE-WAR FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

In secluded position, yet near shops and station.

Five bed rooms, three reception, bath, usual offices; electric light, company's water, telephone, main drainage; garage, greenhouse, outbuildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,

partly-partly well laid out and stocked with all kinds of flowers, shrubs, and vegetables, together with fruit trees, and a pretty piece of woodlands.

IN ALL ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"ROVINDENE," RYE, SUSSEX.

In a wonderful position, commanding Fine Views to the Sea.

DELIGHTFUL CREEPER-CLAD FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing entrance hall, cloak room, three reception, nine bed rooms, three dressing, bath room, complete offices; Co.'s water; 'phone; cottage; garage; stabling.

CHOICE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

two tennis lawns, croquet lawn, flower, kitchen, and fruit gardens, woodland and valuable paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES.

For SALE privately, or AUCTION OCTOBER 21st.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IMMEDIATE SALE IMPERATIVE. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

NORTHWOOD.

ADJOINING THE GOLF COURSE. WITH A PRIVATE GATE THERETO.

Modern house in the Georgian style, exceptionally well built, every convenience and labour-saving device. Three good reception rooms (one 30ft. by 20ft.), seven bed rooms, lavatory basins (hot and cold), two bath rooms, excellent offices, with servants' sitting room. Parquet floors. Central heating. Electric light and power. Telephone. Main drainage. Company's water. Shady but inexpensive grounds with tennis lawn.

IN ALL ABOUT 1¼ ACRES.

Large Garage.

LOW PRICE FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE MOUNT, CHARMOUTH, DORSET.

THIS DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

is a wonderful situation enjoying truly glorious views.

Close to sea and golf, three miles station.

Lounge hall, eight bed, three reception, bath room; electric light, co.'s water, telephone, main drainage; garage, studio, and useful outhouses.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,

in first-rate order, full of flowers, shrubs, and fruit, and including an excellent meadow,

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION October 21st.

Auctioneers:—

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OUTSTANDING BARGAIN.

BETWEEN HIGH WYCOMBE AND PRINCES RISBOROUGH.

Beautiful position on outskirts of picturesque hamlet, with magnificent uninterrupted views.

CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, built in the "Swiss Chalet" style, well fitted, and in good order.

Hall, three good reception, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), usual offices, radiators, modern drainage, electric light and power.

Excellent cottage; stabling, two coach-houses or garages, dairy, &c.

Well-stocked pleasure grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, in all

ABOUT 6½ ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,750.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST (near).

Fine situation. Magnificent panoramic views.

LOW PRICE.

Charming FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, replete with up-to-date conveniences and in first-rate order throughout; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; central heating, co.'s water, electric light, and gas; independent hot water; telephone; garage, stabling, cottage.

CHOICE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

beautifully timbered, and including tennis lawn, well-stocked kitchen garden, several fine specimen trees, together with undulating parkland.

IN ALL 10 ACRES.

Sole Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTHWOOD & SANDY LODGE.

25 minutes from Town. 12 minutes Station. First-rate Golfing Facilities.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in splendid order; high ground; nice position; vestibule and entrance hall, cloak room, three good reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, up-to-date domestic offices; two garages; excellent cottage with bath room; fully stocked gardens, with tennis lawn, in all about ONE ACRE. Company's electric light, power, gas, and water. Main Drainage. Central heating. "Beeston" hot water supply. Telephone. Parquet flooring to hall and reception rooms. VACANT POSSESSION.

For Sale Privately at Moderate Price.

Sole Agents:—

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£1,975. BEACONSFIELD.

On the outskirts in a quiet position away from all traffic, and commanding beautiful views.

A MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE in excellent order and containing two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room.

Company's water, electric light, telephone, gas; gravel soil; large garage.

Exceptionally nice grounds, inexpensive to maintain, with ornamental gardens, kitchen garden, room for tennis court, in all

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

Inspected and recommended by

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST HERTS.

On high ground with magnificent views. Convenient to main line station with excellent service to Town in about 35 minutes.

An exceedingly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, beautifully fitted throughout.

Square hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Electric light and all modern conveniences. Garage.

PLEASURE GARDENS OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

Tennis and other lawns, rare flowering trees and shrubs, kitchen garden, orchard.

IN ALL NEARLY TWO ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AMERSHAM.

In lovely part of Bucks, 500ft. above sea level, within 24 miles of London, good train service.

Splendidly equipped HOUSE in perfect repair and conveniently situate for station and golf; hall, cloak room, three reception, billiard room, six beds, two baths, excellent offices; central heating, constant hot water, electric light, telephone; main drainage, co.'s water; gas; garage for two cars.

Extremely attractive gardens, with fine en-tout-cas hard tennis court, in all nearly

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,250.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.

In the old-world village of Odiham.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE, containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, attics, and bath room; company's water; gas, electric light; telephone; garage, stabling, &c.

NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS

with walled kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, space for tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,250.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE.

Near Station, Shops, Church, and Club.

ATTRACTIVE PREWAR RESIDENCE, 500ft. up. *Delightful Views.*

Five bed rooms, three reception, bath-dressing room, separate bath room, two w.c.'s, good offices.

Co.'s water, electric light, gas, modern drainage. Central heating.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £2,600.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

HERTFORDSHIRE, CLOSE TO THE CHILTERNS. £4,950 WITH NEARLY 35 ACRES.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF 1930

GREAT SACRIFICE BY EXECUTORS TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Choice position, 45 minutes from London. Easy reach Golf. Splendid schools. Charming old House of the Manor type, approached by a carriage drive, Two halls, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices. Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Independent hot water. Range of stabling. Garage for four or five cars.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS, MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED. EXCELLENT PASTURELAND.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY AT THIS GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

MORTGAGE ARRANGED IF DESIRED.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Grosvenor 1458.)

WONDERFUL SITUATION ON THE SURREY HILLS.

GLORIOUS AND UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS FOR MANY MILES.

FIFTY MINUTES FROM THE HOUSE TO WATERLOO STATION.

A BEAUTIFULLY BUILT MODERN HOUSE of exceptional charm, in first-rate order and easily maintained. In a perfectly quiet situation away from all main roads and placed on a southern slope. Approached by a carriage drive, and containing: Entrance and lounge halls, four reception rooms (parquet flooring), ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall. Main electric light, gas and water; modern drainage; gas radiators; telephones. Garage for two cars. Stabling for two horses. SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE.

The gardens and grounds are a special feature, being delightfully laid out, and include two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, &c. Two prolific orchards. In all about 24 ACRES.

NO FINER PROPOSITION ANYWHERE IN SURREY.

Inspected and highly recommended by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Grosvenor 1458.)

A FIRST-CLASS WEST COUNTRY BARGAIN.

GLORIOUSLY POSITIONED. EASY REACH OF GLOUCESTER.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOME, with either 18 or 47 ACRES.

Situate in scenery which is perfectly enjoyable.

Approached by long private drive. Capital hall, four nicely proportioned reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, complete offices.

New electric light plant. Efficient water pressure. Abundant sanitation facilities. Outbuildings and stabling. Walled kitchen garden. Orchard. Model Home Farm. MAGNIFICENT PRICE for QUICK SALE.

Owners' solicitors' Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD HOUSE OF INCOMPARABLE MERIT.

Artistically re-planned and now in perfect condition.

UNSURPASSED SITUATION IN SUSSEX.

DAILY REACH.

A few minutes' walk from first-rate golf links.

Beautifully kept up on modern lines.

The house, which is superbly fitted and tastefully decorated, is approached by an avenue drive from a private road. It contains lounge hall with parquet floor, cloak room, four reception rooms, modern offices, servants' hall, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Company's electric light and power; central heating; company's water; main drainage; garage for three cars; stabling for six horses; lodge. MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF FIVE ACRES.

OFFERED AT THOUSANDS BELOW COST.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 1458-9.

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

Telephone: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH

THE FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE well known as

KINFAUNS CASTLE

lying at the head of the Carse Gowrie, within three miles of Perth, nineteen miles of Dundee, and reached in one-and-half hour from either Edinburgh or Glasgow. Ten hours London.

THE CASTLE OCCUPIES A STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL POSITION ABOVE THE RIVER TAY, faces South and sheltered on the North.

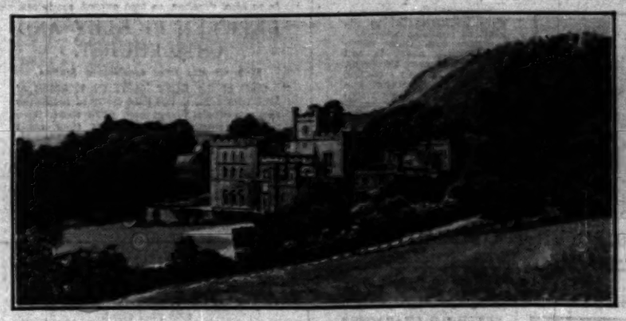
Accommodation comprises: Outer and inner halls, gallery, five or six reception rooms, boudoir and school room, about 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, night and day nurseries, and ample accommodation for servants, with bath rooms.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.
MODERN DRAINAGE.
CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Garage for six cars. Chauffeur's house.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND HOME POLICIES

form an outstanding feature of the place: they have been laid out with great taste and contain many beautiful trees.



THE ESTATE EXTENDS TO ABOUT

2,360 ACRES.

The whole, apart from land in proprietor's occupation, producing

A NET INCOME OF ABOUT

£3,000 PER ANNUM.

Numerous cottages, lodges, &c., included.

TO BE SOLD.

Full detailed illustrated particulars on application to:—

John D. Wood and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

Messrs. Walker, Fraser and Steele, Estate Agents, 74, Bath-street, Glasgow, and 32, South Castle-street, Edinburgh.

Messrs. Gillespie and Paterson, W.S., 51, Melville-street, Edinburgh, who have the Titles.

The Property can only be seen by appointment and order to view from the Agents.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. BERKELEY VALE.

Bristol 13 miles, Stroud 15, Bath and Gloucester 20 miles; 2¼ hours from town.

EASTWOOD PARK, FALFIELD,

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 475 ACRES.

THE FINE RESIDENTIAL SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE includes a delightful Residence, well placed in a magnificently timbered Park of 300 acres, approached by three carriage drives, guarded by lodges.

Handsome suite of reception rooms; billiard room; 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms; electric light, central heating; lift.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS AND WOODLAND WALKS.

Capital Mixed Farm	Twelve Cottages	Stabling and Garages	Valuable Woodlands

To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless sold previously) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co. and CONSTABLE and MAUDE at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on Monday, 27th October, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Burges, Sican, Ware and Scammell, 11, Marsh-street, Bristol.

JOINT AUCTIONEERS:—

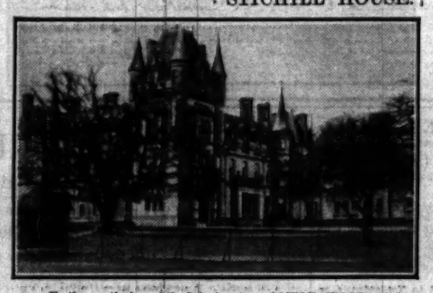
CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. | JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

NOTE.—The valuable furnishings and contents will be sold on the premises on the four following days; catalogues of the joint Auctioneers.

AT LESS THAN SCRAP PRICE

PRICE FREEHOLD, £2,500 WITH 73 ACRES.

"STICHILL HOUSE,"



20 miles Berwick-on-Tweed, Four miles Kelso.

FINE BARONIAL HOME in a beautiful district 400ft. above sea level, just over the Scottish border.

AN IDEAL INSTITUTION OR HOLIDAY HOME.

Forty-three bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, galleried hall 72ft. long, seven reception rooms.

Capital stabling. Electric light. Central heating.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS. Kitchen garden and cottage. ALL IN CAPITAL ORDER.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

By direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. F. J. Fry.

OAKLAND PARK, DAWLISH, DEVON

Occupying a beautiful position on the South Coast, between Dawlish and Teignmouth.

FISHING AND BOATING. GOLF AND HUNTING.

COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

with magnificent views over the sea and Coast line, 250ft. above sea level, commanding a wide prospect over the Estuary of the Exe.

Outer and inner halls, billiard, music, and three reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, good offices, &c.

Telephone, company's electric light, water, and main drainage. Gravel and red sandstone soil.

THE BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with sub-tropical garden, are an important feature of the property.

Sunk croquet or tennis lawn, flanked by clumps of rhododendrons, rare flower shrubs and trees; heavily timbered parklands; iris and bog garden. Fruit and kitchen gardens, glasshouses, ornamental woodlands, orchard, farm buildings, &c. Two lodges, gardener's cottage; garage, stabling.

ABOUT 74 ACRES IN ALL. (V.71,903.)

Further particulars of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.

50 MILES BY ROAD

Within an hour of Town by express service, and two miles of main Rue Station.

This attractive MODERN ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE seated in a beautifully timbered Park of about

42 ACRES,

intersected by a stream and lake. Two carriage drives, one with lodge.

Fifteen bed, three bath, hall, billiard, and four reception rooms, stabling, garage, cottages. Hard tennis court.

Central heating, company's water and electric light, modern drainage.

Hunting with the Oakley, and close to three golf links.

PRICE ONLY £8,750.

(£7,000 RECENTLY SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS.)

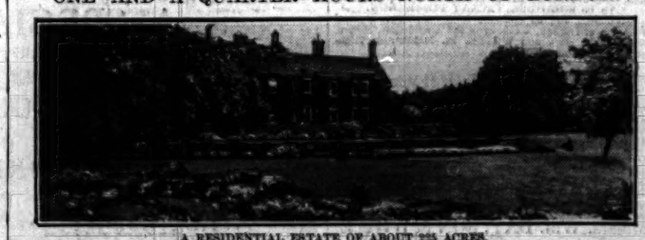
Photos, plan and full particulars of Messrs. G. C. WALKER and Co., Bedford, or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (40375.)

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440. (THREE LINES.)

WILSON & CO.

F. D. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

ONE AND A QUARTER HOURS NORTH OF LONDON.



A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 225 ACRES.

In the centre of a famous hunt and within easy distances of two others. Splendidly fitted and attractive House of medium size; 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms; central heating throughout; good lighting, water supply, and drainage.

Model Hunter Stabling with 10 Boxes.

Lodge. Groom's Cottage. Bothy. Five Cottages. Good Home Farm.

Exceedingly Beautiful Garden and Grounds.

The land is practically all rich pasture land for which an easy and profitable grazing tenancy can be arranged if not required.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

Sole Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

ADJOINING SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

IN A REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL SITUATION AMIDST PERFECT SECLUSION. OVER 300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ON SANDY SOIL. FACING PRACTICALLY DUE SOUTH WITH ALL THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS COMMANDING SUPERB VIEWS.

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER,

beautifully appointed and in faultless condition. A purchaser can enter into occupation with a minimum of expenditure.

Lofty lounge hall 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, exceptionally good domestic quarters; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, and every modern convenience. Stabling, garages for several cars. Two or Four Cottages.

FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS OF SINGULAR CHARM. Hard Tennis Court. Squash Racquet Court.

NINE ACRES FREEHOLD.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. BARGAIN PRICE.

THE WHOLE PLACE HAS BEEN MAINTAINED REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE AND A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS OF SECURING AT MANY THOUSANDS BELOW COST ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PROPERTIES IN THIS FAVOURITE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In perfect country, 45 minutes from London.

FREEHOLD for SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.

£3,750.

Fine MODERN HOUSE, in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, billiard room; central heating; main water, electric light; garage; stabling; cottage; lovely grounds of THREE ACRES.

MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

CHILTERN HILLS.

SURROUNDED BY COMMONS.

Over 400ft. up. Near Henley and Reading.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Hall, lounge, three reception rooms, with oak beams, 10 bed rooms, two baths; electric light, company's water, telephone, &c.; two garages, cottage; beautiful gardens, hard tennis court, orchard, paddock, SIX ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £3,500.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY, BART., M.C.

DOGMERSFIELD PARK

Situated in one of the most beautiful and highest parts of Hampshire, 44 miles from London.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

WITH THE SHOOTING OVER 2,000 ACRES

from March next on a long or short lease, or a summer letting would be considered.

THE FINE EARLY GEORGIAN MANSION

is situated in beautiful old grounds and in a

GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK OF NEARLY 1,000 ACRES,

in which are two lakes.

The accommodation comprises magnificent suite of reception rooms, 34 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms, ample offices. Company's water, gas, and electric light.

GOLF COURSES AND POLO NEARBY. HUNTING WITH THE GARTH AND H.H.

Particulars of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

WARLINGHAM, SURREY.

Well-built RESIDENCE, in delightfully timbered grounds, with about 13 large bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four well-proportioned reception rooms. Company's gas, water, and electric light. Garage, stabling, Lodge.

PRICE WITH ABOUT THREE ACRES, £4,500.

OR THE WHOLE PROPERTY OF 10 ACRES WOULD BE SOLD.

ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION.

Particulars of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1 (20958.)

WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF LONDON

IN BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY DISTRICT OF REIGATE.

400FT. ABOVE SEA AND SET IN THE MIDST OF LOVELY GARDENS.

THIS WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE, CONSTRUCTED OF STONE,

and commanding most delightful views, contains:—Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, lounge, four reception and three good reception rooms.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Drainage on modern principle. Central heating. Telephone.

EXCELLENT GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Entrance lodge, and two cottages. Small range of farm buildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are a great feature of the property, possessing finely grown timber with shady walks, lily pond, rock and rose gardens, in all about

26 ACRES. TO BE SOLD.

Price, plan and photographs from the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, who have inspected and can most strongly recommend the property. (20498.)

WEST SUSSEX.

HIGH AND SECLUDED. MOTOR TRAFFIC INAUDIBLE.

Yet only Ten Minutes' Walk of Village.

PANORAMIC VIEW TO GLORIOUS SOUTH DOWNS.

Delightful medium-sized residence of Bath stone of Georgian character.

Four reception rooms (three of which communicate), large sunny windows, parquet floors, oak panelling, six principal bed rooms, three dressing rooms, two bath rooms (and above, six secondary or servants' rooms and bath room. Lofty hall with stone stair, delightful large loggia forming outdoor living room in summer.

All in excellent order and remarkably well designed for easy running; all necessary cloak rooms, store rooms, servants' hall, game room, &c.

Company's water, electric light, central heating (complete in both main floors), telephone, separate hot water, mushroom and lavatory basins.

LOVELY GROUNDS SHADED BY FINE TREES. Two tennis lawns, productive gardens and orchards, long range new vinery, peach, and melon house, fruit cage. Heated garage and chauffeur's flat. Stabling for six. Large lily pond, attractive feature, 500ft. below house level.

120 ACRES SPORTING WOODLANDS (timber professionally valued 1915 at £3,000; almost nothing since cut and more planted), sound grassland and little arable.

Model Farmery which has housed pedigree herd. Lodge and three cottages.

IN ALL ABOUT 300 ACRES. MODERATE PRICE.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (38189.)

ASHDOWN FOREST.

COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

On a Southern slope, 460 feet above sea. Sandy soil.

Delightfully situated MODERN HOUSE away from main roads, having every convenience and comfort. Contains 14 bed and dressing rooms (eight having hot and cold supplies), four bath rooms, lounge, four reception and billiard rooms, lifts, &c. Garage, man's flat, stabling.

Electric light, central heating, unfailing water, telephone.

BEAUTIFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS with hard court, bowling green, tennis lawn, fine timber. Modern farm buildings, four new cottages, and compact estate of about

116 ACRES.

THE WHOLE WELL MAINTAINED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY AT REASONABLE PRICE,

OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING.—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (30816.)

HOUSES IN SURREY.

HOLMWOOD.

In beautiful Leith Hill district, about a mile from the station and 4½ miles from Dorking.

MINNICKFOLD,

VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE.

Beautiful situation, high ground, South aspect, grand views. Lounge hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing, three baths, good offices; garage, stabling, cottage, &c.

LOVELY GROUNDS, 18 ACRES.

Sole Agents,

CHAS. OSENTON & Co., HIGH-STREET, DORKING. Tele. 150.

REMINDER OF AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY).

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

SHOP PREMISES FOR OCCUPATION.

EDWIN EVANS & SONS

Are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m. precisely, to-morrow (Thursday),

THE FOUR IMPORTANT FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES,

79, 81, 83, and 85, ST. JOHN'S-ROAD, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W., WITH 11, 12, 13, and 14, BARNARD MEWS, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W., AT REAR.

The St. John's-road Shops are offered with vacant possession and the Barnard Mews subject to tenancies.

THE ESTIMATED RENTAL VALUE OF THE WHOLE BEING PER £2,000 ANNUM.

In view of the Central and Important Shopping Position of the Property an exceptional opportunity is now available to Traders to secure Valuable Premises for Immediate Occupation or for Investment, to acquire a Sound Income-producing Security. Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of:—Messrs. Rochester Pusey & Co., Solicitors, 90, Cannon-street, E.C.4. And at the AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES:—

253, LAVENDER-HILL, AND 8, ST. JOHN'S-HILL, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11.

Telephone: BATTERSEA 0050 (Private Branch Exchange). And at MORDEN, SURREY.

Printed and Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, at the office in Printing House-square in Blackfriars-road, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4. Wednesday, October 1, 1930.